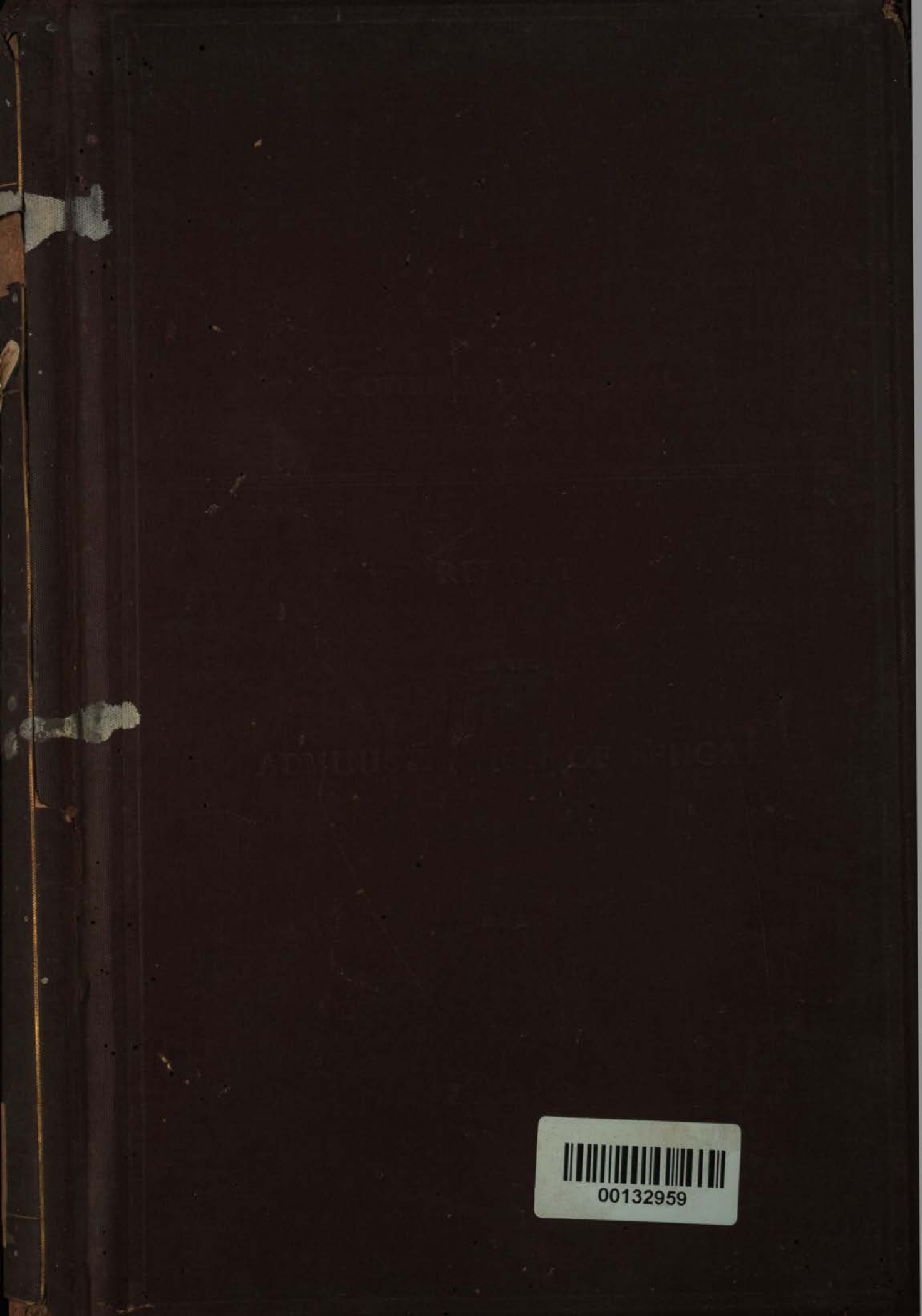
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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1882-83.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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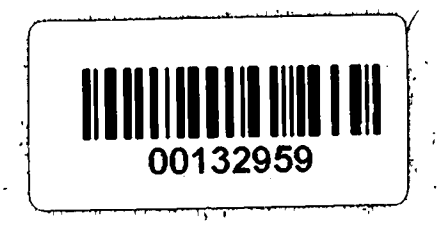
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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1882-83.

SUMMARY.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE year to which the following Report relates coincides almost exactly with the first year of Mr. Rivers Thompson's administration of the Lower Provinces. It was also the first year during which the Provincial contract of 1882 has been in force; and it has witnessed the introduction or development of changes of such administrative and financial importance that it may fairly be said to open a new chapter in the history of Bengal.

The year was one of fair harvests and prices, but the outturn of the principal crops was not up to the high standard it had reached in the three previous years. The condition of the mass of the people was prosperous, and continued to afford satisfactory evidence of the material progress they are making under British rule. Nevertheless in some parts of the Province where the growing pressure of population on the soil has intensified the competition for land, it has become apparent that the present state of the land laws is beginning seriously to retard the normal advancement of the country. There have not, happily, been during the year any serious acts of agrarian violence in Bengal, but signs are not wanting that the relations between the landlords and their tenants are strained and unfriendly. On the one hand unscrupulous landholders have too often succeeded, sometimes by force and fraud, sometimes under cover of the processes of law, in exacting from the cultivators a higher rent than would permit the latter to live and thrive. On the other hand the agricultural classes have in some districts evinced a disposition to withhold even fair and reasonable rents, and to combine for the purpose of resisting their landlord in the exercise of his lawful rights. Believing that in this state of things there lay the seed of great evil and future danger to the State, Mr. Rivers Thompson has given his best support to the attempt that is now being made by the Imperial Legislature to place the law of tenancy in Bengal on a sounder basis. It is unnecessary in this place to describe the details of the measure which is now pending before the Legislative Council. Notwithstanding the attacks that have been made in influential quarters on the fundamental principles of the Bill, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that it will, if passed, remove a cause of much discontent and suffering in the present, and a source of great potential peril in the future.

The improvement in the condition of the masses was not retarded by any unusual accession of epidemic disease, although cholera was more prevalent than in the previous year, and fever again ravaged Nuddea and portions of the adjacent districts. The general course of trade showed growing activity, which was stimulated by the abolition of the Customs duties, and the reduction of the rates

of duty on salt. The terms of the new financial contract with the Imperial Government, which will be in force during the quinquennial period from 1882 to 1887 were comparatively unfavourable to the Local Government; and although the large balances which stood at the credit of the province at the beginning of the year rendered it unnecessary to make any very material immediate changes of policy, the reduction of the provincial resources has already made itself severely felt, and the Lieutenant-Governor has been compelled with great reluctance to contract the operations of the Public Works Department. The important scheme for the development of Municipal institutions was actively pushed on; but it was felt that as regards the larger scheme of local self-government in the districts in so advanced a province as Bengal it was unsafe to press forward legislation without securing the widest possible basis of detailed information, and the delay that occurred in obtaining the necessary reports from executive officers, and in communicating with the Government of India and the Secretary of State, rendered it impossible to pass the necessary measure through the Legislative Council within the year. The scheme which received the Lieutenant-Governor's approval provided for the formation of Union Committees, which deal with the local affairs of small aggregations of villages in the more advanced districts, and for the appointment of Local Boards, which have jurisdiction usually coincident with the limits of sub-divisions, and which are vested with powers for the control of Unions, and for the execution of such local works as are beyond the powers of the latter bodies. The subject however is still under consideration and the correspondence with the Government of India and the Secretary of State has not been completed.

A special feature of the present report is the standard, or red-letter chapters, which have been re-written or revised and incorporated with it under the orders of the Government of India. Ten years have now elapsed since these chapters were first prepared, during the term of office of Sir George Campbell; and during that relatively long period, many changes have passed over the face of the province.

It has not been thought necessary to reproduce on this occasion the chapter which was included in the Report for 1872-73 on the condition of the people. No such chapter was included in the scheme which has been prescribed by the Government of India; and while the Lieutenant-Governor is fully alive to the importance of the subject, he does not believe that the merely statistical information possessed by the Government of Bengal on this matter is of such extent or accuracy as to entitle it to permanent record. Without detailed and systematic enquiries, which, besides being of a somewhat inquisitorial nature, would require to be spread over a number of years, and could only be conducted at considerable expense, no results are likely to be secured of greater or more lasting value than are contained in the annual divisional reports, an abstract of which is incorporated in the body of the Report. The chapter on the census will be found to contain a mass of useful information which has been compiled from the interesting report on the census of 1881 prepared by Mr. J. A. Bourdillon. It was hoped that the present Report would have been accompanied by maps of the Province illustrating the working of each of the different Departments. The maps however have not yet been received from the Surveyor General.

In September 1882 proposals were submitted to the Government of Bengal by M. Jules Joubert for the holding of an International Exhibition

in Calcutta during the cold weather of 1883-84. With the approval of the Government of India these proposals were eventually accepted, and during the last three months of the year the arrangements were taken in hand and rapidly pushed forward. The necessary buildings were constructed on the maidan and on the site of the old Bengal Secretariat Offices, and were nearly completed by the close of the year. The history of the International Exhibition itself and of its results falls within the year now current.

TOURS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN 1882-83.

During the rainy season the Lieutenant-Governor made an extensive tour through the Eastern Districts of Bengal, starting from Calcutta on the 2nd August and returning to Darjeeling in the middle of September. He travelled by river on board the *Rhotas* to Khulna, Perozepur, Barisal, Dacca, Munshigunge, Naraingunge, Mymensing, Jamalpore, Serajgunge, Furidpore, Pubna, Rampore Beauleah, Jungipore, Murshidabad, Berhampore and Kristnaghar, and afterwards went by land to Bogra, Rungpore and Kuch Behar.

The principal subjects which occupied His Honor's attention at the various places which he visited were first, the improvement of inter-district communications both by rail and river; and second, the best means of introducing the scheme of Local Self-Government. In regard to the latter question public opinion was gauged by conferences at which the leading native gentlemen of the place were invited to be present, and the outcome of these deliberations was found of great service in the preparation of the subsequent measures for carrying out the scheme.

While passing through the Sunderbuns orders were given for the improvement of certain parts of the steamer route where the abrupt curves of the main channel rendered navigation difficult or insecure. The cost of these works was estimated at Rs. 32,000. At Khulna the site selected for the public buildings of the newly-constituted civil station was inspected, and a site was also chosen for the terminus of the Bengal Central Railway, which branches off from the Eastern Bengal Railway at Ranaghat, and runs through Bongong and Jessore to Khulna. At Barisal orders were issued for the survey of a telegraphic line to connect Barisal with Khulna, for the construction of which local subscriptions had been promised; and the establishment of a steamer service between Khulna and Barisal also received consideration. This last-named scheme has since the close of the year been taken up as a private enterprise.

At Dacca His Honor remained five days, and inspected all the numerous public institutions of the place. He sanctioned the restoration of the Mitford Hospital at a cost of Rs. 4,000, and fixed on a site for the terminal station of the Dacca and Mymensing Railway.

Mr. Rivers Thompson also paid a visit to the rising port of Naraingunge, where he found much to call for the attention of Government. Situated near the junction of the Luckhia and Duluserai rivers, Naraingunge possesses many advantages for trade, and promises to become in course of time an emporium of great importance. A strong opinion prevails among the local community interested in the progress of Naraingunge that the Megna, into which the Luckhia river runs, might be made navigable for ships of large burthen. It is said that a channel of more than 20 feet in depth already exists all the way to the sea, but this channel has never been properly surveyed, and consequently only vessels of light draught at present carry the trade from the eastern districts *viâ* Naraingunge

to Chittagong, to be reshipped there in sea-going vessels for Europe. This detour and the break of bulk which it involves are a source of great difficulty, delay and expense, and are highly detrimental to the interests of Naraingunge and the local merchants. If the Megna is really navigable by a broad and safe channel, Naraingunge, it is contended, would supersede Chittagong, and a marine survey of the river is urgently pressed. At present the trade of the port is principally with Chittagong and Madras, jute being exported to the former and rice to the latter place. Much stress has also been laid upon the necessity for the survey of the Megna, on the ground that the Dacca and Mymensing Railway is to extend to Naraingunge. This line, which will probably be opened for traffic in the course of 1884, will effect a large and certain development of trade in Eastern Bengal, of which Naraingunge naturally wishes to secure its fair share. The Lieutenant-Governor inspected the site chosen for the terminal railway station, and examined the works which are in progress for converting a very dirty town into a habitable station. A commodious dâk bungalow had just been completed, the lines of the new civil station had been marked out, and projects for several roads were sanctioned. In two years Naraingunge should have a new face. At Mymensing a site for the railway station was chosen. There is little doubt of the eventual extension of this line of Railway to Jamalpore.

At Serajgunge the question of improved water communications is one which at present occupies the attention of all who have mercantile interests in the place. The European merchants are naturally much interested in the matter, as they have invested a large amount of capital in the jute trade. With the object of placing their views before the Lieutenant-Governor they sent a deputation on board the *Rhotas*, where the matter was fully discussed and arrangements made for detailed surveys of the locality which have since been undertaken. The question of a tramway from Serajgunge to the river bank was also mooted, but an improvement of the river channel presented the best solution of the difficulties.

At Rampur Beauleah His Honor laid the foundation stone of the new Rajshahye College, an institution principally indebted for its support to the generosity of private individuals.

Early in November His Honor visited Bankipur, where he invested Syud Lutf Ali Khan with the insignia of a C.I.E., and then went to Gya. From Gya he returned to Bankipur, where he held a Durbar and conferred on Syud Wilayet Ali Khan, C.I.E., the title of Nawab. The rest of His Honor's tour extended to Buxar, Arrah, Chuprah and Bhagulpore. At the last-named place the Lieutenant-Governor presided at the ceremony of turning the first sod of the new water-works.

At a durbar held on the 1st December at Belvedere His Honor invested Maharajah Jotendro Mohan Tagore with the title and insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Leaving Calcutta again on 22nd January, the Lieutenant-Governor visited Mozufferpore, Motihari, Bettiah, Durbhungah and Burdwan. He opened the new extension of the Tirhoot State Railway from Motihari to Mozufferpore and from Durbhunga to Jhinjharpore.

On the 27th March 1883, immediately before the close of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor visited Moorshedabad, *en route* for Darjeeling, and the opportunity was taken to present Nawab Ali Kadr, the head of the Moorshedabad Nizamut family, with the sanad conferring on him the title of Nawab Bahadur

of Moorshedabad. The title, which is hereditary but is confined to the lineal heirs male of the Nawab, has been declared to give the holder precedence over all other titled noblemen in the Lower Provinces.

CENSUS.

It was stated in the report for last year that the report on the Bengal Census of 1881, the preparation of which had proved a heavier task than was anticipated, had not then reached the Government, and that a full account of the operations must therefore be postponed for the time being. The report was submitted in the course of the year under review, and a general account of it will be found in the chapter dealing with the subject in the permanent section attached to the present report. Since the census of 1871 was taken, the province of Assam, which at that time formed a part of Bengal, has been formed into a separate administration; and several other minor changes of jurisdiction have also occurred. After making allowance for these changes, it appears from the returns that the population of the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has increased during the last nine years from 62,705,718, to 69,536,861. The increase has therefore amounted to 6,881,143 or 10·89 per cent. The total population in 1881 was composed of 34,625,591 males and 34,911,270 females, the excess of the latter being 285,679; and nothing is more remarkable than the growth of this excess, which in 1872 was only 22,986. The apparent rate of increase has varied enormously in different parts of the province, and it is clear that a portion of it is due to more accurate enumeration, and the inclusion of tracts of country which seem to have escaped notice in 1872. The average density of the population of the entire Province is 371·41 persons to the square mile, and this also varies very much in different districts. In Howrah, the average density of the village population, exclusive of the numerous municipalities of that district, reaches the high figure of 1,130. This is exceeded in the Moonsheegunge sub-division in Dacca, where the density is 1,278 persons to the square mile. The total urban population of the province was only 36,64,229, and there are only 96 towns with a population exceeding 100,000 souls. On the other hand there were as many as 264,523 villages each containing less than 5,000 inhabitants. These figures illustrate the remarkable paucity of large towns in Bengal.

In the tables that deal with religious belief, the population of the Province is divided into Hindus, Sikhs, Mohamedans, Christians, Buddhists, Brahmos, Jains, Jews, Parsees, and "All Others." There were 45,452,806 Hindus, 21,704,724 Mohamedans, and 128,135 Christians. Those persons who did not fall under any of the nine principal religions and were shown under the head of "All Others," were classified in a subsidiary table and divided into Sontals (883,938), Kols (613,863), Other Western Aborigines (469,622), Eastern Aborigines (88,399) and Others and Unspecified (35,404). Since 1872, the Hindus have increased at the rate of 13·64 per cent., the Mohamedans by 10·96 per cent., Christians by 40·71 per cent., and Buddhists by 93·29 per cent. In the case of the last-named sect however, the increase, which was almost wholly confined to the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Darjeeling, is for the most part due to more accurate enumeration. The increase among Christians is remarkable, and is attributable partly to immigration from Europe and partly to conversions from heathendom, especially in the districts of Chota Nagpore.

The tables which show the conjugal condition of the people are of especial interest, and much light will, it is hoped, be thrown upon many important sociological questions by the facts which they disclose. The percentages of the single, the married, and the widowed, to the total population of each sex are among males 46·71, 49·30, and 3·98 respectively, and among females 29·71, 49·00, and 21·27 respectively. These figures are in marked contrast to the corresponding percentages in European countries. Many interesting facts are also to be learnt from the Census tables regarding the ages at which marriage is usually contracted in this country. Out of every 100 boys below the age of ten years, rather less than four are married; while the number of married girls of the same age is 11. From 10 to 20 years of age, 71 boys in 100 are still bachelors; while out of 100 girls of the same age, 76 are married and 4 are widows, only 19 being still unmarried. Practically it may be said that almost the whole female population is transferred from the single to the married state before their 20th year.

There are 65 castes or tribes in Bengal which claim more than 100,000 members each. The most important, numerically speaking, are the Gowallas, including Ahirs, Gops and Gours, with 3,992,949 members: the Brahmans, with 2,754,100, and the Kaibarthas with 2,100,379. Ten other castes, the Koches, Chandals, Kayasths, Rajpoots, Chamars, Telis, Kurmies, Koeris, Dosadhs, and Babhans each claim more than one million members. The statistics relating to the occupations of the people are said to be of comparatively little value, in consequence partly of the inaccuracy of the entries made by the enumerators in the original census schedules, and partly to the inconvenient and unsuitable system of classification. The population has been broadly divided into six main classes, Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, and Indefinite and Non-productive, but the details are not reliable. Information has also been given concerning the degree of education, the age, birthplace, mother-tongue, and physical and mental infirmities of the population. The Census Report is a work of great interest, and will certainly prove of much practical value in the administration of the country.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

There were no changes of administration of any material importance during the year. The Local Self-Government scheme to which reference has already been made has not yet been actually introduced, and such account of its detailed provisions as is required has already been given. The superior grades of the Opium Department were reorganized with the view of encouraging a healthy flow of promotion among the officers of the department. A grade of probationers was also added in order to obviate the necessity of constantly throwing officiating assistants out of employment on the return of senior men from leave or deputation. The Contagious Diseases Act XIV of 1868 was, at the instance of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, wholly withdrawn from the town of Calcutta from the 15th March 1883, as an experimental measure. It had previously been confined to the southern portion of the town, where it was being worked avowedly in the interests of the European sailors and the garrison of Fort William. This arrangement was found to have broken down as a practical measure of protection, and it was felt that the position which had been arrived at was logically indefensible and could not be longer maintained. The two lock hospitals have however been retained as voluntary institutions for the

cure of persons who present themselves for treatment of their own accord. A Burial Board was established during the year for the better management of the chief cemeteries in Calcutta the control of which has been transferred to them. An important scheme has been prepared which provides that admission to the Subordinate Executive Service shall in future be by competitive examination. It was however thought necessary to give considerable notice to the public before actually enforcing this scheme, and it will not therefore be brought into force until the beginning of 1884.

POLITICAL.

Cooch Behar.

The management of the Cooch Behar State continued to be satisfactory. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 13,31,663 and the expenditure to Rs. 12,36,380, the surplus being little short of a lakh of rupees. The receipts from excise and stamps increased, though not to the full extent which may be reasonably expected, and the other sources of revenue also showed a healthy elasticity. The receipts under land revenue fell off slightly, but the decline has been satisfactorily explained. It was only apparent, and should not recur. The agricultural results of the year were not altogether favourable. The jute crop was very abundant, but owing to the fall in price the cultivators did not obtain the large returns which had been expected. The jute industry has of late years enormously developed in Cooch Behar. The crop is well suited to the soil, the climate, and the genius of the people; and the industry has clearly a great future before it. The number of civil suits instituted during the year, and the number of documents presented for registration again showed an increase over the figures of the preceding year, and afforded a further illustration of the continued progress in the material prosperity of the people. Since the close of the year, the Maharaja has attained his majority, and has been formally installed as ruler of the State. The improvements that have been effected in every branch of the administration during his long minority have been of the greatest benefit to the State, and not the least important among them is the excellent education and training which the Maharaja himself has received. He brings to the discharge of his important duties, enlightenment, education, and a true sense of the responsibilities of his position, and there is every reason to hope that his government will conduce to the well-being of the State and the prosperity of his people.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

On the south-eastern frontier the relations of Government with the hill-tribes were satisfactory, and no disturbances of any kind occurred. There were at one time rumours that men belonging to the Mulienpui and Shindu tribes were moving about in the vicinity of the Opiphoon guard with a view to raiding. No raids however occurred. It is hoped that the assistance rendered to the Howlongs during the late scarcity will have the effect of restoring friendly relations between them and the British Government. Two of the leading chiefs of the tribe attended the Durbar at Rangamati, and have promised to use their influence to procure the restoration of the Lahawk captives. The supply of seed grain to the hill-men was generally successful, but some of the Thanglowas are reported to have used a portion of the grain supplied to them for the purpose of distilling liquor, and the consequence was of course a very poor crop. The Durbar, which was held on this occasion at Rangamati instead of Demagiri, was largely attended and

proved a success. It will be repeated during the current year. The importation of rubber into British territory has continued to decline, only 183 maunds having been brought in as compared with 222 maunds in 1881-82 and 906 maunds in 1880-81. There was an increase in the exportation of salt, and the growing preference which the Lushais are said to exhibit for manufactured cloths and cotton and woollen goods in lieu of their own home-made chuddars will probably lead to a development of trade in these commodities. These increasing wants appear to indicate an advance in civilization.

Hill Tipperah.

The civil suit which was brought by Kumar Nabadwip Chandra Deb against the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah for determination of his rank and also for maintenance was dismissed by the High Court on the ground of want of jurisdiction, it being held that the Maharaja is an independent Prince or ruling chief, to whom section 433 of the Code of Civil Procedure applies. This ruling is of great importance, as the Maharaja owns extensive estates in British India, and if he be held to be an independent Prince, difficulties may be expected to arise in connection with them. Proposals to remedy the inconvenience are under consideration. Since the close of the year under review the difficulties between the Maharaja and the Kumar are reported to have been amicably settled.

Some improvements were made in the internal administration of the State: and the favourable outturn of the food-grain crops, and the high prices prevailing for cotton materially benefited the people. The general condition of the State however continued to be extremely unsatisfactory. All the principal sources of revenue are farmed out, and corruption is said to be rife among the subordinate officers of the Durbar. The amount of crime is considerable, having in view the smallness of the population, and it does not appear to be diminishing, although the great bulk of the cases relate to petty offences. The state of education is not satisfactory; and the present system under which the Maharaja's estates in Tipperah are managed is said to be anything but what it should be.

Orissa Tributary States.

The relation of the Tributary States of Orissa also towards the Government came before the High Court in the course of the year, and it was decided by a Full Bench that they do not at present form a part of British India. This question, as also the position of the State of Hill Tipperah, has been referred to the Government of India. The Maharajah of Mohurbhunj, the largest of the Orissa Tributary Mehals, died in the course of the year, and his State has, in consequence of the minority of his successor, passed under the direct management of Government. The general condition of the Orissa Tributary States was good. The tribute was punctually paid, the revenues collected, and due provision made for the administrative and other wants of the people. The most important event of the year was the outbreak in the neighbouring State of Kalahandi in the Central Provinces. A very serious rising of the Khonds was fomented by interested persons in the early part of the year, and many lives were lost. Judicious arrangements however, and the despatch of a strong body of police prevented the disturbances from spreading from across the frontier into these provinces.

Chota Nagpore Tributary States.

The Tributary States of Chota Nagpore are comparatively unimportant, both in extent and in population. The Sirgoojah State, the largest of them, which had been under the direct management of the Commissioner, was made over to the Rajah on his

attaining his majority in June 1882. The administration of the new ruler was good on the whole, although disturbances have occurred since the close of the year. The history of the other States presents no special features, and does not call for further remark.

SURVEYS.

The only survey operations which were conducted by professional agency during the year were those in the Patna division in connection with the cadastral survey now being carried on in the districts of Ghazipore and Ballia in the North-Western Provinces. These operations were completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,534. Non-professional parties were engaged in the districts of Midnapore, Pooree (Khorda) and Darjeeling, and on the dearahs of the Backergunge and Noakholly estuaries. All of these made good progress, and the last-named resulted in the discovery and assessment to revenue of considerable tracts of surplus lands. Fair progress was also made in demarcating the ghatwali holdings in the districts of Bankura and Manbhoom.

SETTLEMENTS.

The results of the settlement work done during 1882-83 included 260 original settlements, 1,023 re-settlements, and 56 summary settlements. The operations were on a less extended scale than in the previous year, and the net increase of revenue amounted to Rs. 71,472 or about 51 per cent. on the expenditure incurred. The most important work was done in the Dacca and Presidency divisions, in the latter of which special enquiries were instituted with a view to revise and improve the rules for assessing waste lands in the Sunderbuns. In Chittagong, defects have been discovered in the Noabad settlement, which was completed last year, and some revision of the work will unfortunately be required. In Orissa, where the ryots on the extensive Khorda estate had raised objections to the terms of the settlement which was recently concluded, the decision of the Government has had the effect of reconciling the malcontents to a great extent. A complete record-of-rights has been prepared in the fullest detail, and will it is hoped serve as an effectual safeguard against the evils that have occasionally prevailed in other estates elsewhere.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

The information afforded on the subject of Government estates in the body of the report has reference only to those estates (whether the property of the State or of private persons) which are under the direct management of the Government. A certain number of estates are let in farm, and of these no detailed account is given. Excluding the vast network of petty estates of which the Chittagong district is composed, there were 1,061 estates under direct management, with an annual rental of Rs. 26,27,360. The gross cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,81,889, which represents the very moderate percentage of 6·9 on the rental. The collections amounted to 108·8 per cent. on the current demand and to 70·7 per cent. on the gross demand including arrears. These results compare favourably with those of preceding years, and they have also been secured concurrently with the redress of some longstanding grievances.

It is satisfactory that the labours of the special officer who was deputed to undertake the management of the Jellamutha and Majnamutha estates in Midnapore have resulted in the establishment of more amicable relations between

the ryots and the representatives of Government; and it is hoped that there will be no recurrence of the difficulties which have in these estates of late years tended to throw discredit upon the system of direct management. In all the other divisions, the collections were satisfactory.

Under arrangements which had effect from the beginning of the year under review, a sum of 10 per cent. on collections is set apart; and from this, 7 per cent. is assigned to cover the ordinary expenses of management, the remainder being expended on communications, primary education, and miscellaneous improvements, in the proportions of 1½, 1, and ½ per cent. A proposal has recently been submitted for the establishment of an Agricultural Department, and it is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. It will be of much service among other things in providing trained managers for Government estates. A reform here is much needed.

WARDS' ESTATES.

During the year, the Board of Revenue exercised control over 117 wards' and 91 attached estates, the total number having been reduced by ten since the previous year. The discretionary power which the present law allows to the Court of Wards of declining to accept the charge of an estate in certain cases was exercised with salutary effect. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 62,92,899, of which Rs. 52,73,981 represented the current demand of rent, and Rs. 3,46,057 that of cesses. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 5,63,405, and was therefore within the recognized limit of 10 per cent. In addition to the above, arrears of rent amounting to Rs. 40,56,283, and of cesses amounting to Rs. 3,62,483 came within the scope of the Board's operations. The collections of the former were at the rate of 97·3 per cent., and of the latter at the rate of 94·1 per cent. on the current demand. About 5½ lakhs of rent and cesses were also remitted, and the outstanding balances at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 36,68,716, and Rs. 3,58,980 respectively. The progress made in recovering and writing off arrears was scarcely so good as was expected, but active measures are now in progress, and it is hoped that the returns of the year now current will show a more substantial improvement in this direction. The debts due to Government, to superior landlords, and to general creditors were somewhat reduced, but not to the same extent as in the previous year. The sums spent on improvements amounted to Rs. 2,46,899 of which Rs. 1,23,593 was devoted to repairing and maintaining the immoveable property of the estates, and Rs. 72,576 to making landed improvements, such as the construction of embankments, channels and khals for irrigation purposes, the excavation of tanks and wells, the introduction of new staples, and the purchase of agricultural implements. The attention of the Board has been called to the necessity of making a systematic field survey of all wards' estates, together with a complete record of rights. There may be some difficulties in the way of carrying out such a measure, but the advantages it affords can scarcely be overrated, in the interests of the landowners no less than in that of the cultivators.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

The measures which received the attention of the Legislative Council during the session of 1882-83 were unusually numerous and important. Five

Acts were completely passed and have now become law. Two others were introduced and referred to Select Committees, but it was not found possible to carry them beyond the preliminary stages before the close of the session. Leave was also given to introduce another Bill, but it was not proceeded with, and is being dealt with during the current year.

The five measures which were completely passed were an Act (I of 1883) to amend the Bengal Excise Act, an Act (II of 1883) to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, the Bengal Tramways Act, the Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act, and the Act for the Registration and Control of Porters and Dandeewallas in the Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipalities. The first of these was described in the report for last year, and the second is of comparatively minor importance. The most important of the five was the Tramways Act, which was passed to enable the Government to sanction, and local authorities or private persons to undertake the construction and maintenance of tramways throughout the province. The new Act, which is an entirely new departure, so far as Bengal is concerned, prescribes the procedure to be adopted in obtaining sanction, the manner of construction of tramways, the powers and rights of the promoters in respect of the use of roads, the rules as to fares and traffic, the penalties for offences, and other general conditions. The Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act consolidates the previous enactments on the subject and extends their application to Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah. It also vests the entire control over the Fire Brigade in the Commissioner of Police, and lays down rules as to the levy and apportionment of fees to be devoted to the maintenance of an efficient brigade. The Hill Coolies Act was passed to check the misconduct and extortionate charges of the porters and dandywallahs in the municipality of Darjeeling and is now in operation.

The two most important measures that came before the Council during the session of 1882-83 were the Local Self-Government Bill and the new Municipal Bill. The former of these Bills provides for the creation of a machinery for the development of Local Self-Government. Union Committees were to be established for the management of village affairs. A group of unions was to constitute the circle of a Local Board, vested with certain executive powers and responsibilities and possessing a certain degree of financial independence. The general control of Local Boards, as well as of all municipalities throughout the province, was to be placed in the hands of a new authority denominated the Central Board, consisting of members appointed by Government. The Bill specified minutely the powers that were to be exercised by each of the local Government bodies so constituted, the duties that were to devolve upon them, the funds to be placed at their disposal, and their relations towards each other and towards the officers of Government. Since the close of the year, orders have been received from the Government of India which necessitate the abandonment of the Central Board. The matter is still the subject of correspondence between the local Government and the Government of India.

The Municipal Bill was mainly intended to consolidate and extend the existing law, and does not involve such broad questions of principle as are raised in the former Bill. The chief changes embodied in the original draft are the abolition of the distinction between municipalities of the first and second classes, stations and unions, the more general recognition of the principle of election, the admission of non-official chairmen, and the inclusion of fresh powers in respect of conservancy, sanitation, and water-supply.

The complete history of these two Bills falls within the course of the ensuing session.

POLICE.

Police in the interior.

The amalgamation of the municipal with the regular police, to which allusion was made in last year's report, was carried out during the year. This change was introduced with the object of relieving municipalities from a heavy source of expenditure over which they could not, in the nature of things, be allowed to exercise any control. It was no part of the scheme to effect thereby any improvement in the administration of the police force. As a matter of fact, it has had a contrary tendency. The men who belonged to the old municipal police were as a rule worse paid and worse disciplined than those of the regular force; their standard of education was lower, and their efficiency decidedly less. It has therefore not been a matter for surprise that their inclusion among the regular police should have occasioned an apparent deterioration of the whole force. Arrangements are, however, being made which will remedy this state of things. The additional cost to Government of the scheme was Rs. 4,97,000. The regular police system has now been introduced also into the Sonthal country, where it had been found that the people did not appreciate the motives of Government in allowing the police administration to be carried on through their head-men. The old village police have still been retained, but are now required to work in subordination to the regular police. The scheme, which was given a trial during 1881-82, for placing important outposts in charge of 5th grade Sub-Inspectors in place of Head Constables, was found to work so well that its general introduction was sanctioned, and is now being carried out. The report of the Commission which was appointed in the cold weather of 1882-83 to enquire into the working of the chowkidari, or village police, system, was submitted shortly after the close of the year, and is now under the consideration of Government. Pending the decision that may be come to, no material alterations have been made. Very considerable changes and improvements will probably be made when action is taken. The strength of the Frontier Police remained unchanged; but in consequence of rumoured raids considerable reinforcements were on two occasions sent to the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Police was under consideration. Since the close of the year under review the orders of the Government of India upon the report of the Committee which was appointed to investigate the matter were received, and effect is now being given to them. The details have not yet been finally settled, but they will proceed upon the general principle that whilst the duties of watch and ward of the Railway premises and property shall devolve upon the Railway authorities, all the work connected with the maintenance of law and order, and the detection of crime at stations and on the line shall attach to a specially organized Government Railway Police, distinct from the regular district police of the country. The number of casualties in the entire force during the year was 3,949, or 15·8 per cent. of the whole. In the previous year the number had been only 2,222, or 11·25 per cent. The increase was due to the cause to which allusion has been made above, viz., the amalgamation of the municipal with the regular police. This amalgamation tended to increase the percentages of desertions, resignations, and discharges, in consequence of the harder work which service in large towns entails. The death-rate of the force was 2·4 per cent., against 2 per cent. in the

previous year. This rate exceeds the average death-rate (2·04) of the entire population of the province during the year. The excess was probably for the most part only apparent, being due to the fact that the registration of deaths among the ordinary population is still exceedingly imperfect, while among the police it is of course complete. The number of punishments was above that awarded in the previous year. The proportion of judicial convictions, however, was less, both under the Penal Code and under Act V of 1867. The police were implicated in four cases of torture during the year, in three of which the offenders were convicted and punished judicially. Rupees 11,786 was distributed as good-conduct allowances; and at the close of the year, 8,146 men wore good-conduct stripes, as compared with 7,238 at the close of 1881.

A successful attempt was made to reclaim and settle a tribe known as Mughya Domes whose nomadic and thievish habits had long rendered them a source of trouble to the police. A number of them were induced to consent to settle down in two places which were selected for them. Lands were procured from the local proprietors, huts were erected, and a Government grant was made to provide the new settlers with cattle, ploughs, and agricultural implements. Some of the head-men were also appointed village chowkidars, with the approval of the villagers. By the close of the year, the numbers living at the two settlements had increased to 340, and there has been every sign so far that the scheme has been successful. It is hoped that the whole tribe may be reclaimed to peaceful pursuits.

Crime.

Judged by the number of cases reported, there was some increase of crime in the year under review, the figures being 108,980 in 1882 against 104,153 in 1881. In reality however there was a merely nominal increase in offences against property; minor offences against the person, and local nuisance cases being mainly responsible for the increase shown. There has been a real decrease of upwards of 10,000 cases among offences against property since 1879, which represents a substantial and satisfactory diminution of this class of crime. The effective surveillance that is now exercised by the police over bad characters, and the exemplary punishment of habitual offenders have combined with the generally prosperous condition of the people to bring about this satisfactory improvement. The number of cases declared to be false was 7,753, or 7·1 per cent. of the whole. This percentage was practically the same as in the previous year. Criminal prosecutions were instituted in 1,442 of these cases, but convictions were obtained in only 491 cases, in which 523 persons were punished. Under the new Code of Criminal Procedure, simple hurt is a non-cognizable offence, charges of which are no longer enquired into by the police of their own motion. These cases have always constituted a large proportion of the number of cases not enquired into, and the percentage of the latter should therefore be greatly reduced in future. The number of cases actually enquired into by the police during the year was 88,445, and the percentage of convictions was 47·7 against 46·6 in 1881, and 46 in 1880. During 1882, 103,678 persons in all were arrested, of whom 100,888 were brought before a court, and 96,769 were actually tried; 64,372 persons were convicted, giving a percentage of 62·1 on the number arrested and of 66·5 on the number tried. The results of cases committed to the sessions were unsatisfactory. Not only was the number of convictions low, but the percentage of convictions on the number tried was smaller than in any of the six preceding years, being only 59·1 against an average of 61·7.

As regards the nature of crime during the year, as measured by the true cases only, there was a decrease of serious offences against the person, and also of serious offences against the person and property or against property only, while there was an increase, more or less, among all other classes of offences. Cases of rioting were considerably more common, especially in the districts of Eastern Bengal, where the uncertainty that prevailed concerning the future of the Rent Laws led in some cases to combinations among the cultivators to resist by force attempts to collect any rent at all. There was a small increase among cases of dacoity; but 13 districts were wholly free from this crime, and even where it nominally exists, it has entirely lost its former character of organized gang robbery. There was a decrease of 448 among cases of house-breaking, but this class of offence is still very common in Bengal, and the proportion of convictions has always been lamentably low.

Calcutta Police.

The number of cases cognizable by the police and of non-cognizable cases reported in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1882 decreased largely in 1882, being only 39,838 against 47,272 in the previous year, and 42,161 in the year before. The decline was due to the smaller number of prosecutions instituted under miscellaneous laws, such as the Municipal Acts, the Contagious Diseases Act, the Port Acts, the Stamp Act, the Stage-carriage Act, the Railway Acts, the Excise Acts, and the Gambling Act. There was on the other hand an increase of 642 cognizable and 658 non-cognizable offences under the Penal Code, which fell principally under the headings of "Serious offences against the person and property or against property only," "Minor offences against the person," "Minor offences against property," "Rioting," "Mischief," and "Public nuisance." The total number of persons who were arrested or who appeared on the issue of a summons was 40,470, as compared with 47,119 in 1881; and of these 33,044, or 81·65 per cent., were convicted as against 38,713 or 82·16 per cent., convicted during the preceding year. There was some increase in the number of cases declared to be false, and the percentage of false to true cases rose from 1·12 to 2·07. In 79 of these cases, prosecutions were instituted against the complainants, who were imprisoned in two cases, fined in 71 cases, and warned and discharged in the remainder. Cases of murder increased from two in 1881 to seven in the year under review. In three cases the defendants were convicted, in two they committed suicide before trial, in one case the evidence was not considered by the jury sufficient to support a conviction, and in the remaining case, which was remarkable on account of the absence of any apparent cause or motive for the deed, no trace of the murderer has been found. The action of the police with regard to cases of theft, house-breaking, and burglary was less satisfactory than in the previous year. Not only was there an increase in the total number of true cases of these offences, but the percentage of convictions was less, and the value of property recovered proportionately lower. These results are attributed to the increased commercial activity of the year, and the larger number of ships in port. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,11,836, of which Rs. 63,989, or 57·21 per cent. was recovered. The total cost of the Calcutta Town Police was Rs. 4,23,893, of which Rs. 2,80,805 was paid by the Municipality and the remainder by Government. Government also contributed Rs. 83,695 towards the cost of the Suburban Police, the Municipality paying Rs. 70,048. In both cases the sums received on account of fees and fines were credited to Government. The cost of the River Police was Rs. 29,778, of which Rs. 22,334 was

paid by the Port Commissioners, the remainder being charged to the public revenues.

There was a slight revival in the trade of Calcutta in arms and ammunition, the number of firearms imported during 1882 being 656, against 492 in the previous year. The weapons included 201 sporting rifles, 196 sporting guns, and 259 pistols and revolvers. The number of persons killed by wild animals during 1882 was 1,267, while those killed by snakes numbered 9,191. Both of these figures are below those of the previous year. Of those killed, 7,508 were adults and 2,950 children. The number of cattle reported to have been killed by wild animals throughout the province during the year was 8,560, which was almost the same as in the previous year. The number of wild animals destroyed was 5,867, as against 4,213 in 1881, and the number of poisonous snakes rose from 19,282 to 32,187. The increase was general throughout the province, but was greatest in the Patna Division, where the plan of paying rewards through the agency and on the certificates of selected planters is reported to have worked well. The total amount paid as rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes was Rs. 32,453-14 against Rs. 25,746-8 in the previous year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction dealt with 180 persons, or 12 less than in the previous year. Of these 120 were convicted, and 39 acquitted or discharged. The number of criminal appeals dealt with was 2,332, out of which the sentences were reversed in 427 cases and modified in 120 cases. In 1,545 cases the appeal was rejected or the sentence confirmed. The number of persons brought to trial before courts other than the High Court was 217,338, which was almost the same as in the previous year. There was an increase in the number (183,680) of persons dealt with by Magistrates of all kinds in the interior, and a decrease of almost equal amount among the persons tried by the Magistrates, both Stipendiary and Honorary, at the Presidency. Of 3,348 persons dealt with by Sessions Courts, 97 were committed or referred to the High Court, 1,212 were discharged or acquitted, 1,625 were convicted, 27 died, escaped or were transferred, and 387 remained under trial at the close of the year. The number of appeals to the Sessions Courts was 6,115, against 5,982 in 1881. In the cases of 2,033 persons the sentence was modified or reversed; it was confirmed or the appeal rejected in 3,661 cases, and enhanced in only 27 cases. Of the persons tried by Magistrates in the interior, 112,994 were convicted and 3,167 committed to the Court of Session or the High Court; 62,030 were acquitted or discharged, and 5,102 were still under trial at the close of the year. The remainder either died, escaped or were transferred—23,154 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and 4,276 to imprisonment accompanied with fine; 80,600 to fine only, and the remainder to miscellaneous punishments. There were 29 sentences of detention in a Reformatory School. There was a further decline in the number of persons whipped under judicial orders, the number of whippings inflicted being only 1,604, against 2,425, 2,919, 4,086, and 4,739 in 1881, 1880, 1879, and 1878 respectively. This form of punishment is regarded as degrading by the mass of the people, and frequent recourse to it is not supported by public opinion in this country. It is satisfactory to find that full effect has been given to the injunctions of Government that it should be only sparingly used.

The number of witnesses examined was 406,475, which was slightly in excess of the figures for 1881. There has been a steady decrease in the average jail population of prisoners of all classes in these provinces during the past seven

years. The daily average convict population has been gradually falling since 1876, the daily average in that year being 20,227 as compared with 14,801 in 1882. The number of reconvicted prisoners admitted into jail during the year was 3,439 or 10·84 per cent. of the total number of convictions, showing a considerable reduction on the figures for the previous year.

JAILS.

The jail policy of the Bengal Government remained unchanged during the year under review. The measures of reform that have been inaugurated from time to time during the past five years were maintained and, where opportunity offered, extended; and have been productive of the best effects. The policy under which prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding two years in length, are transferred as far as possible to central jails was steadily enforced, and has done much to promote economy as well as the health and good discipline of the jail population. The best results are reported to have ensued from the general adoption of the mark system, whereby prisoners whose conduct is uniformly good are enabled to earn the remission of a portion of their sentences; and an analogous system has also been introduced by which life-convicts, whose offences were not of such a kind as to render them permanently dangerous to society, are encouraged to hope for release after they have completed twenty years of their sentence. Three prisoners were released in accordance with this system during the past year.

The jail population of the province has continued steadily to decrease during the past seven years, the daily average number of prisoners in each year since 1876 having been 20,227, 17,527, 17,274, 17,258, 16,673, 15,506 and 14,801. This gradual decrease is attributable to the better administration of justice, the more efficient preventive action of the police, and the general diminution of crime consequent on a continued succession of good harvests. The number of convicts admitted direct amounted to 31,710, which was slightly in advance of the admissions during 1881. Notwithstanding this, however, the daily average declined, in consequence of the larger number of convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Of the 14,801 convicts who formed the average daily population, 52·10 per cent. were confined in central jails, 46·01 per cent. in district jails, and 1·89 per cent. in subsidiary jails and lock-ups. The increase in the first-named percentage was due to the policy under which long-term convicts are removed as much as possible to central jails, thereby leaving a considerable amount of space available in the district jails to meet sudden emergencies which might arise from an increase of the total jail population, or to satisfy any requirements on account of transfer in the case of severe outbreaks of sickness. The number of juvenile convicts in jail on the 31st December 1882 was reduced to 84, the opening of a reformatory school during the year at Hazaribagh having taken off a number of boys from Behar. Five hundred and eighteen convicts only were transported during the year, against 666 in 1881. The reduction was due to the more careful supervision which is now exercised by the Medical Board in Calcutta. Capital punishment was inflicted in 35 cases against 59 and 73 respectively in the two previous years. The total number of under-trial prisoners during 1882 was 27,996, of whom 13,024 were convicted, 11,776 were released, and 2,145 transferred, 50 died, and 4 escaped. The average period of detention was 14·82 days, which was slightly in excess of the corresponding period last year. The number of civil prisoners continued

to rise, having been 3,403 in 1882, against 3,016, 2,749, and 2,665 in the three preceding years.

During the last two years rapid progress has been made with the scheme which was promoted by Sir Ashley Eden for providing the province with a complete equipment of suitable jails. Many important central and district jails have been constructed; others are now in progress and are in a fair way towards completion; and the list of works that are still required to place the Jail Department in a thoroughly satisfactory position is a small one. The expenditure by the Public Works Department on this account was Rs. 7,38,263 in 1881, and Rs. 10,10,781 in the past year. Works of an important character were in progress in the jails of Rungpore, Chumparun, Durbhunga, Julpigoree, Furreedpore, Mozufferpore, Gya, Pubna, Bhagulpore, Backergunge, Ranchi, Mymensingh and Dacca, and many of these have now been completed. The daily average of prisoners employed on jail buildings during the year was 3,538 against 4,108 in 1881. The increased expenditure during the year under review was due to the free use of paid labour.

The system of warder guards has continued to work well, and the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the substitution of warders for policemen in the reserve guards of all the jails in the province. This change has been productive of some economy and has also conduced to greater efficiency. The number of escapes declined to a notable extent, there being only 20 against 37 in the previous year. The best results continued to be obtained from the employment of convict warders and overseers, and a further extension of this system is in contemplation. The general state of discipline was good, although there was a small increase in the proportion of offences to daily average jail population. Criminal offences numbered only 76, and the great bulk of the remainder consisted of petty breaches of jail rules, short work, &c. A large number of minor offences of this kind must always be expected, and their actual number is of little consequence so long as a large proportion of them is detected by the vigilance of the jail staff. No punishments were ever inflicted except under the personal orders of the Superintendent. The number of corporal punishments was only 416, against 914 in 1881, and 4,735 in 1880. This penalty is now strictly reserved for the graver classes of offences; the power of inflicting it can scarcely be entirely withheld from the jail authorities, having regard to the strength of the jail population, and the number of incorrigible prisoners which it must contain. The place of whipping has been successfully taken by other punishments, such as solitary confinement, both with and without reduced diet, penal labour, &c. There was, however, a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. in the number of prisoners punished by reduced diet.

Notwithstanding the falling off in the daily average jail population, there was an increase in the expenditure of the department, which amounted to Rs. 10,36,212, against Rs. 9,82,107 in the preceding year. These figures are exclusive of the expenditure on jail buildings by the Public Works Department. The increase was in part due to the rise in price of the principal articles of consumption, and also in part to the fact that medical officers exercised in many jails the discretion vested in them of giving animal food, and of varying the diet in other ways when the health of the prisoners rendered this desirable. The average cost of each prisoner confined in the central and district jails was Rs. 58-8-7 against Rs. 52-12-9 in the preceding year, and the average expenditure on diet was Rs. 19-4-10 per man against Rs. 17-12-5. There was a considerable increase in the cost of superintendence, which was due to the new arrangements for the management of the Presidency Jail. This important

jail was formerly in charge of one of the Surgeons attached to the General Hospital, but it was considered undesirable to continue this arrangement, and a separate Superintendent was appointed in the course of the year under review. The total profits of the Department from jail manufactures, &c., were Rs. 4,62,019, against Rs. 5,25,969. The gross credits amounted to Rs. 21,39,008, and the outgoings to Rs. 16,76,989. The decline in profits was due partly to the fact that an unusually large number of jails were under construction or repairs during the year, and partly to the reluctance of the department to accept contracts in consequence of the uncertainty which existed in connection with the future of jail manufactures. This uncertainty has not yet been removed.

Judged by the number of admissions into hospital, the year cannot be regarded as a healthy one. The daily average sick amounted to 849, or 5·33 on the average total jail population, which was a higher figure than in any year since 1866. The death-rate from all causes was 6·81 per cent., which exceeded the rates of the two previous years, the average rate being 6·15. In point of mortality therefore the year was not much above the average. One cause of the increase in the number of admissions to hospital is to be found in the system of fortnightly weighments, which caused failing health to be more speedily detected. The most common diseases were fever, and its sequelæ dysentery, diarrhœa, anœmia and general debility. The structural improvements that have been effected at great expense in the mass of the jails of the province, and the care that is everywhere taken to provide them with pure drinking water, wholesome food, and good drainage, have done much to raise the general sanitary condition of the jail population, and no relaxation of the efforts of Government was permitted during the year under review.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

High Court.

The number of original cases for disposal by the High Court was considerably less than in either of the two previous years, but on the other hand there was a very large falling off in the number disposed of, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the court being only 44·80 per cent., against 56·42 in 1881 and 48·97 in 1880. There was also a considerable increase in the number of cases pending at the close of the year. These unsatisfactory results were due to the numerical weakness of the court during 1882 as compared with the previous year, when two Additional Judges were appointed for six months as a temporary measure. The sanction of the Secretary of State has now been accorded to the scheme, to which allusion was made in the report for last year, for the establishment of Appellate Benches. For the present it is intended to establish only four Benches at Patna, Burdwan, Dacca, and the 24-Pergunnahs, each consisting of a Covenanted officer and a member of the Subordinate Judicial Service, and it is hoped that by this means the appellate work of the High Court will be materially reduced, and a larger proportion of the Judges' time thus made available for the disposal of original civil suits. Some improvement was apparent in the progress made by the court in the disposal of its appellate work. The number of appeals and applications of all kinds disposed of was 7,369 against 6,847 in the previous year. The number of pending cases also fell from 4,072 to 3,583. The number of suits instituted in the

Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes continued to decline, being only 29,553 against 34,108 and 35,304 in the two previous years. The bulk of the decrease was in suits of less than Rs. 50 in value which amounted to 4,269 cases out of a total falling off of 4,555. On

the other hand there was an increase of 79 in suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value. There is reason to fear that the decrease in the number of suits of small value is due to the change of procedure entailed by the new Act, which has increased the cost and trouble of bringing suits in the court, and has therefore discouraged recourse to litigation except when the subject matter is of substantial value. Of the total number of cases for disposal, 29,329 were actually disposed of. Of these, 4,397 cases were decided in favour of the plaintiff after trial or reference to arbitration, and 8,141 *ex parte* or on confession: 11,040 were compromised, 1,641 were non-suited, and 4,110 dismissed, withdrawn, or rejected in default of plaintiff. The percentage of cases given in favour of the plaintiff was 80·3.

Courts in the interior.

The total number of original civil suits of all kinds instituted before the various courts in the interior was 431,710, in addition to which there were 96,833 suits pending from the previous year. Of these, 431,710 were disposed of during the year. Suits for money, as usual, formed a large proportion of the whole, the percentage being 44·235. Rent suits gave an even higher proportion (45·586), while suits for immoveable property gave a percentage of 5·986. Of the whole number of original civil suits instituted during the year, 88,492 were below Rs. 10 in value; 205,242 below Rs. 50; 65,615 below Rs. 100; and 48,446 below Rs. 500. There were 21 suits whose value exceeded a lakh of rupees. The number of appeals of all kinds which came up for decision, including those pending from the previous year, was 59,579, of which 52,385 were in courts in the interior, and 7,194 in courts at the Presidency, including the High Court. Only 29,420 appeals were disposed of, leaving the enormous number of 30,159 suits pending at the close of the year. These figures show that no ordinary appeal can hope to be disposed of in less than a year's time from the date of institution. This result is very far from satisfactory. The scheme for training the younger covenanted officers for the judicial branch of the service by vesting them with civil powers was still on its trial throughout the year, but it has occasioned a greater amount of inconvenience than is at all commensurate with the advantages to be expected from it, and it will probably have to be largely modified before long.

REGISTRATION.

There was a revival of activity in the operations of the Registration Department during 1882-83, the number of registrations having increased from 537,084 to 555,141, or by 18,057. This increase represents a percentage of 3·36 on the total number. The increase was almost entirely confined to the registration of documents relating to immoveable property, and was much greater under the head of optional than under that of compulsory registrations. The registrations of instruments of sales, &c. of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100 rose from 80,244 to 89,269, and those of instruments of mortgage relating to the same class of property rose from 42,655 to 46,084. There was a further decline in the registrations of perpetual leases, though not to such an extent as in the previous year. The increase in the number of registrations of term leases for periods exceeding one year was also maintained, but at a comparatively slow rate. Throughout the country generally, the system of perpetual leases, so far as can be ascertained from the operations of the Registration Department, appears to be decreasing slowly but steadily, and it is not easy to determine the exact cause. It is safe to infer that landlords are generally averse to parting with their interest in the land, and that as a rule these leases are only granted by needy or embarrassed proprietors. Both zemindars and cultivators alike are

becoming alive to the bad effects of sub-infeudation, and the latter are unwilling to bind themselves down to the payment of a fixed rent which deprives them of the concessions they usually obtain for contingencies of season. The principal cause, however, most probably is that neither landlord nor tenant is willing to bind himself in perpetuity by any agreement so long as there is any uncertainty as to the final form which the rent laws will take. The increase among optional registrations was general throughout Bengal and Behar, and is ascribable to the growing appreciation by the people of the advantages secured by registration. The number of money bonds registered during the year fell off by 3,957. The decline was almost wholly confined to the district of Jessore, there having been an increase in 30 districts of the province. The number of such documents registered in Jessore has always been enormously in excess of that returned from any other district, and there is reason to believe that there has hitherto been some misconception in the minds of the people as to the requirements of the law in respect of bonds. If this is so, a further decrease will be the almost certain result of their becoming acquainted with the correct facts.

The gross receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 9,48,104 as compared with Rs. 9,11,920 in the previous year, while the expenditure simultaneously declined from Rs. 4,98,514 to Rs. 4,95,180. The net surplus was therefore Rs. 4,52,924 against Rs. 4,13,406. Four rural sub-registry offices in which the work done was small were closed during the year, and two new ones were opened, the total number of offices open at the close of the year being thus raised from 285 to 287. There was a slight increase in the number of marriages registered under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act, but it cannot be said that there were any signs that the Act is beginning to be adequately appreciated or resorted to by the people. The causes of failure are not accurately known, but it is hoped that when the Mahomedan Committee which is now sitting in Calcutta shall have completed their labours, their report will indicate measures which will make the Act more popular.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta.

The third general election of Commissioners for the Corporation of Calcutta was held in September 1882 under the Calcutta Municipal Act IV (B.C.) of 1876. A marked increase of public interest was displayed on this occasion, and the contest for seats was in several of the wards remarkably keen. The gross number of votes recorded was greater by upwards of 80 per cent. than the number recorded at the last election, held in 1879, and it has now become clear that the substantial powers that are wielded by the Commissioners and the responsibility under which they have been placed have invested the office with real dignity and importance, and that it is much coveted among the intelligent classes of the native community. The recent election has also elicited another very important and satisfactory fact. Of the 48 Commissioners who held office prior to September 1882, twenty-two were re-elected, and twenty-six were either not candidates or were rejected by the constituencies; and it appears that while of the former all but four were conspicuous for their industry and attention to municipal work, as judged by the number of meetings attended, only four of the latter seem to have given any considerable portion of their time to their duties as Commissioners. These facts indicate that the conduct of the members of the Corporation is keenly scrutinized by the public of Calcutta.

The work done by the Corporation and the questions that occupied its attention during the year were unusually varied and important. A number of structural improvements in the streets of the town were effected, the funds set aside for this purpose being largely supplemented by the sale proceeds of waste lands belonging to the Corporation which were not required for municipal purposes. Great activity was shown by the Special Committee appointed to deal with the reclamation of bustees. Extensive schemes were prepared which in the aggregate will have the effect of placing 300 acres of bustee-covered land in a proper sanitary condition, and several of these were carried into execution during the year. The details of the schemes also were designed with great foresight and with the fullest possible consideration for the residents of the bustees, with the result that in many cases the owners have voluntarily surrendered the necessary land free of cost, recouping themselves by the enhanced value of the remainder. Some progress was also made in tank filling, though at a less rapid rate than was hoped for; and arrangements have been made for the erection of a number of masonry bathing-platforms, provided with standpipes and a supply of filtered water. The negociations between the Corporation and the Suburban Municipality regarding the extension of the water-supply were brought to a successful conclusion, and the engines for the new works as well as the 48-inch iron main by which the water will be brought to the town have been ordered from England. It is hoped that this important work, on the carrying out of which all the chief sanitary improvements of the town depend, will be completed by the end of 1884. Much attention was paid to the sanitary condition of Calcutta during the year, and an important memorial on the subject, numerously and influentially signed, was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor in January 1883. The history of this memorial properly belongs to the current year, but generally speaking, it may be said that if the Municipal Commissioners have succeeded in clearing themselves from the charge of negligence and apathy, it is abundantly apparent that very much yet remains to be done before the sanitary condition of Calcutta can be regarded as worthy of its position as the capital of India.

The municipal finances continued to be managed with the same economy and ability that have marked the financial administration of the Corporation since 1879. The receipts of the general fund during the 15 months from the 1st January 1882 to the 31st March 1883 amounted to Rs. 24,19,221, and the expenditure to Rs. 23,12,368. The Corporation raised a loan of Rs. 9,50,500 during the year, and its net indebtedness was raised from Rs. 1,24,02,270 to Rs. 1,28,83,378. This amount is practically identical with the debt due on the 1st January 1880, although there has been heavy expenditure on capital account during the three years that have elapsed since then. The water-rate and lighting funds were in sound equilibrium, and the ordinary revenue of the municipality has continued to display a healthy elasticity.

Municipalities in the interior.

The number of first class municipalities in the interior was raised from 26 to 27, and that of second class municipalities reduced from 99 to 97. The town of Narainganje was raised to the position of a first class, and the union of Sitamurhi to that of a second class municipality: municipal institutions were withdrawn from the towns of Kalaroah and Kaligunge, and from the four unions of Jehanabad, Chand, Chynpore, and the cantonment of Berhampore. The total population of the province, outside Calcutta, under some form of Municipal Government, was 2,986,197, and these were represented by 2,286 Municipal Commissioners, of whom 1,706 were non-officials. The aggregate municipal

income amounted to Rs. 26,19,478, and the expenditure to Rs. 24,48,153. The elective principle was not introduced into any additional municipalities during the year, and is now in force in three towns only, Burdwan, Krishnaghur and Serampore. A property qualification both for voters and candidates was introduced in the last-named municipality, but it has proved very unpopular, and its abolition has been recommended.

MARINE.

Pilot service.

The pilot service continued to give satisfaction. The strength of the service was increased by one during the year, and now stands at 62 qualified pilots, not including leadsmen apprentices. During the year the branch pilots piloted on an average 5·23 vessels a month, the masters 4, and the mates 3, these averages being such as to afford ample remuneration to each grade and to leave no room for complaint. The mercantile community has benefited considerably from the reduction of pilotage dues by 15 per cent., which was brought into force on the 1st August 1882. The amount thus remitted during the year under review was Rs. 1,53,878.

Shipping, &c.

The number of vessels visiting the port of Calcutta was 1,151, with a gross tonnage of 1,982,187 tons, and the number of departures was 1,141, with a gross tonnage of 1,979,107 tons. There was thus an increase of 160 vessels and of 379,205 tons over the previous year. The number of casualties was materially greater than in 1881-82, and the amount of damage done was also more severe. There were 51 groundings and 25 collisions, against 33 groundings and 12 collisions in the preceding year. Two of the former were serious, one of them resulting in the total loss of the vessel. Of the collisions, seven were attended with no damage, thirteen with damage, and one with serious damage; in one case an inland steamer, in another a steam tug, and in two cases boats were sunk. Two marine courts to enquire into the conduct of pilots were held during the year, besides five special courts under Act IV of 1875, and departmental and other investigations. The most important casualty of the year was the wreck of the barque *Mohusser* on Saugor Sand on the 1st May 1882 with the loss of 36 lives, including 25 passengers. The barque *Aberdeenshire* and the inland steamer *Goalpara* were also lost in the Sunderbuns, and the inland steamer *Oudé* was sunk by colliding with two vessels off Garden Reach. In two cases only were judicial punishments inflicted on pilots. The number of vessels inspected by the Port Health Officer was 1,367, and the average number of European seamen in the port was 1,792, as compared with 1,350 in the previous year. There was a marked increase both in the number of admissions to hospital, and in the number of deaths, over the figures of the previous year, but even now, the total mortality is not excessive in proportion to the population of the port. Cholera was present in an unusually large degree, and accounted for 41 deaths out of a total of 94. Bowel-complaints were also very prevalent. The year 1882 was a bad one for cholera throughout the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and it is remarkable that the death-rate from cholera of the entire floating population, European and native, which was numbered at 25,630 in the census of 1881, was considerably less than that of the population of Calcutta who drink the filtered water supplied by the municipality. The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged during the year was 16,225 and 15,039 respectively, showing in both cases a fair increase over the figures of the previous year. Desertions, however, were more numerous, and it is intended to take steps to prosecute the

men, and especially those by whom they are instigated, after the vessels have left the port.

Port Trust.

The work done by the Port Commissioners continued to maintain its high character, and efficiently provided for the requirements of the mercantile public. At the beginning of the year the Port Trust debt amounted to Rs. 79,27,830. During the year, Rs. 12,25,000 was borrowed, and certain payments were made to the sinking fund, so that at the close of the year the net indebtedness of the Port Commissioners stood at Rs. 90,57,967. Against this they have assets which are estimated at Rs. 1,47,28,018. Their financial position is thus thoroughly solvent. The total receipts on capital account, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 6,53,199 from the previous year were Rs. 39,25,042, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,09,862, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,15,180. The revenue accounts showed a total income of Rs. 31,82,162, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 6,71,018 at the commencement of the year, against a total expenditure of Rs. 27,45,523, a sum of Rs. 4,36,639 being thus left in hand at the end of the year. The jetty receipts amounted to Rs. 7,58,283, which exceeds those of any previous year except 1877-78, when unusual activity prevailed in the grain trade in consequence of the famine in Madras. This increase has been obtained in spite of the reduction in the landing charges on piece-goods and cotton twist. The receipts at the inland vessels' wharves also were higher than in any year except 1877-78. Much activity was shown in all the minor departments under the control of the Port Commissioners, and valuable work has been done in facilitating the navigation of the river and the port approaches, and in removing difficulties in the way of the sea-going trade of the capital. The port approaches, which, as mentioned in last year's report, have now been made over to the Port Commissioners, were worked at a heavy loss, in consequence of the reduction of the rates of port-dues from three annas to one anna per ton. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 4,86,369, while the direct receipts fell short of a lakh of rupees. The balance was made up by contributions from Port Trust revenues. The advantages to the mercantile public of a low rate of dues are so great as to outweigh the additional expenditure which is temporarily thrown upon the Port Commissioners, but which will, it is hoped, disappear with the development of trade. An important Committee, including members of the Port Commission and of the Chamber of Commerce, sat during the year to consider the best means of extending the accommodation of the port so as to meet the great increase in its shipping and trade. The Committee decided adversely to the proposal for the construction of docks at Diamond Harbour, and advocated the undertaking of works in the neighbourhood of Hastings and Kidderpore. The question is of the highest importance and the recommendations of this Government have since the close of the year been submitted to the Government of India.

Other ports.

There was again a large increase in the trade of the port of Chittagong, and it is clear that all that is now required to confirm the position of that emporium as the main outlet for the produce of Eastern Bengal is the opening of the projected railway to Chandpore in Tipperah, with subsequent extension to Assam. The advance made during the past year was due to the great expansion of the jute trade with the United Kingdom and Spain, the number of vessels which cleared with this cargo having been more than double that in the previous year. A considerable amount of treasure was also received from Mauritius and other places for the purchase of grain for export. The total exports

of grain however fell off in consequence of the stoppage of the demand from Ceylon. Considerable improvements were made in the arrangements of the port, but much more will have to be done before it can adequately provide for the growth of trade and shipping which is making itself manifest year by year. There was a decline from 1,344 to 1,154 in the number of vessels visiting the Orissa ports during the year. The falling off, which was confined to Balasore, was due to the decrease in the number of coasting sailing vessels calling at that port, owing to the decreased importation of coal for the coast canal works. The total tonnage however increased by 39,271 tons, and the total value of imports and exports rose from Rs. 1,28,41,810 to Rs. 1,32,00,974. The exports of rice increased considerably, the quantity despatched to home and foreign ports being 1,681,760 cwt., valued at Rs. 37,71,385, against 962,978 cwt., valued at Rs. 22,50,615 in the previous year. In imports there was an increase under the heads of cotton twist and metals.

METEOROLOGY.

The meteorological history of the year presented no unusual features. One additional third class observatory was opened at Tura in the Garo Hills in March 1883, but its operations belong to the history of the year now current. The improved system of storm-signals referred to in the report for 1881-82, by which warning is given not only of the approach of severe cyclones attended by storm-waves such as those of 1864 and 1867, but also of the existence of the smaller cyclonic storms of limited extent and intensity, was brought into operation, and has proved of considerable value. The daily weather reports continued to be published in the same form as formerly, and a small increase is reported in the number of subscribers. A fair amount of work was done in the department of marine meteorology. The observations taken on board vessels navigating the Indian seas, which are collected by the Board of Trade, were examined and collected, and charts were prepared from them embodying the information they afford as to the pressure, winds, currents, &c., in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Steps were also taken to collect current meteorological data for the Bay from all available sources, especially from the masters of vessels repairing to the river and port of Calcutta. These investigations have promised to yield valuable results. The atmospheric pressure of the year showed considerable variations, the causes of which are not known. It was generally in excess during the first six months of the year, and in deficiency during the remainder. The variations were most marked, during both periods of the year, in South-Eastern Bengal. The temperature was generally normal. The mean temperature of the year was slightly in excess in those districts in which the south-west monsoon rainfall was deficient, and below the average in the areas of excessive rainfall, which included Orissa, the Presidency Division, and the Darjeeling Hills. The humidity corresponded generally to the larger meteorological features of the year and the distribution of rainfall. The rains were generally in excess during February, and the monsoon also broke earlier than usual. The total recorded fall of the year was in excess in the Chittagong, Orissa and Cooch Behar circles, it was normal in the Presidency Division, and more or less in deficiency throughout the remainder of the province.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The rainfall of the year was, as stated above, generally below the average, and was moreover unequally distributed, both as to season and as to place. The

result was a decrease in the outturn of the winter or principal harvest, and in some places a decline in the spring and autumn crops also. The large stocks of food-grains that had accumulated during the abundant seasons of 1879-80 and 1880-81 had been somewhat reduced in 1881-82, and were largely broken in upon during the year under review. A general rise, of moderate amount, in the prices of rice, wheat and pulses took place all over the province. Notwithstanding this however, the deficiency was relative rather than absolute, and was nowhere so accentuated as to interfere with consumption. The comparative failure of the crops, which was not counterbalanced by the stocks of previous years being brought into the market, caused a rise in the value of field produce, which fully recouped the agricultural labouring classes for the diminished outturn, while the extensive public works that were in progress in many parts of the province intensified the demand for labour, and enabled the poorer classes to exact higher rates of remuneration. In Eastern Bengal the wages even of unskilled labour were never below four to six annas a day, and frequently rose to eight and even ten annas. The condition of the mass of the people in these districts is reported to be not only absolutely good, but rapidly improving. The only part of the province where the standard of living is said to be unduly low is Behar, where the density of the population and the improvident habits of the people combine with the conditions of soil and climate to intensify the struggle for existence. Even here, however, improvements are rapidly making way, and the reports from every district of the Patna Division show that the people year by year have more money to spend on marriage ceremonies, good clothes and ornaments, and luxuries generally. Throughout the province the only class whose condition does not appear to be improving is that formed by the educated and semi-educated scions of the higher castes. These men, who are turned out in ever increasing numbers by the English schools and colleges, find that they have no longer a monopoly of the Government service, and they have not yet learned to apply themselves to other pursuits. With this exception, the condition of the people at large has continued to exhibit healthy signs of improvement, though at a less rapid rate than in the five years immediately preceding.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The improvements which have for some years been in progress in the Botanical Gardens at Howrah have now been completed. The whole of the grounds have been raised in level, sheets of ornamental water have been made, driving roads have been cut through all parts of the gardens, and a number of fine buildings of the most approved design have been erected. The gardens are now a handsome and valuable addition to the metropolis, and their usefulness both for the advancement of horticultural science and for the furtherance of popular education has been greatly enhanced. The utilization of fibrous plants continued to receive close attention. A new machine of French invention for clearing rhea and other fibres was given a trial, and has given high promise of success. The negociations with Messrs. Schoene Kilburn, to which reference was made in the report for last year, have unfortunately fallen through, in consequence of the firm having transferred their operations to another locality where labour is scarce. Further attempts will be made to give the plantain fibre a practical trial. The result of the experiments which have been going on for the last two years for the introduction of carob cultivation into Bengal were made known in 1882-83. It has been found that the

humid districts of the Gangetic delta and of Northern and Eastern Bengal are unsuited for the plant, which, however, promises to do well in the drier climate of Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa. The experiments which were made during the year under review in the rearing of silkworms in the Rajshahye Central Jail have had a very limited degree of success, and it has become clear that the univoltine variety finds no favour with the native cultivators. With a view to arrest the decline of the local silk industry, it is proposed to hold an exhibition of cocoons, &c., at Berhampore in January 1884.

FORESTS.

The additions made to the area under the control of the Forest Department during the year were comparatively small. Some 60,087 acres were added, and 4,900 acres which had been previously afforested were relinquished. At the close of the year therefore the area over which the operations of the department extended had been raised to 2,766,288 acres, or 4,322 square miles. Since the close of the year several fresh tracts have been included in the reserved area: and extensive further additions are contemplated in the Kolhan and in Porahat in the Singbhoom district. These figures do not include large areas of protected forest in Khorda, nor the open forests in Julpigoree and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Protected forests, it should be remembered, are not forests in the strict sense of the term, and the operations which are conducted in them are not, and are not intended to be, sufficient for the purposes of reproduction.

The special measures which were taken for the protection of the reserved forests against fire were successful in most of the divisions. In Kurseong, Buxa, and Julpigoree however fires occurred. In the last-named division they were especially disastrous, and extended over nearly 30,000 acres out of a total of 98,202. Throughout the province, protective measures were applied to 387,628 acres, and failure occurred in 39,172 acres, or ·9 per cent. of the total area against 7·5 per cent. in the previous year.

The total number of trees felled during 1882-83 was 167,257, of which 3,764 were sâl, and 2,723 various hill trees, the remainder being other varieties of plains trees. By far the greatest part of the trees was felled by permit-holders, chiefly in the Sunderbuns divisions, which alone yielded 17,816,230 cubic feet of timber and fuel in this way. In all, the reserved forests under Government management yielded 6,752,507 cubic feet of timber, and 12,445,033 cubic feet of fuel in the course of the year. These figures represent an average outturn per square mile of 4,442 cubic feet of timber and fuel during the past year, against 4,167 cubic feet in 1881-82. The gross receipts of the department were Rs. 6,93,959, and the charges Rs. 3,82,184. The surplus was, therefore, Rs. 3,11,775, which is greater than the surplus yielded in any year since the department was established. The steady growth of the net revenue is one of the most satisfactory features of the administration of the department. During the last four years it has increased successively from Rs. 1,73,776 in 1879-80, to Rs. 2,25,959 in 1880-81, to Rs. 2,39,124 in 1881-82, and to Rs. 3,11,775 in the year under review. Under the present provincial contract, this surplus is equally divided between the Imperial and Local Governments.

MANUFACTURES.

Indigo.

The estimated outturn of the indigo crop was 1,37,800 maunds, being 5,000 maunds below the estimate of the previous year, and 12,000 maunds below the actual crop. The outturn was generally of a fair average quality, although the prices realized for the ordinary and common qualities of indigo were sensibly below the average. Certain superior kinds, however, realized full prices, and the average rate per maund was Rs. 223. The total quantity of indigo exported amounted to 99,715 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,02,35,399, of which 46,908 maunds were consigned to the United Kingdom, 24,834 maunds to the United States, and 14,437 maunds to France.

Tea.

The area under tea increased from 42,217 acres to 48,092, the number of separate gardens at the same time rising from 271 to 300. The season was decidedly favourable for tea, except in Chota Nagpore, both the total outturn and the average yield per acre of matured plants rising considerably. In Darjeeling, however, where the local planters, encouraged by the good prices obtained in 1881-82, had unduly stimulated production, the result was a fall in prices which rendered the season less remunerative than the preceding one. Labour was abundant both in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, but considerable damage was as usual done by the green-fly and the mosquito blight, for which no remedy has yet been discovered.

In Chittagong the season was unusually favourable, the showers having been well distributed and the breaks of sunshine abundant. Prices however were low, in consequence of the glutted state of the market. In Chota Nagpore where the spring rains partially failed, the labour difficulty is now beginning to be felt, and it is apparent that if emigration from these districts continues to anything like its present extent, the future of the tea industry will become precarious.

The total approximate yield of the Province was 11,170,564 pounds, of which nearly ten millions came from Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and the bulk of the remainder from Lohardugga. The average outturn in pounds per acre of matured plants was in Darjeeling 302, Julpigoree 399, Chittagong 322, and Lohardugga 170.

Cinchona.

The management of the cinchona plantations and factory continued to be satisfactory. A number of the Calisaya and hybrid varieties of the cinchona plant, which were found to possess bark of poor quality, were uprooted in the ordinary rotation, and were replaced by richer kinds. The plantations were extended to the trans-Teesta portion of Darjeeling, and in the new garden thus formed a large number of quinine-yielding seedlings was planted out. The crop of the year amounted to 396,980 pounds of dry bark, and was the largest ever harvested on the plantations. At the request of the Secretary of State, 41,800 pounds of selected red and yellow barks were sent to London for experimental conversion into various forms of febrifuge. The remainder was made over to the factory.

The shaving process, to which allusion was made last year, was again applied, and an analysis of the renewed bark has now been obtained. The experiment has been remarkably successful, but it seems uncertain whether it can be advantageously applied on a large scale except in countries where the red-bark trees are perfectly at home.

The febrifuge was turned out at the remarkably low rate of Rs. 8-8-0 per pound, owing to the comparatively large percentage of the alkaloids (2·73) extracted from the bark used in manufacture. The issues however were considerably below those of 1881-82, mainly in consequence of the smaller quantity taken by the Medical Depôt Calcutta. The issues to the public were nearly up to those of the previous year.

The expenditure on the plantations amounted to Rs. 80,739, and the revenue from the sale of febrifuge, seed plants, and bark to Rs. 1,52,807. The net profit was upwards of Rs. 66,000, which represents a dividend of 6½ per cent. on the capital outlay. The saving also which was obtained by the substitution of the febrifuge for sulphate of quinine in the Government institutions was Rs. 3,32,340. The gardens and factory thus continue to maintain their high value to Government. Attempts are being made to improve the methods of manufacture, and so to extract a large proportion of the valuable alkaloids from the bark.

The manufactures and mines of the various divisions of the province are described in the body of the report.

TRADE.

Sea-borne trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of Bengal, exclusive of Government transactions, showed an advance of upwards of two and a half crores of rupees over that of 1881-82, and exceeded in value that of any year since 1877-78. The imports increased in value by upwards of a crore, and the exports by about a crore and a half. The greater part of the improvement in the imports took place in the foreign trade, the value of which rose from Rs. 22,36,31,980 to Rs. 23,41,84,301 or by more than 105 lakhs; the value of the coasting trade on the other hand rising by only 3 lakhs. The exports to Indian ports, however, contributed the greater part of the improvement in the total value of the export trade, being valued at Rs. 8,03,34,716 against Rs. 6,65,54,182 in the previous year. The total value of the entire trade, export and import, was Rs. 70,81,27,136. The great bulk of the foreign trade of the province was, as in former years, concentrated in Calcutta. In the trade of that port, there was an increase of Rs. 1,05,69,601, or 4·7 per cent. in imports, and a small net decrease in exports of something less than 12 lakhs. The total value of the imports amounted to Rs. 23,39,17,864, and of the exports to Rs. 33,40,63,753, against Rs. 22,33,48,263, and Rs. 33,52,61,114 respectively. The decline in the export trade of the year was wholly confined to articles of Indian merchandize, and represented but a very small percentage on the total trade of the year. Of the increase in imports, 68¼ lakhs was merchandize, and 37½ lakhs treasure. The staples which showed the largest increase were coloured cotton piece-goods, metals—chiefly iron and copper—kerosine oil, and machinery; while a considerable decrease occurred in woollen piece-goods, twist and yarn, and gray and white cotton piece-goods.

The trade with the United Kingdom, which, as usual, formed more than three-fifths of the entire trade of the port, advanced by 77 lakhs, the increase being chiefly in exports of jute, rice, linseed, rapeseed, hides, silk piece-goods, and sugar, and in imports of coloured cotton piece-goods, machinery and metals. The China trade declined by 20 lakhs, which included reductions in the imports of treasure and the exports of opium. The development in the trade in kerosine oil, which belongs almost

wholly to the United States, raised the value of the imports from America by 26 lakhs, while the corresponding exports rose by 49½ lakhs, principally in indigo, raw jute, gunny, hides, and tea. The trade between Calcutta and the Australian Colonies has steadily improved during the past four years. During the year under review there was a further advance of 43⅓ lakhs in the value of this trade, which was principally due to increased imports of copper and increased exports of gunny bags and tea. No less than 2¾ millions of pounds of Indian tea were despatched to Australian markets, as against one million pounds in the previous year. The International Exhibition now being held should do much to stimulate this trade, which is of so much value to both countries. The trade with the Straits Settlements, France, the Mauritius and Austria fell off slightly, and that with Ceylon and Italy showed a trifling improvement. The bulk of the foreign trade of Calcutta was, as in former years, carried through the Suez Canal, the proportion which the trade carried by this route bears to the total trade being 58·6 per cent.

The imports of cotton twist and yarn fell off by more than one million pounds valued at about 13 lakhs of rupees, while piece-goods and other cotton manufactures also declined slightly. This is mainly attributable to the large stocks in the hands of dealers at the beginning of the year. The trade has since revived. There was a marked improvement in the imports of metals, especially of copper and iron, the value of the latter being 30 per cent. in advance of that of the previous year, notwithstanding a fall in price. In liquors there was a slight advance, the falling off in the imports of English beer and brandy being more than compensated for by the increase of light German beer and whiskey. The trade in kerosine oil, as already mentioned, showed very great activity, more than doubling itself during the year. The imports from the United States of America rose from 211,516 gallons to no less than 12,189,679 gallons, and the demand is rapidly increasing. There was a large increase in the imports of manufactured tobacco, the consignments being chiefly of the inferior qualities. A steady fall has taken place in the imports of manilla cigars, which can only be accounted for by the increased consumption of cigars made from Indian tobacco. The imports of China tea fell off by over 50 per cent., chiefly in consequence of the large importations of 1881-82, but partly also in consequence of the low prevailing prices of Indian tea, which enabled it to compete successfully with the imported article.

The jute crop was unusually abundant, and the export trade in this staple was therefore extremely active. The exports of the raw fibre rose to 9,191,884 cwts. or by about 33⅓ per cent., the increase being shared by the United Kingdom, Austria, the United States, Australia, Spain and Germany. Gunny bags also were exported in very large numbers to the United States, Hong-Kong and Australia. The exports of rice, in consequence of the favourable crops and the low prevailing prices, were greatly stimulated, and reached the highest figure ever recorded. The shipments to the United Kingdom showed the remarkable advance of 55½ per cent., while those to France rose from 48,055 cwts. to 533,898 cwts., owing, it is believed, to the grain having been largely used in the manufacture of brandy. The shipments of wheat fell off as compared with 1881-82, but were still much in advance of those of previous years. It is hoped that the extension of railway communications and the reduction of freights will do much towards developing this important branch of Indian trade. Tea and indigo were largely exported during 1882-83;

but the prices of both staples ranged so low that the values were not above the average. The efforts of the Tea Syndicate to open a larger trade in tea with the United States have given high promise of success, the exports to the States during the year having amounted to 671,264 lbs. against only 195,686 lbs. in the previous year. The export trade in sugar sprang into sudden activity in 1882-83, the shipments rising from 16,133 cwts. to 85,989 cwts., almost the whole of which was despatched to the United Kingdom. The total coasting trade of Calcutta amounted in value to Rs. 7,67,42,197, against Rs. 7,09,63,102 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 2,67,14,775 represented imports, and Rs. 5,00,27,422 exports, from and to other ports in India, both British and Foreign. The trade with Madras declined, but that with other British Indian ports continued to rise. The imports of cotton twist and yarn reached the highest figure ever recorded, and there is reason to think that so far as the inferior qualities are concerned, the Bombay manufacture has almost wholly superseded Lancashire twist in the Calcutta market. There was also an improvement in the dealings in rice, refined sugar, and gunny. The trade of Chittagong and the Orissa ports has already been noticed.

Inland Trade.

The system of registering the inland trade of the province which was in force in former years was not changed during 1882-83. This system does not profess to embrace exhaustively the whole of the commercial dealings that take place within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. The paucity of large towns and trading centres renders it a work of great difficulty to include within the scope of any system all the scattered transactions that go to swell the sum total of the trade of the province, and without a vast and incommensurate expenditure it would be impossible to do more than register the traffic along the more important routes. The Bengal system provides for the registration of all articles imported into or exported from the town and port of Calcutta, either by rail, or by sea, river, or canal. The trade of the rising ports of Chittagong and Naraingunge, which are at present unconnected with the railway system of the province, is registered in the same way, and also that of the three ports of Orissa, Balasore, Pooree, and Chandbally (including False Point). In addition to this registering stations have been established at which all traffic is recorded which passes along the Nuddea rivers, including the Bhagiruthee the Jellinghee and the Matabhanga, the Megna river in Eastern Bengal, the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals, and the Orissa canals. Arrangements have also been made in communication with the Administration of Assam for registering the traffic carried by the inland steamer services and by country boats along the Upper Megna and Brahmaputra rivers. A complete system of registering the rail-borne traffic of the Province was introduced from the beginning of the year now current, but during the year under review the same system was employed which was formerly in force, and which differs in some respects from that in force in other provinces. It will be seen that the general scheme of traffic registration in Bengal omits two classes of operations, viz., traffic from district to district within the province, and road-borne traffic passing to large trade centres other than Calcutta. The latter class, it is believed, is not very extensive. The aggregate value of the former class must be considerable, but it is impossible to intercept it completely except at a prohibitive cost.

The value of the entire Calcutta trade during 1882-83 was 76½ crores of rupees, of which 49½ crores represented the value of imports, and 27 crores the

value of the exports. The imports exceeded those of 1881-82 by upwards of three crores, but there was a decrease of 81 lakhs in the exports. The principal staples in which the decline occurred were raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, and food-grains. There was also some decrease in both imports and exports of cotton piece-goods and unrefined sugar. All the other chief staples showed a greater or less increase. The export trade in raw cotton has been in a great measure diverted from Calcutta to Bombay. The cause of the contraction of operations in food-grains was chiefly due to the rise in prices which was very general during the year. This was especially marked in the case of wheat, which alone covered the whole of the net falling off. Rice and paddy on the other hand showed a fair degree of improvement. Dealings in jute were exceedingly active, the increase in the value of the raw fibre imported being as much as 22·87 per cent. There was also an even larger advance in the importation of made-up gunny-bags and cloth. The future of this industry promises well, but it is threatened by growing competition with American growers. Hides, salt, saltpetre, silk, and linseed all showed an advance on the figures for 1881-82, while in the case of mustard-seed and refined sugar the improvement was relatively very large. The quantity of Indian tea imported into Calcutta was 59,916,570 pounds, which exceeds the imports of the previous year by nearly 10 million pounds, or by 19·87 per cent. The exports amounted to 57,767,186 pounds, which was 17·72 per cent. in advance of the quantity exported in 1881-82. The trade of the port of Chittagong continued to develope. The value of the inland trade amounted to Rs. 75,66,963, and that of the sea-borne trade to Rs. 2,36,60,290, showing an increase of 23·50 and 20·21 per cent. respectively over the figures for the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in jute, rice, and Indian tea, especially the first named. There was some falling off in caoutchouc, raw cotton and cotton twist, salt, gunny bags and tobacco.

Frontier Trade.

Thirty-two stations are kept up for the registration of traffic passing between Bengal and the independent states lying along the Himalayas. These do not intercept the whole of the traffic which passes across the frontier, but it is believed that they suffice to register the more important portions of it. The total value of the trade with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan was rather more than 136 lakhs of rupees, the bulk of it being with Nepal. The trade with Sikkim however is rapidly developing, and efforts are being made with some apparent success to stimulate the import trade in wool, of which there is an unlimited supply within a few days' journey from Darjeeling. The use of cotton fabrics also is becoming popular in Thibet, where the demand for piece goods of all kinds is rapidly increasing.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public buildings.

The total expenditure during 1882-83 by the Public Works Department in the Roads and Buildings branch reached the high figure of Rs. 1,20,70,295. Of this amount however Rs. 37,06,652 should be excluded as representing expenditure directly incurred by Road Cess Committee from local funds over which the Public Works Department has only a general control. The amount actually expended by the Department itself was Rs. 83,63,641, of which Rs. 16,27,835 represents the value of work done for the Imperial Government, and Rs. 67,35,806 the expenditure from

provincial revenues. This is the largest sum ever expended in any one year on public works in Bengal, being more than 50 per cent. higher than the corresponding grant for 1881-82. These liberal grants for public works, which have now practically extinguished the provincial reserve (other than the ordinary working balance), have been made in furtherance of the policy which was deliberately adopted by the late Lieutenant-Governor, and of which the Government of India are fully aware. The chief works done for the Imperial Government were the construction of the Military Accounts Offices, the offices for the Finance and Commerce Department, and the buildings for the Central Press in Hastings Street. Good progress was made with these, and the two former will, it is expected, be finished before the close of the current official year. The provincial works included the completion of the Secretariat offices of the Local Government in Writers' Buildings, and of the Eden Sanitarium in Darjeeling. Civil, judicial, and magisterial court-houses were constructed at Motihari, Gya, Durbhunga, Jessore, Ranchi, Dacca, Mymensing, Furreedpore, Julpigori and Pubna, and various degrees of progress were made. The central jail at Dacca was rapidly pushed on, and improvements were effected in those at Buxar and Bhaugulpore. The district jails at Gya, Durbhunga, Ranchi, Chyebassa and Motihari were almost completed, and some work was also done at Purtlia, Mymensingh, Bogra and Burrisal. Towards the end of the year, the Public Works Department were called upon to undertake the construction of the buildings required for the Calcutta International Exhibition, and about Rs. 75,000 were expended on this work in the course of February and March. The greater part of these buildings however were constructed during the year now current. At the instance of the Government of India, the Local Government took over the Burrakur Iron Works from the Bengal Iron Company, and has worked them since the latter part of 1882. The operations had resulted in a small profit by the close of the official year, but it is not intended that the present arrangements shall be permanently maintained.

Roads.

The greater part of the road system of the province is in charge of the District Road Committees under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880. The operations of the Public Works Department were for the most part confined to maintaining and repairing the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Benares; and the chief lines of communication in Chota Nagpore and in the Darjeeling district, and to laying out and constructing a series of roads in the Rajshahye division as feeders to the Northern Bengal State Railway. The total outlay by District Road Committees amounted to Rs. 36,62,085, of which Rs. 13,37,825 was spent on original works, Rs. 17,45,582 on repairs, and Rs. 5,45,504 on establishment. The work of the Committees was for the most part efficiently done; but it is clear that the funds at their disposal will not permit of their doing very much in the way of extending and completing the general system of road communications.

Irrigation and Navigation.

The works in charge of the Irrigation Department are divided into productive public works, and provincial works not classed as productive. The latter are again divided into two classes, according as they are works for which separate capital and revenue accounts are, or are not, kept. In addition to the purely provincial works, also, certain works belonging to the Imperial Government are managed by the Government of Bengal, and the revenue and expenditure on account of these,

which are usually of comparatively small importance, are included in the accounts furnished in the body of the report.

At the close of the year 1882-83 the number of miles of navigable canal classed as productive public works was 466½, and the mileage of canals for purposes of irrigation was 641¼. In addition to these there were 1,978 miles of distributaries, capable of irrigating 1,227,595 acres of country, of which 372,866 acres were actually irrigated. The total capital outlay to the close of the year was Rs. 5,33,17,265. The gross revenue from these works amounted to Rs. 13,03,246. The expenditure on revenue account, that is, on working expenses, current maintenance, &c., was Rs. 11,47,967; and the net profit was therefore Rs. 1,55,279. The expenditure on capital account on productive public works amounted to Rs. 8,59,285. The most important works of irrigation not classed as productive are the Orissa Coast Canal, and the Circular Canal in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. During 1882-83 the revenue from these was Rs. 7,65,258, and the expenditure (capital as well as revenue) Rs. 22,23,973. This however includes a very large sum, exceeding 16 lakhs of rupees, which was spent on the extensions of the Coast Canal.

Good progress was made in pushing on the extension of the Gobra Canal, which is now in a fair way towards completion. The Kopali aqueduct, which is virtually an extension of the high level canal, with a branch towards Bhuddruck, was completed; and the diversion which has been constructed above and below the aqueduct in order to divert the river from its original channel and turn it through that work, was also finished within the year. The only work of importance on the Midnapore Canals was the increased provision of dredging plant which was badly needed in consequence of the large accumulations of silt. In the Sone system the Buxar Canal was completed and placed in communication with the Ganges, and 40 miles of distributaries were also constructed. Among works not classed as productive, the most important by far was the Orissa Coast Canal extension, to which reference has already been made. Upwards of 16 lakhs were spent on this work during the year under review, and a large allotment has also been made for 1883-84. Five out of eight locks have been put in hand, and the work has made excellent progress. On the Calcutta Canals, the Chitpore lock and inlet have been completed, and four girder bridges have been finished and thrown open for traffic. The works for the diversion of the Calcutta storm-waters were begun during the year, and satisfactory progress was made. The intercepting cut and the outfall works at Entally were nearly finished, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,67,669. One-half only of this amount is chargeable to the provincial revenues, the other half being borne by the Calcutta Municipality.

State Railways.

The progress made in the Railway branch of the administration during the year under review has been fairly satisfactory, there having been at the end of the year 645 miles open for traffic, with a capital outlay of Rs. 5,00,08,000, as compared with 525 miles and outlay of Rs. 4,05,00,000 at the end of 1881-82 and 55 miles with outlay of Rs. 76,90,000 at the end of 1874.

In addition to the above, on the 31st March 1883, 410 miles were under construction, 1,175 had been surveyed or were under survey, and 234 miles were projected. In 1882-83 the financial results of the working of the State lines

showed the gross receipts at Rs. 37,68,000, the expenditure at Rs. 20,53,000, and the net earnings at Rs. 17,15,000, as compared with gross receipts Rs. 33,90,000, expenditure Rs. 19,76,000, and net earnings Rs. 14,14,000, in 1881-82, and gross receipts Rs. 29,58,000, expenditure Rs. 16,76,000, and net earnings Rs. 12,82,000, in 1880-81. The charges on account of interest paid by the province amounted to Rs. 18,02,000. There was thus a net loss of Rs. 87,000, which was principally due to the unproductive capital expended within the last two years on the various extensions. The State lines open for traffic during the year were the Northern Bengal, the Kaunia-Dhurla and Mogul Hat, the Tirhoot, the Patna and Gya, the Calcutta and South-Eastern, and the Nalhati Railways. The total length of these lines is 570 miles, and the total receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,78,000; while the expenditure increased by Rs. 77,000 only. The net earnings gave a percentage of 3·61 on the total capital outlay of Rs. 4,46,61,441. During the calendar year 1882 the number of passengers carried amounted to 3,009,516, against 2,485,504; whilst the receipts were Rs. 13,75,200, against Rs. 12,54,409 during the previous year. The goods traffic for 1882 showed a total tonnage carried of 497,254 as compared with 376,243 during 1881, while the earnings rose from Rs. 14,93,592 to Rs. 17,95,127.

Details of the working of each line will be found in the body of the report. The receipts on the Northern Bengal State Railway during 1882-83 increased by 3½ lakhs, and the net profits by nearly 2½ lakhs, giving a percentage of 5·74 on the capital outlay. On the Kaunia-Dhurla and Mogul Hat Light Railway the net earnings for 1882-83 gave a return of 1·47 per cent., a fairly satisfactory result considering the nature of the line and the short time it has been opened for traffic. The Tirhoot State Railway showed a decrease of Rs. 25,000 in the net earnings, and a return of 1·98 per cent. only on the capital outlay. This poor result was entirely due to the heavy expenditure on the extensions. The net earnings on the Patna and Gya State Railway up to the 31st December 1882, when the working of the line was handed over to the East Indian Railway, amounted to 1¼ lakhs giving a return of 3·21 per cent. for nine months of the year. On the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway the net earnings gave a return of 1·70 per cent. on the capital expenditure, excluding the outlay on the Diamond Harbour extension; and on the Nalhati State Railway the net earnings gave a percentage of 7·34, which is satisfactory.

Imperial, guaranteed, and private railways.

In addition to the State Railways, the province has the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, which are respectively imperial and guaranteed lines, and the Darjeeling-Himalayan, Bengal Central, and Deoghur Railways, belonging to private Companies. The net earnings of the East Indian Railway during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,97,12,511, showing a decrease of Rs. 12,35,799 as compared with the previous year. During the calendar year 1882 the number of passengers carried increased from 8,969,162 to 10,437,348, and the tonnage of goods from 3,826,964 to 4,383,652. The net earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway for 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 36,38,437 as compared with Rs. 33,69,280 for the previous year, the number of passengers for the calendar year having increased from 2,369,569 to 2,414,200, and the tonnage of goods from 510,811 to 587,289.

The net earnings of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway increased from Rs. 1,06,329 to Rs. 1,31,227, and gave a return of 5·34 per cent. Portions

of the Bengal Central and Deoghur Railways were opened for public traffic late in the year, and the earnings for the period under review were consequently unimportant.

New railways.

The State lines under construction during 1882-83 were—the Dinagepore branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway; the Eastern, Western, and Hajipore extensions of the Tirhoot State Railway and the branch to Semuria, opposite Mokameh; the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway extension to Diamond Harbour; the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway; and the Ranaghat-Bhugwangola Railway, which last forms part of the Bengal Central Railway scheme, but has been commenced under State agency between Ranaghat and Krishnagar. The Bengal Central Railway from Ranaghat to Khulna and from Dum-Dum to Bongong, and the Tarakessur and Deoghur Railways, all of which are being carried out by private enterprise, were under construction during the year.

The lines of which surveys have been already made, or which are still merely projected, are an extension of the Rungpore branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway to Dhubri on the Brahmaputra; an extension of the same line from Dinagepore to Purneah and the Kosi, opposite Bullooah, with a branch to Munihari, opposite the Sahibgunge station of the East Indian Railway; a branch of the Tirhoot State Railway to Bullooah on the Kosi, and a connecting link on the same line between Hajipore and Sonepore. The above mentioned lines form part of a system of railways between Sonepore and Dhubri which is intended to give through communication between Assam and Upper India, and will, it is hoped intercept the greater part of the Nepal trade. In addition to the above, the following lines have been projected and partly surveyed:—the Sitamurhi extension of the Tirhoot State Railway; a line to connect Sitarampore on the East Indian Railway with the Nagpore and Chattisgurh State Railway at Bilaspore, to open out the intervening country, and to establish shorter communication with Bombay; a line from Benares to Cuttack with a probable extension to Puri, to provide a direct route for the pilgrim traffic from the upper provinces to Cuttack, and to afford an outlet for the traffic from the Chota Nagpore plateau; a line from Chandpore on the Megna to Chittagong with a branch to Comillah in connection with the proposed railway to Upper Assam through Sylhet and Cachar; a line between Kissengunge on the Eastern Bengal Railway to Kotchandpore in Jessore; a line between Burdwan and Cutwa on the banks of the Bhagirutti; a light railway from Bhagulpore to Bowsi *viâ* the Nya Doomka road; a short branch from either the East Indian or the Patna-Gya Railway to Behar; and a branch from Rupnarainpore, near Sitarampore, on the East Indian Railway, to the coal-fields at Khairabad.

TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.

Telegraph.

Telegraph lines were completed during the year between Nattore and Rampore Beauleah, and between Sultanpore and Serajgunge. These stations were formerly connected by telephonic lines, which however had not been found to give satisfaction to the mercantile community. A line is now being constructed between Khulna and Burrisaul, and will, it is hoped, be completed before the close of the current year.

Post Office.

Three important additions were made to the functions of the Postal Department. These were the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks, the introduction of postal notes, and the extension of the value payable system to registered letters. The postal notes, which were devised in order to enable the public to remit very small sums of money at lower rates than those charged for money orders, have not so far met with any success, the sales being comparatively insignificant. Both of the other improvements however have been successful, and have proved a great convenience to the public.

At the close of the year, there were in the province 1,489 imperial post-offices, 3,512 letter-boxes, 1,612 village postmen, and 214 letter-box peons. One hundred and forty-three additional post offices, and 355 additional letter-boxes were opened in the course of the year. The number of miles of lines open was 10,845, of which 8,078 were included in the Bengal circle, 1,563 in the Behar circle, and 1,204 in the Eastern Bengal circle. The increase over the open mileage of 1881-82 was 718. Railway mileage is not included in these figures.

The number of articles of all kinds received for delivery during 1882-83 was 41,829,892, against 38,431,484 in the previous year, showing an increase of 8·8 per cent. The value of insured letters and parcels delivered by the post office reached the high figure of Rs. 1,55,89,845. The number of zemindary post offices open in Bengal is being gradually reduced, there having been 300 at the close of 1880-81, 291 at the close of 1881-82, and 272 at the end of the year under review. The mileage of zemindary posts was 12,084 against 11,972 in the previous year. The increase was due to the opening of new lines, the extension of old ones, and to the conversion of imperial into district post lines.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

The year under review was the first in which the new provincial contract was in force, and the accounts, both imperial and provincial, show material changes since the previous year.

The nominal imperial revenue during 1882-83 was Rs. 13,05,89,738, against Rs. 14,90,11,834 in the previous year, the apparent falling off being Rs. 1,84,22,096 Of this however the greater part was only apparent, being due to the transfer of certain heads of receipt wholly or in part to provincial. Thus, the reduction of Rs. 1,22,00,748 under land revenue was entirely due to this cause. So also was the decrease of Rs. 2,86,755 under forests, and of Rs. 5,28,796 under assessed taxes; and the increase of Rs. 48,94,483 under excise, of Rs. 61,06,766 under stamps, and of Rs. 5,19,942 under registration. The falling off of Rs. 46,05,992 under customs was due to the abolition in March 1882 of the customs duties on all articles except arms and ammunition, and wines and spirits. The receipts under the head of salt declined to the extent of Rs. 64,88,997 in consequence of the reduction of the salt duties, and the lower prices realized from the sale of provision opium reduced the revenue under that head by Rs. 57,81,301. The total imperial expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,67,05,513, against Rs. 2,73,40,031 in the previous year. The decrease chiefly occurred under the heads of Interest, Land Revenue, Forests, Minor Departments, Law and Justice, Medical, Stationery, and Superannuations, against which there was

an increase under Refunds, Excise, Opium, Stamps, and Registration. The detailed figures are given in the body of the report.

An attempt was made in the course of the year to place within the reach of the poorer classes a safe and ready form of investment, by the issue of stock notes. These notes which bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and are transferable from hand to hand without endorsement, but are not legal tender nor convertible at sight, were at first offered to the public for sale through the civil treasuries. Subsequently the agency of the Post Office was employed, but hitherto the notes have not met with any popularity. In fact the scheme has been a failure so far as these provinces are concerned. The only important change in connection with Savings Banks was the introduction of Post Office Savings Banks early in the year under review. The operation of these has already been referred to. Excluding these, the total number of Savings Banks was 51, the same as in the two previous years. The number of depositors increased from 20,155 to 21,027, but the balance at the credit of the depositors at the close of the year was only Rs. 61,39,892 against Rs. 61,54,476 at the close of 1881-82.

Provincial and Local Finance.

The report for 1881-82 contained a brief account of the principles on which the new Provincial contract was based, which is worth repetition. "The principle of this contract is to make good any excess of provincialized expenditure over provincialized receipts by the grant of a certain proportion of the imperial revenue instead of a fixed sum of money as heretofore. A few heads of revenue and expenditure are still reserved as imperial, others have been divided in proportions, for the most part equal, between imperial and provincial, and the rest have been made provincial. The balance of these transfers being against the local Government, a fixed percentage of the land revenue, otherwise reserved as imperial, has been allotted to it to cover the loss. The Imperial Government has at the same time declared, on the one hand, that it will make no demand on the local Government during the term of the contract, unless any abnormal disaster should exhaust its reserves and resources, and compel the suspension of all public improvements throughout the Empire, and, on the other, that it will grant no special aid to the local Government, except in the case of severe famine, and then only when two-thirds of the savings of previous years have been drawn upon and the current income is, besides, exhausted, after every practicable retrenchment has been made, and the public works grants have been applied to the utmost possible extent to famine. Moreover, if the local Government were thus aided, it would be required to provide from its surplus in normal years for the completion of the works begun as relief works, or, should such completion be not needed, to contribute, up to one-fourth of its surplus at most, towards the interest payable on any loans contracted to meet the excess cost of the famine." As already stated, the year 1882-83 was the first year in which this contract has been in force, and the results of its working are therefore of special interest. These results have been distinctly unfavourable to the local Government, and it has become manifest that unless some unforeseen improvement takes place, it will be necessary to largely reduce the liberal expenditure upon public works, from which the province has derived such striking benefits during the past five years.

The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 77,20,053: the gross receipts aggregated Rs. 4,05,66,510, and the total amount available for expenditure was therefore Rs. 4,82,86,563. The disbursements of all kinds amounted to

Rs. 4,62,89,421, and the closing balance was Rs. 19,97,142. The receipts from Land Revenue and Assessed Taxes were somewhat less than was anticipated, while the gross earnings of State Railways were above the estimate. The revenue from Stamps continued to exhibit a healthy tendency to expand as in former years; but signs have become apparent that, as was anticipated last year, the Excise revenue will not maintain the rapid rate of increase which it has displayed during the past four years. On the expenditure side of the provincial balance sheet, the most important items are those which relate to public works. A new classification was introduced by the Government of India from the beginning of the year under review, which enables the disbursements on account of the various classes of railways and irrigation works to be shown more accurately and in greater detail. The capital expenditure on State Railways classed as Productive Public Works (42) amounted to Rs. 18,28,946, and on Irrigation and Navigation (46) to Rs. 26,67,232. This last item includes among other matters the expenditure upon the extension of the Orissa Canal system, and on the completion of the Coast Canal. The expenditure upon ordinary public works, including civil buildings, roads, &c., reached the high total of Rs. 67,85,389, which is the largest amount ever expended on this account in any one year in any province of India. The total expenditure by the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,41,80,383, to which should be added a sum of Rs. 2,83,663 which was assigned to various local Government bodies in the shape of contributions. The closing balance returned by the Accountant-General was Rs. 19,97,142, but this must be increased by Rs. 1,77,000 being the cost of the census operations during 1882-83, which was accepted by the Government of India subsequent to the close of the year.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

The results of the working of the Cess Act of 1880 during its second year though somewhat better than those obtained during 1881-82, were still scarcely so good as had been anticipated. The total current demand of both the Road and Public Works cesses was Rs. 70,10,994, while the arrears amounted to Rs. 11,71,062. The gross demand was therefore Rs. 81,82,056. By the close of the year, the outstanding balance had been reduced to Rs. 11,36,110, being 13·8 per cent. of the gross demand. It is to be regretted that notwithstanding the powers conferred under the certificate procedure, the arrear balance should still be larger than in either of the two years before the new Act came into force. The certificate procedure was largely had recourse to, no less than 93,745 certificates having been filed during the year, and an equal number of notices served upon defaulters. It was not however found necessary to resort to actual sale of the property attached in more than 2,541 cases. Re-valuations, either total or partial, were made in about one-third of the total number of districts in the province, and in every case were found to result in an increase of the assessment.

LAND REVENUE.

The number of estates of each class on the revenue roll during 1882-83 was as follows—permanently-settled estates, 142,929, temporarily-settled estates, 7,682, Government estates 2,706, and ryotwari tracts 26, total 153,343. The term "Government estate" when used for fiscal purposes, denotes only those

estates which are the actual property of Government, and does not include those which are under State management only in consequence of the recusancy of the proprietors. The expression has both a wider and a narrower sense when used for the purposes of general administration. The arrear demand of the year amounted to Rs. 23,81,835, and the current demand to Rs. 3,78,61,925. The increase in the land revenue demand of the province amounted Rs. 1,24,699, which, though less than the increase in the few years immediately preceding still affords substantial evidence of an expanding revenue. The total demand, arrear and current, was Rs. 4,02,43,760, of which Rs. 1,15,721 was remitted, and Rs. 3,81,67,960 recovered, and the closing balance outstanding was Rs. 19,60,079. Much of this balance has been recovered since the close of the year, and a part of it is nominal. The collections were at the rate of 98·7 per cent. on the demand. This result is highly satisfactory, and is the best ever attained in Bengal. Miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 1,57,412 were also realized.

The work of land registration has practically been completed in 37 districts, and as in the previous year, the only districts in which any considerable amount of work remains to be done are Chittagong and Cuttack, where the number of estates to be registered was originally enormous. In these districts 79,310 registrations were effected during the year. Appeals were preferred to the superior revenue authorities in 341 cases, and only 41 suits were instituted in the civil courts to contest the decisions of the revenue officers. Under the provisions of the sale law, 9,735 estates became liable to sale for arrears of revenue, and of these 2,148 were actually brought to sale.

The certificate procedure was, as usual, resorted to in Orissa and Behar chiefly to recover arrears of water-rates under Act III (B.C.) of 1876, and in Bengal chiefly for the recovery of the road and public works cesses. In all, 271,963 certificates were filed during the year. In 126,264 cases payment was made on the mere issue of notices, and in 50,560 cases on the attachment of moveable or immoveable property: in only 7,388 cases was the property attached actually brought to sale. The number of applications for partition of estates was 571, against 605 in the previous year, the bulk of the cases, as usual, coming from the Patna Division. The number of cases disposed of was 469. The sanction of the Government of India has now been obtained to a modification of the law, the object of which is to relieve Revenue officers of the duty of making partitions of any petty estates. A short Act to this effect is now pending before the Legislative Council.

CUSTOMS.

By the Indian Tariff Act of 1882, which came into force a few days before the commencement of the year under review, the customs duties were remitted on all articles imported into British India except arms and ammunition, liquors, opium, and salt. The result of this reform, coupled with the effect of the reduction of the duty on salt, was of course a heavy fall, amounting to 34 per cent., in the receipts of the Customs Department. The net duty amounted to Rs. 2,06,50,647, which was less by Rs. 1,08,75,196 than the receipts in the previous year. The effect of the remissions in stimulating imports has been less than was anticipated, the importations of the thirty-two articles which were exempted from duty having risen in aggregate value only from Rs. 4,39,23,083 to Rs. 4,83,67,760, or by 10·12 per cent.

The advance in the receipts from articles which were not exempted was at the rate of 13·7 per cent. on arms and ammunition, and of 5·6 per cent. on liquors. The abolition of the import duties rendered it possible to effect extensive reductions in the establishment of the Calcutta Custom House, and the charges of the department amounted only to Rs. 5,81,484, as compared with Rs. 7,23,882 in the previous year.

OPIUM.

An important experiment was made under the authority of the Government of India by purchasing in Central India 2,000 maunds of Malwa opium for manufacture in the Government factories as excise opium. By this means it was hoped that a larger amount of the Bengal drug would be set free for the manufacture of provision opium. It has been found that the custom of the Malwa cultivators of mixing oil with the opium imparts a flavour to the drug which renders it unpopular among the people of Northern India. It is not however intended for the present to abandon the experiment, and an attempt will be made by introducing improvements in the manufacture to remove the objections that are now felt. A commission was appointed in the course of the year to enquire into the causes of the damage which was suffered by a considerable portion of the Benares opium of the year 1880-81. Subsequently it was thought advisable to appoint a second commission, the scope of whose enquiries extended to the whole organization of the Opium Department and the system of factory management in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The consideration of the Report of this Commission falls within the history of the year now current. The net area under cultivation in both Agencies decreased by 8,023 bighas, there being an increase of 25,583 bighas in Behar and a decrease of 33,606 bighas in Benares. The outturn however was better than in 1880-81 by 6,091 maunds, the bulk of which was contributed by the Benares Agency. The total outturn amounted to 1,00,889 maunds of opium at 70° consistence. The weather in the North-Western Provinces was favourable for the cultivation of the poppy plant, but in Behar the strong west winds that prevailed in March injured the plants just at the time of collecting the drug. Fever among the cultivators is also said to have checked cultivation. Of the total amount of opium sent to the Patna factory, 81 maunds were found to be impure, and 4 maunds 7 seers were confiscated. At Ghazipore the corresponding quantities were 100 maunds and 1¾ maunds. These results constitute a marked improvement upon those of the previous year. Difficulty is experienced in extending the cultivation of poppy in consequence of the competition of other crops, such as sugarcane and potatoes. It is said that the development of communications throughout Behar has rendered it possible to bring the more bulky forms of farm produce to market at a price which renders them formidable rivals to poppy. The practice of interpolating a second, and in some cases even a third crop between two sowings of poppy has tended, it is feared, to impoverish the soil, and diminish the outturn of opium.

The deliveries of opium from Nepal amounted to 577 maunds against 233 maunds in the previous year. This improvement is satisfactory. On the other hand the deliveries of pussewa fell off considerably. The total receipts of the Opium Department amounted to Rs. 6,95,77,183, and the charges to Rs. 2,27,89,204. The net revenue was therefore Rs. 4,67,87,979 against Rs. 5,48,01,540 in the previous year. The number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year was 56,400 and the average price realized was Rs. 1,221-11-4 per chest.

SALT.

On the 10th March 1882, *i.e.*, a few days before the beginning of the year under review, the duty on salt, which was at that time Rs. 2-14 per maund on imported salt, and Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12 on salt manufactured in Orissa or the 24-Pergunnahs, was, in furtherance of the established policy of the Government of India, reduced throughout these provinces to a uniform rate of Rs. 2 per maund. This reduction, together with the rumours by which the actual change was preceded, had produced some effect on the imports and clearances of salt during 1881-82. The change however produced its full effect throughout the year under review, and the figures which are given in the body of the present report are, therefore, exceptionally full of interest.

The stocks of salt in hand at the commencement of the year amounted to 23,18,543 maunds. During the year, 84,46,014 maunds were imported, and 2,87,846 maunds manufactured locally, making a total of 1,10,52,403 maunds available for the year's consumption. Duty was paid on 95,45,913 maunds, including 5,21,099 maunds on which duty was realized in Bombay. Two thousand and five hundred maunds were passed duty free, 87,353 maunds were written off for various reasons, and a balance of 14,16,637 maunds was left in stock at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for 1881-82 showed an initial stock of 20,36,503 maunds, 90,03,787 maunds imported, and 4,75,763 maunds manufactured locally. Duty was paid in 1881-82 on 91,61,096 maunds. There was thus a decrease during the year under review both in importation and in local manufacture, while the quantity of salt passing into consumption showed a small increase of about 4 per cent. These results are scarcely so good as was anticipated. The total receipts of the department fell from Rs. 2,48,36,133 to Rs. 1,83,65,088, or by Rs. 64,71,045, while the charges on the other hand rose from Rs. 3,11,780 to Rs. 3,38,491. The decrease in revenue amounted to 26 per cent. and the increase in expenditure to 8·5 per cent.

Importations were, as in former years, confined to the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, both of which shared the decrease. The chief sources of supply were the United Kingdom and Bombay, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Italy. There were also a few consignments from France, Spain, and Austria. The decline is attributable partly to the excessive importations made in 1881-82, but mainly to the unremunerative prices which prevailed in that year, and the heavy losses that were consequently sustained by importers. The manufacture of excise salt continued to decline, the total quantity manufactured being only 2,87,846 maunds, against 4,75,763 maunds in 1881-82, and 6,15,776 maunds in 1880-81. Manufacture is reported to have now entirely ceased in the 24-Pergunnahs: and in Orissa it has been much checked by the competition of Ganjam salt, and the existence of large stocks from the previous year's manufacture.

EXCISE.

Towards the close of the year, the Excise Act was amended so as to fix the minimum quantity for retail sale of tari, pachwai and country spirits, leaving the Board of Revenue to fix higher limits by rule; and to regulate the importation and bonding of exciseable articles manufactured beyond the territorial limits of the Act. The only administrative change was the increase in the duty on ganja by Re. 1 per seer in all districts except those of Orissa.

The total receipts aggregated Rs. 97,81,850, and the charges amounted to Rs. 2,65,368; the net revenue was therefore Rs. 95,16,482, or upwards of 4 lakhs in advance of that of 1881-82. There has thus been an increase of 25¾ lakhs in the revenue in three years without any increase in the charges. The increase was common to all divisions of the province except Bhagulpore and was greatest in Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah. A decrease however occurred in the districts of Bhagulpore, Rungpore, Balasore and Shahabad. In Calcutta (including the Suburbs and Howrah) the incidence of the revenue per 100 of the population was Rs. 232. In the remainder of the province, it varied from Rs. 16 in the Patna division and Rs. 13 in Burdwan, Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore, to Rs. 6 in Chittagong and Rs. 7 in Dacca and Rajshahye. Of the total increase, Rs. 2,06,103 was contributed by country spirits, Rs. 1,46,706 by ganja, and Rs. 48,319 by opium: and it is under these three heads also that the improvement during the past five years has been most marked. This improvement has amounted to 20 lakhs, of which 12 lakhs are due to country spirits, 4¼ lakhs to ganja, and 2½ lakhs to opium. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits was reduced from 5,780 in 1881-82 and 6,284 in 1880-81 to 4,560 in the year under review. Of these, 466 were licensed under the sudder distillery system, and 4,094 under the outstill system. The area under the former system was reduced by the extension of outstills to Nuddea, Bhuddruck and Ranchee, nevertheless the quantity of duty-paying spirit rose from 342,304 gallons to 355,651. The question of the effect of the outstill system on the consumption of liquor and the habits of the people continued to engage the close attention of Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor has still reason to believe that the existing system, when properly administered, is in all material respects well adapted to the circumstances of the Province. The increase in the consumption of liquor, which has undoubtedly taken place, is mainly due to the improved condition of the people, to the easy prices and high wages of labour that have prevailed during the past five years. If unhappily a portion of the Province has now to face a partial failure of the harvest, the excise revenue will, it is probable, be injuriously affected, and this can scarcely fail to be the case if the scarcity should be prolonged into a second year. For the present, however, it would appear that the outstill system, *per se*, is not responsible for the increase in the consumption of liquor. The increase has, in fact, been proportionately much greater in those tracts which are served by distilleries than in those that are served by outstills. In the Howrah district and the sudder and Serampore sub-divisions of Hooghly which are under the former system, the consumption increased from 28,616 gallons to 33,723 gallons, while there was an increase in the fees paid for licenses from Rs. 40,168 to Rs. 47,768. In the Jehanabad sub-division of Hooghly, on the other hand, where the outstill system is in force, the fees for licenses increased at the same time only from Rs. 21,203 to Rs. 24,461. Similarly, in the suburban tract of the 24-Pergunnahs where only shops supplied from sudder distilleries are allowed, there was a considerable increase both in consumption and in fees, while in the adjoining tract served by outstills there was an actual falling off in the receipts. The only evidence, indeed, which the returns present of a possibly faulty administration of the outstill system is the comparatively small increase of revenue obtained under it. The arrangements for exacting the highest price for licenses, consistently with the discouragement of illicit distillation, would appear to be still in complete. The Lieutenant-Governor has, with the sanction of the Government of India, appointed a special

Commission to consider the subject in all its aspects and to submit a full report after careful local enquiry.

The results of the year's administration of the revenue from ganja were very satisfactory. An advance in the rate of duty and a reduction of 800 maunds in the quantity consumed have nevertheless been accompanied by an increase of revenue of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees. The price of excise opium was unaltered, and there was an increase of 79 maunds in the consumption, and of Rs. 48,319 in the combined revenue from duty and license fees, though there was a decrease of 54 in the number of licenses to sell.

STAMPS.

No change was introduced into the Indian Stamp Act or the Court Fees Act, but a variety of modifications were made in the rules in order to give effect to the wishes of the general public and the mercantile community. One of these had the effect of exempting from payment of stamp duty foreign bills-of-lading, *i.e.*, bills-of-lading executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India. This change has been highly popular with the mercantile public, but it has led to a considerable decrease of revenue. Another important concession was the relaxation of the rules relating to the allowance for stamps used for a bill-of-exchange which had been spoiled or rendered useless.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,22,13,510, of which Rs. 33,58,840 was realized under the Stamp Act, and Rs. 88,54,670 under the Court Fees Act. The charges amounted to Rs. 3,92,718 so that the net revenue was Rs. 1,18,20,792. From this however the charges on account of stamp paper supplied from the central stores has to be deducted, so that the real net revenue is not really much in excess of 116½ lakhs, against Rs. 1,14,84,820 in the previous year. The bulk of the increase was contributed by the sales of court fee stamps, the sale of non-judicial stamps yielding only Rs. 41,738 more than in 1881-82. It does not appear that any general cause of special importance operated to affect the revenue of the year either favourably or adversely. Various causes of purely local incidence prevailed in the different districts, but these were of no general interest or importance. A succession of abundant harvests has stimulated the litigious proclivities of the people, at the same time that it has encouraged the land-holding classes to sue for their rents, and enabled the cultivators to steer clear of the money-lenders. Hence the comparatively small increase in the revenue from non-judicial stamps, accompanied by a considerable advance in the receipts from court-fees.

LICENSE TAX.

No change was made in the incidence or the administration of the license-tax, which continued to be levied under the Bengal License Act II (B.C.) of 1880. The orders which were issued in the course of the previous year directing that assessors should not as a rule attempt to make a thorough revision of the assessments of entire districts, but should confine their attention to particular tracts, thus spreading the work over a number of years, produced very beneficial effects. There is evidence that the work of assessment was more carefully and accurately performed, the result being that the people were harassed as little as possible, and that the number both of objections

and of remissions and modifications was much reduced. The number of assessees, after allowing for double entries was 76,903. Of these 6,616 were exempted on objection, and 448 others on appeal, leaving 69,841 persons on the lists at the end of June 1883. This number exceeded the corresponding number for last year by 1,738, but the increase occurred entirely among the three lowest classes, there having been a falling off of 33 assessees in class I, of 27 in class II, and of 27 in class III. The gross demand amounted to Rs. 17,40,295, against Rs. 18,78,045 in 1881-82, but this reduction, though due in part to alleged depression of trade and low prices, was also due in large measure to the greater care with which the assessments were made. Remissions before realization and refunds together amounted to Rs. 3,02,550, but of this sum Rs. 1,10,360 was reassessed by the transfer of the assessees to some other class. The actual remissions and refunds therefore amounted to only Rs. 1,92,190: and the net collections up to the end of June 1883 were Rs. 14,29,659, against Rs. 14,39,154 in the previous year. The result has thus not been satisfactory, and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, does not correspond with the real course of trade during the year. The incidence of the tax is one rupee to every 46 persons, or, excluding Calcutta, one rupee to 64 persons. The average incidence in each division was, in Bhagulpore, 49 persons to one rupee of tax, in Dacca 59 persons, in Rajshahye 53 persons, in the Presidency (omitting Calcutta) 61 persons, in Burdwan 66 persons, in Patna 74 persons, in Chittagong 79 persons, in Chota Nagpore 82 persons, and in Orissa 93 persons. In some districts the figures seem to indicate inequalities of incidence which are not justified by the differences in their conditions, and the attention of the local officers has been called to the point. With regard to popular feeling in respect of the tax, there is little to add to the remarks recorded last year. It is disliked by the classes who either pay it or fear they will have to pay it, but by the bulk of the population it is regarded with indifference. What is essentially required is stability of policy, and if this be maintained there is no reason why the license tax should not become as well adapted to the circumstances of India as is possible for any form of direct taxation.

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of Births.

The number of births registered during the year was 37,198, against 38,456 in 1881. There was thus a slight falling off of 1,258, notwithstanding an increase in the area in which registration is in force. The recorded birth-rate fell from 23·25 per mille to 22·49. In only 13 towns was the rate returned at a higher figure than 30 per mille, and in only nine towns were the births in excess of the deaths. Very much remains to be done before the figures registered by the Sanitary Commissioner can be regarded as having any intrinsic value.

Registration of Deaths.

The number of deaths returned during 1882 was 1,349,651 or at the rate of 20·41 per mille, against 18·99 per mille in 1881. The highest rates were returned in Nuddea, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankura and Moorshedabad. In 10 districts the recorded death-rate was below 15 per mille, and the figures must be condemned as worthless. Part of the increase was due to the extensive and fatal prevalence of cholera. Part however was merely apparent, being due to improvements in registration. The Sanitary Commissioner has singled out the

districts of Burdwan, Bankura and Chumparun for special commendation in this respect. Mr. Rivers Thompson is sanguine that under the scheme of local self-government, the local Committees will be able to render effectual aid in making the registration of vital statistics more thorough and efficient.

It is noteworthy that the death-rate returned by the urban circles, in which registration is notoriously easier and more accurate, was 31·05 per mille, while that of the rural circles was only 20 per mille. It has been well pointed out that there is in reality little difference between the mortality of towns in Bengal and that of rural tracts, and the difference between the recorded death-rates is highly suggestive.

The ratio of male to female deaths was 120 per cent., the same as in the previous year. The true ratio in Bengal is probably higher than the English percentage of 109, but so high a figure as 120 is undoubtedly suspicious. The mortality among infants was again lamentably high.

The Compulsory Registration Act is now in force in 113 towns, but in the majority of them its provisions seem to have remained a dead letter. The Lieutenant-Governor has called upon district officers to enforce it more strictly in future.

It is remarkable that in Calcutta, where registration is more accurate than in the provinces, both birth and death-rates are below those recorded in the other Bengal towns, being only 17·32 and 30·41 per mille respectively. This is doubtless in a great measure due to the abnormal conditions of life in the capital. In the Port of Calcutta, the circumstances of which are quite exceptional, the death-rate among European seamen was 55·80 against 53·33 in 1881. The increase was due to cholera, dysentery and enteric and malarious fevers. The health of the native floating population was normal.

EMIGRATION.

Late in the year, Mr. Grierson was specially deputed to conduct an enquiry into the general system of emigration from Bengal, similar to that which had been already carried out in the North-Western Provinces. The results of his investigations were embodied in a valuable report, and effect will be given to many of his recommendations in the legislation now pending. It is desired to facilitate correspondence between India and the Colonies, and to secure the regular transmission to their heirs in India of the estates of emigrants dying intestate abroad. Beyond this, legislative action can be legitimately directed only towards freeing the course of emigration from all official obstacles, any attempt at interference with the working of economic laws being quite inadmissible.

Colonial Emigration.

The Colonial Emigration Agencies at work during the year were eight in number, of which six represented the British Colonies of Mauritius, Trinidad, Demerara, Jamaica, Natal, and Fiji, one the Dutch Colony of Surinam, and one the French Settlement of Guadeloupe. The requisitions for coolies amounted to 16,502, but only 8,927 were actually despatched. The number of emigrants registered was 13,035, of whom one-half came from the North-Western Provinces, and the bulk of the remainder from Oudh, Bengal and Behar. Twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-three coolies were admitted into the Calcutta

depôts, the losses amounting to 5·99 per cent. of the whole. The deductions in depôt amounted to 2,397, which comprised 84 deaths, 824 desertions, and 1,489 discharges for various causes. The number actually despatched to the colonies was 9,576, including 6,188 men, 2,498 women, and 970 children. The return emigrants amounted to 3,546, and they brought with them savings aggregating Rs. 5,69,760. The most prosperous were those who were returning from Demerara.

Inland Emigration.

The new Inland Emigration Act I of 1882 came into force on the 6th January 1882, and was thus in force during almost the whole of the calendar year 1882, for which information is now furnished in place of the official year. The new Act seeks to facilitate emigration to the tea districts by providing for an increase in the number of garden sirdars authorized to recruit any number of persons, whereas they were formerly restricted to 20; by severing all connection between them and contractors; and by authorizing the employment of local agents to supervise the operations of garden sirdars, or, under special license, to recruit emigrants themselves directly. The term for which contracts may now be made has also been extended from three to five years, and all restrictions of every kind have been withdrawn from free emigration. It is hoped that these provisions, while retaining all necessary safeguards against irregular recruitment and the improper treatment of emigrants on their journey and during the term of their engagement, will also have a stimulating effect on legitimate emigration.

The total number of coolies of all kinds registered for transmission to the labour districts through licensed depôts rose from 8,794 in 1881 to 10,902 in the year under report. Of this number, 7,995 were recruited by licensed recruiters on behalf of contractors, 1,450 by certificated garden-sirdars through contractors' depôts, and the remainder by sirdars independently of contractors. Of the total number of emigrants, 6,409 were registered for transmission through the Calcutta depôts, and 3,036 for transmission through the Goalundo depôts. The coolies actually despatched *viâ* Calcutta were reduced to 5,161 (not including 251 in depôt at the close of the year) in consequence of deaths, desertions and discharges both *en route* and after arrival at the depôt. Those despatched *viâ* the Goalundo depôts were similarly reduced to 2,751 in addition to 19 who remained in depôt at the close of the year. In all, 3,687 coolies proceeded to Assam, and 4,130 to Sylhet and Cachar. The unfortunate prevalence of cholera during the year resulted in an unusually high rate of mortality, there being 122 deaths from this cause alone. Deaths from cholera cannot be regarded as preventible occurrences; and in all other respects the general arrangements for the transmission of the coolies seem to have been satisfactory. Both the original registrations and the number of coolies landed in the labour districts were larger than in the previous year, and as many emigrants proceeded to Assam and Sylhet without being registered under the Act, it is evident that emigration from these provinces to Assam is growing in magnitude.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Calcutta.

The mortuary returns of Calcutta disclose the existence of an epidemic of cholera during 1882. The number of deaths from this disease, which was also common to the surround-

ing districts, rose from 1,341 in the previous year to 2,240. With this exception, however, the town enjoyed normal health, there being a slight reduction in the number of deaths under all the main heads, and a large one under small-pox. The death-rate of the town was 30·4 per 1,000 against 30 in the previous year.

The total number of patients treated in the hospitals in Calcutta again fell off, the numbers being 253,083 against 275,714. The in-patients numbered 20,579, and the out-patients 232,504. Among in-patients the decrease was confined to the Campbell, Police, and Howrah hospitals, where it was attributed to a diminution in the prevalence of fever and dysentery, and an increase in severity among such cases as did occur. The bulk of the falling off took place among the outdoor patients of the Medical College Hospital, where the reduction was only apparent, being due to an alteration in the system of recording cases. The death-rate per mille of patients treated in the hospitals was 143, or, excluding deaths from cholera, 125. This rate is exceedingly low. The true death-rate among the native patients, excluding deaths from cholera and moribund cases was 138·26 which was slightly below the ratio for the previous year. The Mayo Hospital was the only institution which did not share in the general improvement. The Surgeon-General has observed that for some unexplained reason, the year was exceptionally favourable to surgical work, and that there was a marked reduction in the degree of mortality after important surgical operations. The Eden Obstetric Hospital which was opened in July 1882, has been largely made use of by the public, and evidently supplies a general want. The total expenditure from all sources on the Calcutta medical institutions amounted to Rs. 3,69,304 against Rs. 4,03,250 in the previous year. There was a reduction under every head except miscellaneous charges, the greatest being under the head of buildings and repairs. The expenditure on this account fell from Rs. 74,309 to Rs. 43,174, chiefly by reason of the heavy outlay in 1881 on the renovation and repairs of the Campbell Hospital. The net cost to Government of all the hospitals was Rs. 2,32,224, while their total income from local sources of all kinds amounted to Rs. 1,49,655.

Charitable dispensaries in the interior.

The reforms which had been inaugurated in the constitution and management of charitable dispensaries, and which had made excellent progress during the two previous years, were suspended during 1882 in consequence of the important changes which it was anticipated the projected scheme of Local Self-Government would involve in the status of those institutions. Closure was therefore very sparingly resorted to, and only eight dispensaries were actually abolished during the year. Satisfactory progress was however made in transferring the management of these institutions to local bodies and private committees. Twenty-six dispensaries were so transferred from Class II to Class I, and thus rendered independent of Government aid, while of those which now remain nominally in the second class, 111 in number, no less than 70 are supported or aided, not from general revenues, but from municipal funds.

The number of dispensaries open at the end of the year was 223, being a reduction of eight on the figures of 1881. In these institutions, 23,468 indoor and 934,155 outdoor patients were treated during the year, these figures being slightly below those of the previous year. It is believed that there has been some improvement in the trustworthiness of the returns, and that the real

benefits afforded to the public by the dispensaries have not undergone any real diminution. The total income from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,34,646 of which Rs. 41,269 was contributed by Government, the remainder being made up from various local sources. Last year, the Government grants amounted to Rs. 1,06,384 and the large reduction that has taken place was due to the transfer to municipalities of the cost of maintaining the dispensaries within their limits. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,65,517.

Lunatic Asylums.

The total number of persons treated for insanity during 1882 in the five lunatic asylums of Bengal was 1,056, of whom 165 were admitted for the first time during the year, and 23 were re-admitted. The number of recoveries was 83, in addition to which 34 lunatics were transferred to the care of friends, and two escaped. The number of deaths was 87. The number of admissions was, it will be seen, less than in any previous year, and this is believed to have been due to the orders of Government restricting the admission of non-criminal lunatics. The subject of diet received close attention, and every effort has been made to reduce the cost consistently with efficiency. The total expenditure was Rs. 81,633 against Rs. 93,783 in the previous year, the bulk of the reduction being under the head of building charges. The total number of persons treated in the European Asylum at Bhowanipore was 40, of whom four were discharged cured, four were deported to Europe, three were transferred to the care of friends, and two died. The female ward was overcrowded as usual, and the Government of India have been moved to consider the advisability of amending the law so as to admit of the more ready deportation of European lunatics to Europe.

SANITATION.

Cholera.

The most prominent feature in the sanitary history of the province during 1882 was the remarkable prevalence and fatality of cholera, the number of deaths from which reached the high figure of 182,352 or at the rate of 2·75 per mille. The disease was absent from only 35 registering circles, out of a total of 644. The mortality was most severe in Balasore, Jessore, Nuddea, Purneah, Mozufferpore, Backergunge, Pooree, Cuttack, and Durbhunga in all of which it exceeded 4 per 1,000 of the population. The Sanitary Commissioner does not consider that the record of the year casts any new light upon the etiology of the disease, and he is of opinion that nothing certain is known concerning it except its general relation to rainfall.

Small-pox.

Small-pox on the other hand was present to a very limited extent, the number of deaths falling from 24,371 to 13,651. The only districts which suffered in an appreciable degree were Chittagong and the districts of the Orissa division, where the disease prevailed with some severity during the hot months. The mortality among children under 12 years of age amounted to no less than 66·87 per cent. of the whole, which affords indirect testimony to the value of vaccination.

Fevers.

The recorded mortality from fever was practically the same as that of the previous year, the returns showing 929,943 as the total number of deaths, against 940,911 in the previous year. The deathrate nominally fell from 14·23 to 14·06 per 1,000 of

population, both of these ratios being higher than those of any other year during the last decade. There are however reasons for believing that the increase was in great measure due to improvement in registration rather than to any real accession of disease. During 1882, fever was most prevalent in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Rajshahye divisions, the recorded death-rates being highest in Nuddea (30·18), Burdwan (28·86), Beerbhoom (27·62), Bankura (26·40), Moorshedabad (26·01), Rajshahye (24·24) and Jessore (21·61).

The orders that were passed in February 1882, relieving municipalities from the charges on account of police, have set free a larger proportion of the municipal revenues of the province, and the expenditure from these funds upon sanitary objects during 1882 reached the respectable total of 10 lakhs of rupees. Exceptional attention was paid to this subject in the municipalities of Rungpore, Dacca, Gya and Noakholly, and excellent work was also done in Maldah. Attempts are now being made to improve the sanitary condition of the town of Chittagong, which, as a growing port and as the terminus of a projected railway, is rapidly rising into importance. Schemes for the supply of filtered water have been formed in several municipalities, including Burdwan, Bhagulpore, and Howrah, and these are in various stages of development.

VACCINATION.

A fair degree of progress was made by the Vaccination Department. The operations of Government vaccinators were extended to parts of Maldah, Mymensingh, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Orissa, the total area taken up for the first time amounting to 9,052 square miles, with a population of 4,528,084. The total number of vaccinations performed amounted to 1,261,425, being a falling off of 88,182 from the figures of 1881-82. The decrease which was contributed to by the Ranchi, Darjeeling, and Eastern Bengal Circles was due partly to the opposition of the people, partly to changes among the administrative staff, and partly to the paucity of unprotected subjects. There was also a slight falling off in the work done by municipalities. A high degree of success was obtained, according to the returns, in primary operations in all the circles except Ranchi and Orissa, but some doubt is felt as to the degree of uniformity with which the returns are compiled. The figures for secondary operations are for the most part quite untrustworthy. Of the total number of persons successfully vaccinated, 158,979 were under one year of age, 823,129 were between one and six years, and 241,453 were above six years.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act was introduced into the municipalities of Howrah, Monghyr, Jamalpore, Gya, Serampore, and English Bazar, and is now in force in 14 towns. Since the close of the year under report it has been extended to all the municipalities in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

A depôt has been established in Calcutta for carrying on a system of bovine vaccination, which was imported from Bombay. The experiment has so far been remarkably successful.

The total cost to Government of the vaccinations performed during the year was Rs. 1,16,085, of which Rs. 71,745 represents the cost of the operations performed by the Government establishment and Rs. 44,340 that of the establishment provided for supervising the licensed vaccinators The average cost of each successful operation was 1 anna and $6\frac{3}{4}$ pies.

EDUCATION.

There was again a great increase recorded in the number of schools submitting returns to the Education Department, and also in the number of pupils said to be receiving instruction. The total number of schools of all kinds recognized by the Department during 1882-83 was 68,882, with 1,311,092 pupils of both sexes, as against 58,079 schools with 1,106,645 pupils in 1881-82. The greater part of the increase was, as in former years, in the class of lower primary schools, the number of which rose from 48,844 to 60,337. The total increase in this class therefore, according to the returns was 10,809 schools, and 204,447 pupils throughout the province. This great increase moreover has followed a continuous progressive increase which had extended over a period of five years and had raised the number of schools by 36,601, and the number of pupils by 517,294. A great part of the apparent increase has undoubtedly been due to the absorption into the scheme of the Education Department of a large number of indigenous schools, under the operation of the grant-in-aid system. In the report for last year the opinion was expressed that this source of increase had been almost, if not wholly, exhausted, and the figures contained in the returns for the year under review have therefore been received with some surprise. There is reason to apprehend that a tendency has arisen in some districts to make an improper use of the grant-in-aid system; and several district officers have called attention to the practice that appears to have sprung up in some places of opening schools a short time before the examination for the sake of the rewards. These schools, even when they are not extinguished immediately after the examinations, are not *bonâ fide* educational institutions, and do very little good. The existence of this evil appears to indicate that the grant-in-aid system is in danger of being extended beyond its legitimate limits, and that some modifications will be required. The matter is receiving the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration. Even, however, when the fullest allowance has been made for institutions of an ephemeral character, and for children who are but nominally at school, the returns afford ample evidence of material progress in education in recent years. If the proportion of children of school-going age be taken at 12 per cent. of the entire population, it would appear that of the boys in the province one in four, and of the girls one in 89 is at school. These results must be regarded as at least fairly satisfactory.

Of the total number of schools open during the year, 23 were classed as colleges teaching up to the F.A. or the B.A. standard, 232 as high English, and 654 as middle English schools, 1,079 as middle vernacular schools, and 2,214 as upper and 60,337 as lower primary schools. In addition to these there were 1,398 schools for girls and 2,951 institutions which are classed as special schools. In the returns for the year under review the Sanskrit tols, and the Persian and Arabic maktabs have been excluded from the special class, and have been shown among primary schools, to which class they properly belong. There was an increase of one in the number of colleges, due to the submission of returns by the Baptist Mission college at Serampore, which has since been converted into a theological school. There was an increase of 15 among high and of 27 among middle English schools; of 29 middle vernacular schools, and of 270 upper and 11,493 lower primary schools. Female education showed a gain of 356 girls' schools and of 13,836 pupils, some of whom, however, were being educated in boys' schools. The number of colleges and schools entirely

supported by the State was 327, being the same as in the previous year, while the number of aided institutions rose from 51,510 to 62,708, and the number of those receiving no aid whatever declined from 6,242 to 5,853. The total expenditure on education during the year rose from Rs. 64,12,000 to Rs. 75,51,000, of which Rs. 30,56,000 was contributed by Government and the remainder by private persons and associations. These figures do not include the expenditure on the unaided colleges of Calcutta and Burdwan, which are entirely independent of Government. The percentage of the total cost of education which was borne by Government was 40·4, against 41·3 in the previous year. The grant for primary education was again increased by a lakh of rupees, the total amount available for expenditure on this branch being thus raised to six lakhs. There was once more a satisfactory increase in the number of Mahomedan pupils, who now form 27·5 per cent. of the entire population under instruction, against 22·5 per cent. in 1882, 20 in 1881, and 18·5 in 1880. This proportion closely approximates the ratio borne by the Mahomedan community to the total population of the province. Mahomedan students, however, are proportionately more numerous in the schools of primary instruction than in the colleges and high class schools.

The number of students on the rolls of the colleges at the end of the year was 2,900, against 2,745 at the end of the year before. Two thousand one hundred and sixty-one candidates from 211 schools appeared at the Entrance Examination, of whom 952 or 44·05 per cent. passed. At the F.A. Examination, there were 806 candidates, of whom 287 or 35·6 per cent. were successful, while at the B.A. Examination 167 out of 408 candidates, and at the M.A. Examination 34 out of 74 candidates satisfied the examiners. These results were not materially different from those of the previous year. No progress was made in the direction of transferring Government secondary schools to independent management, but it is hoped that greater success will be obtained when the relations between the Education Department and local Government bodies shall have been finally determined. Middle English schools in Bengal have now for the most part been placed on a vernacular basis, and facilities are afforded for their transformation into middle vernacular schools and *vice versâ* without any great violence to their internal organization. This change, the object of which was to enable the students of the lower classes to study the various subjects through the medium of the vernacular languages instead of in English, has effected much good. It is however reported to have produced a certain amount of administrative inconvenience, and endeavours will be made to remove this.

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the system of European and Eurasian education was received during the year under review, together with a code of regulations for working the revised system which was recommended. The code has been adopted provisionally for a period of two years, after which time definite orders will be passed. Meanwhile a special Inspector has been appointed and some progress has been made. The number of schools increased during 1882-83 from 53 to 59 and the number of pupils from 5,617 to 5,632. There was a considerable rise in the cost to the State of this branch of education, the Government expenditure being Rs. 1,13,696 against Rs. 82,716 in the previous year. The number of schools for girls rose from 1,042 with 21,018 pupils to 1,398 with 27,485 pupils. In addition to

these 31,137 girls were at the close of the year receiving instruction in boys' schools. The Bethune School has now a college department, and two young Bengali ladies took the B.A. degree during the year. Shortly after the close of the year an important step was taken in connection with female education by throwing open the Calcutta Medical College to female students. This measure, it may be confidently expected, will prove of the greatest advantage to the female population of Bengal whom caste and zenana prejudices now very generally exclude from the benefits of western medical science.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The vernacular press.

No alteration of material importance occurred during 1882-83 in the general tone of the vernacular press of Bengal, and there is no reason to think that any change occurred in the estimation in which it is held by the public or by the officers of Government. Although its discussions of public affairs were marred by the same spirit of reckless hostility and by the same ready acceptance of unfounded rumours which have disfigured them in former years, there were signs during the year under review that a better appreciation of the true responsibilities of journalism is gradually making way among the higher class papers. The vernacular newspapers draw all their inspiration, and the bulk of their facts from the columns of the Anglo-native press, more particularly from those of the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Bengalee*, the *Reis and Rayyat*, and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The tone of the *Hindu Patriot* is always moderate, and its criticism of public measures legitimate from its point of view; and whatever of improvement has of late manifested itself in the tone and temper of the other publications has been promptly disseminated throughout the mofussil. Notwithstanding this improvement, it still must be admitted that generally speaking, the tone of the native vernacular press is not what it should be. It is condemned by the local officers as systematically evincing unreasoning opposition towards the Government, and the truth of this assertion cannot be called in question. Still the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to believe that the chief faults of the native press proceed chiefly from the want of accurate information, which leads vernacular prints far too often to give publicity to statements which have no foundation in truth, and to base on such incorrect versions of the fact all kinds of wrong imputations against Government and Government officers. This has been recognized by at least one vernacular paper. The editor of the *Sadharani* has on more than one occasion pointed out that the habitual imputation of evil motives to Government officials is destructive of all confidence in the honesty and value of the criticism. Mr. Rivers Thompson has observed that a misstatement which has been published in the Calcutta papers immediately runs the round of the mofussil press, who generally accept it without question. This of course does much injury, but it does not appear to be a matter which calls for interference on the part of the executive. It may be that the practice has its origin in the belief that opposition to Government is popular and stimulates circulation. That if true, is regrettable; but the correction of the evil may well be left to the operation of time, to the growth of a healthier public opinion, and to the development of a better spirit in the conduct of the papers.

The number of vernacular newspapers received in the Bengal Library was 55, being an increase of four over the figures of the previous year. The great

majority were as in former years published in Bengali. No material change took place in the circulation of the old publications, and none of the new ones attained to any importance. The number of books of all kinds received during the year was 1,568, being an increase of 92 over the number received in the previous year. Two hundred and fifty-two of these were written in English, and the remainder in various vernacular languages, the most common being, as usual, Bengali. The usual variety of subjects were treated of, but the number of works of any merit was exceedingly few.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Ecclesiastical establishment paid wholly or in part by Government was increased during 1882-83 by one Chaplain of the Church of England and two priests of the Roman Catholic Church. In other respects no change whatever was made in the ecclesiastical administration of the province. The Christian population of Bengal according to the returns of the Census of 1881, numbered 128,135, the majority of whom were found in Lohardugga (36,281), Calcutta (30,478), and the 24-Pergunnahs (9,928).

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

During the year, the supply of stationery of European manufacture required for the Government departments was procured through the Store Department of the India Office. Country-made paper however continued to be employed wherever it was possible to introduce it, and as the quality of the paper now turned out by the Bally Mills is improving, it is hoped that it will be possible to bring it into still more extended use. The total value of stationery issued was Rs. 16,73,418 being a decrease of Rs. 92,722 upon the figures for 1881-82. The reduction was common to almost all items of the account, except Bally badami paper. The charges on account of establishment amounted to Rs. 35,496, against Rs. 34,778 in the previous year. The small increase was mainly due to the allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem granted to the Assistant Superintendent of Stationery for visiting the Presidency Jail in connection with the Form branch of the department.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The Alipore Zoological Gardens, which were established in 1875, were managed for some time by a quasi-independent Committee. Since 1877 however, they have been taken over as a Government department. They are managed by a Committee appointed by Government, and are aided to the extent of Rs. 20,000 per annum. The Government of India have recently sanctioned arrangements by which the donors and subscribers will form themselves into a Society to carry out the purposes of the Gardens. The status of the Committee of Management will then be materially modified and rendered more independent.

The income of the Gardens during 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 41,149 against Rs. 45,612 in the previous year. The falling off was due to the reduction in the rates of admission which from October 1882 were fixed at 1 anna and 8 annas for week days and Sundays respectively. This change resulted in a very large increase in the number of visitors and a great extension of the popularity and usefulness of the Gardens.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

The Economic Museum was established in 1874 with the object of bringing together a careful selection of specimens of all the natural and industrial products of the province, and to afford all requisite information, descriptive, historical and statistical, with regard to each article. A large number of specimens have now been collected, and considerable additions were made during the year. The preparation of a comprehensive descriptive catalogue of the Museum, which cannot fail to be of great value to those interested in the advancement of the province has been undertaken, and as a first step towards it, the specimens which had fallen into great disorder have been properly classified and arranged. The museum was open during 8 months of the year, and was visited during that period by nearly 2,000 persons. The collections have been temporarily transferred to the Executive Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition, and it is intended to strengthen them by the addition of other specimens of economic products shown at the Exhibition, and to reopen it on a larger and more useful scale in 1884.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1882-83.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1882-83.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate, and Chief Staples.

Area and boundaries.

BENGAL (or, as it is more precisely designated, *Lower Bengal*), comprising the lower valleys and deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, lies between 19° 18′ and 27° 20′ N. latitude and between 82° and 93° E longitude. Excluding Assam, which was created into a separate administration in February 1874, Bengal now includes the four great provinces of Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, and is bounded on the north by Bhutan and Nepal; on the east by Assam and the unexplored mountainous region of Northern Burma; on the south by the Bay of Bengal, Madras and the Central Provinces; and on the west by the North-Western Provinces and the Central India Agency.

The area of the British territories which constitute the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal is 150,588 square miles, exclusive of the area of large rivers and of the Sundarbans—a large tract of unsurveyed and half-submerged forest, which forms the seaface of a great part of the delta of the Ganges and of the Brahmaputra. This tract is estimated to be 5,976 square miles in extent. In addition to the districts which are directly under British rule, there are territories governed by independent chiefs, which are under the general supervision of, and in political dependence upon, the Government of Bengal. These are the principalities of Cooch Behar and Hill Tipperah, situated respectively on the north-eastern and eastern boundaries of Bengal, and the two groups of petty states which lie to the south and south-west of the province, and, which under the names of the Tributary States of Orissa and of Chota Nagpore, are governed each by its own chief, under the superintendence, and with the advice, of the Commissioner of the nearest British administrative division. The area of these territories is 36,634 square miles, and as it is usual to include them when speaking of Bengal, the area of the whole province may be stated at 187,222 square miles without the Sundarbans, or 193,198 square miles if they are included. Three of the provinces of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, viz. Bengal Proper, Behar, and Orissa, consist of great river valleys; the fourth, Chota Nagpore, is a mountainous region, which separates them from the Central Indian plateau. Orissa embraces the rich deltas of the Mahanadi and the neighbouring rivers, bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the south-east, and walled in on the north-west by tributary hill states. Proceeding eastward, the province of Bengal Proper stretches along the coast, from Orissa to British Burma, and inland from the seaboard to the Himalayas. Its southern portion is formed by the united deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra; its northern portion consists of the valleys of these great rivers and their tributaries. Behar lies on the north-west of Bengal Proper, and comprises the higher valley of the Ganges, from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Between Behar and Orissa, but stretching farther westward, and deep into the hill country, lies the province of Chota Nagpore.

The territory thus hemmed in, except at its north-western angle, by the unchangeable landmarks of nature, consists chiefly of two broad river valleys. By the western one the Ganges brings down the wealth and the accumulated waters of Northern India. The eastern valley forms the route by which the

numbered 95,637 souls. The highest hills in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are Rang-rang-dang (2,789 feet) and Luraiu-Tang (2,355 feet). The great majority of the inhabitants are either Chakmas or Maghs, both of which races profess the Buddhist religion. Valuable forest trees are found throughout almost the entire area of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. According to the census of 1881, the population of the Hill Tracts was 101,597.

Plains.

The greater part of Bengal and Behar consists of uninterrupted flats, subject to inundation, and rich in mould, some portions being naturally more fertile than others. The Dacca Division is so fertile that it has been called the granary of Bengal. If a line be drawn southwards between Bankoora and Burdwan, and carried on past Midnapore and down towards Balasore, it will be noticed that to the west the ground partakes of the character of the Chota Nagpore plateau, granite being found overlaid with carboniferous sandstone containing iron and coal in great abundance.

Lakes.

The Chilka lake, which is situated in the south-east corner of the Puri district in the Orissa Division, is pear-shaped, and is 44 miles long; its northern half has a mean breadth of about 20 miles, while the southern half tapers into an irregularly-curved point barely averaging 5 miles in width. Its smallest area is 344 square miles in the dry weather, increasing to about 450 during the rainy season. The average depth of the lake is from 3 to 5 feet. It scarcely anywhere exceeds 6 feet.

The Salt Water Lake in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs is five miles east of Calcutta, between the Hooghly and Bidyadhari rivers, and covers an area of about 30 square miles. The vicinity of the lake is intersected by innumerable watercourses and rivers, which flood the country at spring tides. A part of the lake is in course of reclamation by the sewage of Calcutta being deposited in it. Besides the Chilka and Salt Water Lakes, there are no other lakes of any importance, though there are several jheels, or shallow sheets of water. The most remarkable jheels are in Rajshahye, Jessore, and Backergunge.

CLIMATE.

Temperature.

Although the Province of Bengal is situated almost entirely without the tropical zone its climate is characteristically tropical. The mean temperature of the whole year varies between 81° in the Cuttack district of Orissa and 74° in Chota Nagpore (as represented by the station of Hazaribagh). That of Calcutta is 79°, of Patna 78°, and Chittagong 77°. Excluding Chota Nagpore, the mean annual temperature in the Bengal plains ranges between 81° and 77°.

In the annual range of temperature, as well as in the humidity and rainfall, the south-eastern and north-western portions of the province are strongly contrasted. On the sea coast the annual range of temperature is comparatively small. Thus, at False Point the mean temperature of June is 85·7° and of December 68·7°. The highest monthly temperature at Chittagong is that of May, 82·5° and the minimum that of January, 66·1°. The difference between the lowest mean monthly temperature and the highest is hence very approximately 17° along the Bengal coast. The difference increases rapidly up the Gangetic plain, and is greatest in Behar and Chota Nagpore, where it ranges between 23° and 28°. The highest mean monthly temperature at Patna is 88·6° for the month of May and the lowest 60·9° for the month of January.

Similar facts obtain for the absolute range of temperature. The highest temperature recorded in Calcutta during the past 30 years is 106°, which has been observed twice, once in 1867 and again in May 1873. The lowest temperature observed was 50·4° in January 1853 and the next 51·4° in January 1874. The extreme absolute range of temperature of the capital, as determined from 30 years observations is thus nearly 56°. The mean annual absolute range of temperature as determined from the same period is 47°. The mean temperatures of the hottest month (May) and the coldest (January) are 85·8° and 67·3°. The greatest range of temperature occurs, as might be expected, in Central and South Behar. The highest temperature observed at Patna during the past 12 years is 114·4° and the lowest 36·4°, giving an

absolute range of 78°. The highest observed at Gya is 116·2° and the lowest 38·9°, giving an absolute range, as determined from observations extending over the same period as the preceding, of 77·3°. The range of temperature in Central Behar appears, therefore, to be to that in South Bengal in the ratio of 4 to 3.

The annual rise and fall of temperature exhibits some other local variations. Thus, in Orissa and the adjacent portion of the Gangetic delta, December is the coldest month of the year. Elsewhere, throughout the province, the mean temperature of January is somewhat lower. The difference is greatest in Central Behar, where the mean temperature of January is nearly 2° less than that of December. This difference is due to the fact that southerly sea breezes set in earlier on the Orissa coast than on the Chittagong coast, and that their influence extends slowly into the interior, and is not felt in Behar until much later in the season. During the rains, the temperature of the Hazaribagh plateau, to the west of the delta, falls more rapidly than that of every other part of Bengal. Between May and October the fall at Hazaribagh is 11°, whilst at Berhampore, under the same latitude, it is only 4½°. At Calcutta it is nearly 5° and at Patna 9°. This peculiarity is probably partly due to the cloudiness of the plateau in the day time, which is slightly greater during the greater part of the monsoon season than in the adjacent districts of Behar, and to the greater radiation by night, when the skies, even during the monsoon, are much freer from cloud than they are during the day time.

Humidity.

The high humidity of the atmosphere in Bengal, more especially in the eastern and southern districts, has become proverbial. If the term be used in reference to the quantity of vapour in the air as estimated by its elastic force or pressure the popular belief is justified by observation; but if it be used in the more common sense of relative humidity, that is, of the percentage of vapour present in the air in proportion to the amount which could saturate it at its actual temperature, the average annual humidity of Bengal is considerably lower than that of England. The following comparative table gives the mean vapour elastic force and relative humidity of London and of the three Indian stations of Calcutta, Saugor Island, and Patna for each month of the year, and the mean of the whole year. The data for London are taken from an essay on the climate of London by the late Professor Daniell, those for Calcutta are deduced from the results of the hourly observations registered for 14 years at the Surveyor-General's office, and those for Saugor Island and Patna are extracted from the tables published in the report on the meteorology of India for the year 1881.

Mean Elastic force of Vapour measured in thousandths of an inch.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
London ...	·245	·264	·280	·315	·340	·490	·534	·530	·468	·389	·310	·281	·376
Calcutta ...	·487	·549	·695	·805	·889	·947	·954	·950	·950	·828	·635	·489	·762
Saugor Island	·533	·652	·825	·949	·996	1·036	1·014	1·007	·991	·874	·645	·510	·836
Patna ...	·350	·384	·420	·482	·712	·868	·946	·951	·913	·710	·452	·365	·629

Mean Relative Humidity (*Saturation*=100).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
London ...	97	94	89	84	82	82	84	85	91	94	96	97	89
Calcutta ...	71	68	67	69	73	81	85	86	85	78	73	72	76
Saugor Island	75	77	78	80	80	84	86	87	86	82	74	73	80
Patna ...	60	55	43	39	52	64	79	80	78	67	57	60	61

The quantity of vapour present in the air near the earth's surface per cubic foot is approximately proportional to its elastic force. The preceding tables hence shew that the quantity of vapour in the air of Calcutta is more than twice as great as it is in that of London, whereas the relative humidity of the former is only equal to that of the latter during the three first months

of the rains, which are amongst the driest months of a European climate. The tables for Saugor Island and Patna present similar results. Saugor Island is the most humid of the Bengal stations where meteorological observations have been taken continuously for years, as Patna Gya and Hazaribagh are the driest. The former evidently represents the sea-face of the Sundarbans, whilst the latter represent Central and Southern Behar and the plateau of Chota Nagpore.

The absolute humidity of the atmosphere is greatest on the coast of Orissa and the Sundarbans, and diminishes inland as the distance from the sea increases. In the cold weather and spring months this decrease is rapid everywhere except in Eastern Bengal. During the hot weather months the proportion of vapour to dry air increases steadily and rapidly in all that part of Bengal in which the hot westerly winds are not a regular phenomenon of the season, that is to say, on the Gangetic delta, in Eastern Bengal, and on the maritime plain of Orissa; but on the high ground further west, and in Behar, as well as generally in the North-West Provinces, its increase is much slower up to May or June, and it then rises rapidly almost to an equality with that of the maritime region. This is clearly traceable to the winds, since in the former region winds from the sea predominate throughout the hot season, mitigating its temperature indeed, but at the same time rendering the atmosphere damper, and producing, when the air is calm, that oppressive feeling of sultriness which is so trying to persons accustomed to the drier atmosphere of Behar and the North-West.

Rainfall.

The districts of Eastern Bengal and the Himalayan Terai are those of the heaviest rainfall. Their average annual fall almost everywhere amounts to 100 inches, and on the exposed hill flanks and at their foot even this large amount is surpassed. Thus, Darjeeling has an annual average rainfall of 120 inches and Buxa Fort of 219 inches (the average of 13 years). The rainfall is also higher on the plains of the coast than on those lying more inland. Thus, Saugor Island has an average of 74 inches and Calcutta of 66 inches; False Point of 73 inches and Cuttack of 57 inches.

The lowest rainfall in the provinces under the Bengal Government is that of the central and southern portions of Behar, including the Monghyr, Gya, Patna, and Sarun districts, where the annual fall very slightly exceeds 40 inches.

The only rainfall reporting stations (of which there are nearly 160 in Bengal) which have a total average annual rainfall of less than 40 inches are Begoo Serai in the Monghyr district (38·4 inches), Chupra (38·9 inches), and Buxar (39·1 inches). The two latter stations hence define the driest part of the province. The low rainfall of Begoo Serai appears to be a local peculiarity, not shared in to the same extent by the other stations in the Monghyr district, the average rainfall of which is 43 inches.

North of the Ganges the rainfall increases gradually up to the Himalayas, and on the south up to the high ridge of forest-clad country which is drained by the Sone, the Damoodah and their tributaries. In this tract, where the monsoon winds from the opposite coasts of India meet, the annual rainfalls of the few stations that have hitherto furnished registers range between 45 and 60 inches.

By far the greater part of the rainfall of Bengal falls between the months of June and October. The months of November, December, and January are usually almost, if not entirely rainless, and the sky free from cloud. At the end of January or the beginning of February local sea breezes commence on the Orissa and neighbouring Bengal coasts. They increase in force and extend their influence further inland with the increasing temperature of the hot weather months. There occur occasionally during the hot weather months, and with greater frequency as the season advances, periods of atmospheric disturbance, the most important feature of which is the occurrence of local hot weather storms, usually called "nor-westers." They are generally accompanied by heavy rain showers and occasionally by hail. Hence, the rainfall gradually increases from February to May, and is greatest in amount in Eastern and Northern Bengal, and diminishes westwards, and is least in Behar. In the beginning of June the local sea breezes are replaced by the steadier sea winds of the south-west monsoon. Between the months of June and November rain is abundant in every part of the province, and

is due to winds mainly advancing from the Bay of Bengal, but also in part to winds crossing Chota Nagpore and Orissa from the Bombay coast. The interaction of these two currents produces some local irregularities, which have not as yet been fully worked out. It is probably due to this cause that the rainfall of Central Bengal, including nearly the whole of the districts of Nuddea, Murshedabad, and Jessore, for the greater part of the rains, is less than of any other part of the province, excluding Behar, and is even slightly less in the month of July in these districts than it is in the western and driest districts of Behar. The south-west monsoon rains or the rains proper usually commence in the first week of June on the Bengal coast and in the second or third week in Behar.

In Calcutta the largest annual rainfall on record is that of 1871 when it amounted to 93·31 inches, and the smallest during the same period of 54 years is that of 1837, when the registered total fall was only 43·61 inches. The smallest total annual rainfall during the past 10 years was that of 1873, when it amounted to 45·27 inches.

One of the more remarkable features of the rainfall of Bengal is the occasional occurrence during the rains of excessive local precipitation during periods, which rarely exceed 24 hours in length. These appear to occur chiefly in the plains near the foot of the Himalayas. The following are two of the more remarkable examples of recent occurrence. On the 13th of September 1879, a total rainfall of 35·38 inches was registered at Purneah, for the previous 24 hours, whilst at the neighbouring stations of Maddapore, Bhagulpore, Arrareah, and Kissengunge (the two latter in the Purneah district) the rainfalls for the same period were 9·5 inches, 1·13 inches, 2·58 inches, and ·89 inch. On the 3rd of October 1882, 22·02 inches were registered at Gopalgunge in the Sarun district for the 24 hours preceding 6 p.m. of that day. The amounts recorded for the same period at the five nearest neighbouring rainfall reporting stations—Bettiah, Motiharee, Mozufferpore, Chupra, and Sewan—were 11·8 inches, 4·62 inches, 1·62 inches, 2·93 inches, 8·48 inches respectively. These excessive rainfalls were both due to local disturbances confined to very limited areas and not to any general cyclonic disturbance passing over the district.

Another cause of very heavy rainfall in Bengal is the passage of cyclonic storms, which originate in the Bay of Bengal, travel landwards and advance across the coast. The rainfall in these cases is much more general and widely distributed than in the case of the local disturbances already referred to. Rainfalls exceeding fifteen inches in 24 hours are not at all uncommon at such times in Bengal.

Except at the hill stations and in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills, the average proportion of cloud-covered sky varies between one-third and one-half of the whole. At Darjeeling on an average the proportion of clouded sky to sunny sky is as 2 to 1. In Lower Bengal generally, it is about 1 to 2, being, however, rather higher on the coast. December and January are on the whole the brightest months of the year, but November, February, and March are almost equally serene. June, July, and August are the months of greatest obscurity. In the former months the proportion of cloud is on an average from 10 to 15 per cent., in the latter months from 65 to 85 per cent.

Clouds.

The wind system of Bengal is so often referred to as a familiar illustration of the monsoons that it might seem almost superfluous to redescribe a subject which is treated of in every text book on meteorology. But it appears from recent investigations that however well known at sea, the character and origin of the monsoons on the land have been very generally misunderstood. The monsoons are not two undivided currents, flowing to and from Central Asia during about equal periods of the year, but appear rather to consist at each period of at least two principal currents,—the one tending to or from Northern India, the other to or from the interior of China; and there are probably other minor currents originating or terminating at other centres. The Indian branch of the winter monsoon originates in the plains of the Punjab, the Gangetic valley, the uplands of Central India, and also in Upper Assam, and blows as a very gentle wind towards the two great bays that wash the east and west coasts of the peninsula. During this season a southerly wind prevails steadily on the Himalayas at heights above 6,000 or 8,000 feet,

THE WIND SYSTEM OF BENGAL.

The monsoons.

descending lower on the western than on the central part of the range. This appears to be the upper return current of the winter monsoon, and corresponds to the anti-trade of the trade wind region. It descends on the plains of Upper India, where the atmosphere is characteristically calm at this season, and brings the winter rains on which the rubbee crops depend. It is less frequently felt in Lower Bengal, where the wind is variable from the north and north-west, but to the eastward in Cachar, southerly winds are very prevalent at the winter season. In Northern India the two branches of the northerly monsoon appear to diverge towards the opposite coasts from a line characterized by a ridge of higher mean barometric pressure which passes from the Punjab through Benares to Cuttack. This monsoon ceases on the coast line of Bengal in the month of February, when in the lower atmosphere sea winds set in. At first these are restricted to the immediate neighbourhood of the coast, but as the season advances, and the heat of the interior plains rises under the influence of the returning sun, they penetrate further and further inland, and are drawn from greater distances at sea. In the interior of India the wind becomes more westerly, and blows towards Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpore, not as a steady current, but as day winds, which in April and May are highly heated by the parched and burning soil, and constitute the well-known hot-winds of those months. Like the thunderstorms of Europe, and the dust-storms of the Punjab, they are due to convection currents, and in Bengal owe their prevailing movement from the west or north-west quarter to the strength of the land wind, which maintains its course in the upper atmosphere above the opposite sea-wind which is felt at the land surface. At this time the north-west wind continues to blow unsteadily in the south of the Bay, but calms are not unfrequent, and it is not till June that the southerly winds of the Bay become continuous with the south-east trades of the South Indian Ocean, and that the south-west monsoon properly so called sets in over India. This blows from both coasts, and the two branches meet along a line which almost coincides with the southern margin of the Gangetic plain. Both tend towards the Punjab, the region of the greatest heat at this season, and becoming gradually drained of their vapour in their passage over the land, that which remains on their reaching the plains of that province suffices only to afford a scanty rainfall, inadequate to mitigate the temperature, and only rendering the heat more oppressive by increasing the relative humidity and diminishing the evaporative power of the air.

Atmospheric pressure.

As an element of climate, apart from its secondary effects on the winds, and consequently on the humidity, rainfall, &c., the pressure of the atmosphere is, as far as is known at present, of subordinate importance. In Bengal, as in most tropical countries, its variation, except during the passage of cyclones, is small, scarcely amounting to an inch on the extremes of the year. The average pressure of the air in Calcutta, 18 feet above sea level, is equal to that of a column of mercury at the freezing point 29·794 inches in height, or to 14·61lb on the square inch. It is highest in December, when the mean pressure similarly estimated amounts to 30·015 inches, and lowest in June and July when it averages 29·557 inches. The observations of the past six or seven years have disclosed the important fact that there are small local variations of pressure which in many, if not in all cases, are directly connected with variations in the local rainfall. For example, occasionally for one or two years pressure is found to be month after month locally in defect in Orissa, and this is almost always associated with average or excessive rainfall. The study of these local departures from the general or normal pressure distribution (or abnormal barometric variations as they are termed) and their connection with local variations in the rainfall, is one of the most prominent and promising features in Indian meteorology at the present time. It will probably be some years before sufficient data are collected to enable the law of relation between these two sets of variations to be determined.

Storms.

The storms prevalent in Bengal are of two classes—first, those of the hot weather, already noticed, which are formed over the land, and are of the nature of convection currents, like the summer storms of Europe; and second, those more extensive and destructive storms that originate over the bay of

Bengal, and are occasionally exceedingly violent at the changes of the monsoons. These latter have received the distinctive name of cyclones, and the name is perhaps as good as any other, since in them a vorticose motion of the wind is a strongly marked character, and one of great practical importance; but it is by no means a character peculiar to these storms, since it may frequently be observed in a slight degree in ordinary nor-westers and tornados, which are apparently merely a severe form of the nor-wester, and differ from a typical cyclone only in their originating over the land, in their inferior size, and in their shorter duration. The pressure of the wind in tornados, and even in ordinary nor-westers is sometimes comparable with that of cyclones, and within a limited area the former are not less destructive. There is an important difference in the character of the surface wind in these two forms of land storms. In the nor-wester the violent wind usually precedes the storm, blowing outwards, and being in fact a descending current. The centripetal currents which feed the storm are not felt at the ground surface, though they may frequently be traced in the motions of the lower clouds. In the tornado on the other hand, as in the true cyclone, the violent surface winds are centripetal and vorticose.

Cyclones.

Cyclones of the Bay of Bengal are a frequent feature of the whole period during which the south-west moist monsoon current prevails over any considerable portion of it. They are all marked by the same features of vorticose air motion, progressive advance from the interior of the Bay towards the coast, and very heavy rainfall over and near the area of cyclonic disturbance. They, however, differ very considerably in extent and intensity. Those which occur during the rains proper (*i.e.*, the months of June, July, August and September) are generally small in extent, the barometric depression at the centre seldom exceeding half an inch, and the air motion violent but rarely of hurricane force. The most destructive cyclones are those which are occasionally generated during the transition periods antecedent and subsequent to the full establishment and prevalence of the south-west monsoon in Northern India, that is, during the months of April and May, October and November.

The Department of Indian Maritime Meteorology, which has been in existence for nearly two years, will in a few years' time enable the law of distribution of cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal to be approximately determined. Six or eight moderately severe cyclonic storms occur every year, so far as can be judged from the experience of the past two or three years, during the south-west monsoon months June to October.

The most destructive cyclones that have passed over Bengal have been generated during the transition periods. These, however, are of exceptional occurrence as compared with the storms of the rains proper. The most striking features in these rare cyclones is the great barometric depression in the centre and the magnitude of the storm area. These two causes produce a large accumulation of water at and near the centre, which progresses with the storm, and gives rise to a destructive storm-wave when the centre reaches the coast. In the Calcutta cyclone of October 1864 the storm-wave inundated the low land lying on each side of the Hooghly and drowned 48,000 people.

The most destructive recent storm-wave was that accompanying the Backergunge cyclone of October 1876, when at least 100,000 people lost their lives during the inundation.

The following table, extracted from Mr. Blanford's *Vade-mecum*, gives the relative frequency of the more severe cyclones which have occurred in the Bay of Bengal between the years 1737 and 1876:—

Month.	Cyclone.	Month.	Cyclone.
January	2	July	3
February	...	August	4
March	2	September	6
April	9	October	31
May	21	November	18
June	10	December	9

Of these 115 storms, 45 have been felt in Bengal or on its coast, and all between the months of April and November inclusive. Their course is usually northwards across the Bengal coast or north-west across the Orissa coast.

The motion of the wind is in an involute spiral, revolving in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock as in all cyclonic storms in the northern hemisphere. The greatest pressure of the wind in these storms has yet to be ascertained. The highest that has been registered in Calcutta by an Osler's anemometer is 50lb to the square foot, but this was in a storm of no remarkable violence, and one which did but little injury in Calcutta. The centre of the storm at the time was passing some 15 miles to the east of the city, and the barometer stood at 28·712. In the far more severe storms of the 2nd November 1867 and the 5th October 1864 the anemometer was blown away under a pressure of 36lb to the square foot, so that no register of their maximum force was obtained.

There is a prevalent impression that cyclonic storms have been more frequent of late years than formerly, but the belief does not rest on any sound basis of fact. Since the destructive storm of October 1864, the attention of the public has been attracted to the subject more steadily than in former years, and many a storm that would have escaped notice, or if reported in a newspaper paragraph, would have been speedily forgotten, is now made the subject of general conversation for the time, and recorded with all procurable detail in the annual and other meteorological reports. To this cause alone may be attributed the popular belief in the greater frequency of storms in recent years.

CHIEF STAPLES, &c.

FOOD GRAINS.

Rice.

Rice is the principal article of diet over Bengal Proper, and among Bengalees is often the only food eaten; pulses, fish, vegetables, oil, salt, spices, and other condiments are only added to give the rice a relish. The cultivation of rice and the export trade in rice are the most important occupations of the people in every district of the province.

There are many varieties of rice, but, generally speaking, it may be said that the crop is divided into two distinct main species—*aous* or early, and *amun* or winter, rice. Another main species—which, however, is of far less importance than the others—is the *boro* or spring rice.

The *aous*, or early rice, is sown broadcast with the first showers of the hot weather in the month of April, and is reaped during July, August, and September. This kind of rice is sown upon comparatively high lands, which are not covered with water during the rains. Its name is derived from the rapidity with which it ripens. Of all food crops it takes the least time to arrive at maturity, being ripe for the sickle within 60 days after sowing; and, as an intervening crop, it is of great help to the ryots, affording them an additional supply of food before the *amun* rice of the past year is exhausted. The *aous* rice is not transplanted, but is reaped where it is sown.

Amun rice, again, is divided into two kinds, known as *chotan* and *boran*. *Chotan*, or early *amun*, is the best sort of rice; it is transplanted, and is known also as *ropa* or *rooya dhan*, and is the commonest variety. In the first instance it is sown on high land; afterwards, when the seedlings are about a foot high, they are transplanted to a marshy soil, as this becomes ready for them, in about ten inches of water. This land need not be of the lowest description, but it must be such as in the rains is covered with water. The season of sowing and transplanting may, in extreme cases, be said to extend over five months, from May to October. There are three seasons for transplantation: one in June, one in July, and one in August. In three days the transplanted seedlings take root, and in about a month they have attained their full growth. No weeding is, as a rule, necessary. If heavy rains break the plant down, new plants spring up from the broken joints, which touch the ground and germinate. The rice grows in water knee or thigh deep. It is harvested comparatively early in November and December. In some parts of Eastern Bengal this rice is transplanted twice: first into high dry lands, where it is well manured and weeded, and then, when about two feet high, to wet marshy soil.

Boran amun is a coarser sort of rice, known also as *boona* or *booya*, and is sown broadcast in the beds of *bheels* and in very low-lying land. The land is ploughed

about the end of January, and turned over at intervals up to the beginning of April. The seed is sown broadcast about the middle of May, after a heavy shower of rain. Even this rice is occasionally transplanted, but not usually. The *boran* rice grows in water ten or twelve feet deep. This is the long-stemmed rice, which rises with the water, and its stem is sometimes twenty feet in length. The stem is most rapid in its growth, frequently shooting up twelve inches in twenty-four hours as the inundation rises. Some species of this rice will bear submersion for seven or eight days without sustaining injury, if the water which has risen suddenly be clear. The *boran* rice is gathered late in the season; it shoots into ear from the middle of October to the midde of November, and is gathered in December and January.

Two or three species of the *amun* rice are sometimes sown in the same field with the *aous*, the *amun* having grown up to about half the height of the *aous* plant when the latter is ripe for the sickle. At the sowing of these species, the proportion is two-thirds of *aous* to one-third of *amun*. There are also numerous varieties of the *amun* rice familiar to the peasantry.

Besides the *aous* and *amun*, there is, as already stated, another principal kind of rice, called *boro* or spring rice. The *boro* rice is the earliest crop of the Bengalee year, being sown in October and November, transplanted in December, and reaped in April and May. It is raised on *churs* and on low lands, and on the edges of *bheels* where the water is intercepted and retained by artificial means. The success of the *boro* rice depends ordinarily on irrigation.

A kind of *boro* rice, called the *raida* rice, or in parts of Bengal the *bhasha naranga*, is sown along with the *boro dhan;* the seed is mixed up before it is scattered on the beds in the proportion of one part of *raida* to five parts of *boro* rice seed. In May and June, when the *boro* rice ripens and is fit for the sickle, the stalk of the *raida* plant, which is then but half grown, gets shorn in the process, without, however, suffering any other injury. The *raida* harvest is gathered in September and October, thus taking nearly a whole year to arrive at maturity.

None of the varieties of the *aous*, *boro*, or *raida* rice can be offered up by the Hindoos in religious ceremonies; nor are they used as food by widows of the respectable classes. The *boran amun* paddy, which produces the coarser kinds of rice, and the *aous*, *boro*, and *raida*, where locally grown, are consumed by the lower and poorer classes, and supply the staple food of the peasantry. The *chotan amun* produces the finer kinds of rice, and is ordinarily exported.

Over the whole of the rice area of Bengal, the winter or *amun* rice is the principal crop, save in exceptional localities, such as Nuddea, where two-thirds of the lands are cultivated in *aous* and one third in *amun;* and in Moorshedabad, where the *aous* rice predominates in the eastern parts of the district. In all rice districts there is, however, an *aous* cultivation to some extent, and it may be said generally that about one-sixth of the rice cultivated in Bengal is *aous*. There is an inconsiderable cultivation of *boro* rice in almost all districts. The cultivation of the *raida* variety is almost confined to the deltaic districts of Jessore, Backergunge, the 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, and Furreedpore.

The rice crop after being cut is carried home either on the heads of the reapers or in carts. The manner of separating and storing the grain is simple, the grain being either trodden out by cattle or beaten out on a plank. The women usually take a part with the men in winnowing and separating and storing the grain. The husking process is effected by the operation of a wooden lever called a *dhenki*, which is worked by the women of the household. Grain is usually stored in *doles*, huge baskets made of *nal* reeds, which are exported from the Sundarbans. Those persons who are well-to-do, of whom there are a few in every village in Bengal, carry on the trade of *dhan*-lending, and store the grain in *golas*, little circular houses thatched with straw, the floor of which stands on a bamboo stage raised above the ground, to protect the rice and to admit of the free circulation of air beneath.

The average outturn of rice per acre cannot of course be stated with accuracy. But, roughly speaking, it may be said that for a number of

years, and for all classes of land, the average outturn of paddy, or unhusked rice, may be taken at 15 maunds, and of husked rice at 10 or 12 maunds per acre.

Rice in Bengal is ordinarily husked by the cultivators before export. A rupee's worth of paddy is calculated to yield a rupee and six annas' worth of rice, and an industrious man with a family can manage to get his six annas a day in this way without much difficulty. The rice crop is reaped in Bengal at a time when everywhere a principal instalment of rent becomes due. It is then that the ryot has to sell a part of his paddy to pay his rent. After that he has time enough to convert his paddy into rice and derive a larger profit. The members of his family, who are dependent upon him, convert the paddy into rice, and the employment of hired labour for this purpose is uncommon. The cold-weather paddy may be purchased in quantities during December and January at cheap rates, but after that the ryot will not sell his paddy in any large quantity, and he can only be induced to do so on being offered a price almost equal to the value of rice.

The districts of the whole of Bengal Proper, or the great alluvial and deltaic plain between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal, and the province of Orissa, or the alluvial territory between the hills and the sea, connecting Bengal with Madras,—a level area of nearly one hundred thousand square miles, unbroken by a single hill, rich in black mould, and of boundless reproductive fertility, subject to recurrent inundation and enjoying natural facilities such as no other country in the world possesses for internal commerce and irrigation,—constitute the great rice-producing area of Northern India, which is ordinarily much more than self-supporting. The surplus produce of this area finds its way, generally speaking, to three destinations, from which the rice-trading operations of Bengal are conducted. First, of course, is Calcutta; the imports into Calcutta have to find food for the metropolis and also for foreign exportation. In the second place come Behar and the North-West Provinces, where the demand for rice is always in excess of the local supply. Lastly, there is Chittagong, which is the centre of a considerable export trade by sea.

Wheat.

Wheat is also an important food staple in Behar, and there is a large surplus production. Bhagulpore is the chief wheat-producing district in Behar, and next comes Monghyr. In Bengal wheat is not one of the chief articles of consumption, and the only districts from which it is exported in any appreciable quantity are Nuddea and Moorshedabad.

Murwa.—Kodo.

Murwa and *kodo* are both cheaper than rice, and are much eaten by the lower classes. *Kodo* is a millet, the size of a canary seed; each plant has a longish ear, longer and thicker than a ear of corn, and containing about an egg-cup full of grain. It is eaten boiled like rice, or sometimes in *chupatties*. *Murwa* is a very cognate grain to *kodo*, but it grows in bushy tufts, and not in gracefully pending ears, as *kodo* does. It is a staple crop in Gya and in the Chota Nagpore division.

Barely.

Barley (*jao*) is generally eaten in the form of *sattoo*, with some salt and chillies or other condiment. Throughout Behar it is one of the cheapest food crops, the average price being about 30 seers per rupee. What is called *sattoo* is made from many grains,—from wheat, peas, maize, gram, and pulses, as well as from barley; the seeds are parched and then ground between coarsely-ribbed grindstones. It is eaten in the same state as it comes from the grindstone, having been cooked in the drying. A little water is usually mixed with it. Barley is also ground with *keroo*, *khesaree*, or other *dâl*, and baked into *chupatties* or bread. It is sometimes boiled like rice.

Maize.

Makai, maize, or Indian corn is the cheapest of all food-grains, the average price being 32 seers per rupee. It is prepared and eaten like barley. In Patna and Shahabad, maize is consumed even more than barley by the labouring classes. Generally speaking, however, the *makai* crop is not nearly such an important item in the districts north of the Ganges as it is in those to the south.

The pulses, condiments, and vegetables of Behar are much the same as those consumed in Bengal.

In Behar and Chota Nagpore the millets *cheena* and *kaon* are largely cultivated and consumed. They are raised in the low lands after the rains, and reaped in March and April. *Boohra* is a coarse grain seed which is eaten by the poorer classes.

Cheena and kaon.

Although boiled rice forms the principal article of diet (and among Bengalees is often the only food eaten), *dâl*, fish, vegetables, oil, salt, spices, and other condiments are added to give it a relish.

Pulses or *dâl* are a most important food staple throughout the whole of Bengal and Behar. The principal pulses are known as *muttur*, *khesari*, *mashuri*, *maskolai*, *moog*, *boot* or *chola*, and *arhur*. All these, except the last, are sown after the cessation of the rains and reaped in the cold weather, and are extensively cultivated. *Muttur* or peas, in particular, is in great demand, and is much relished by the people. The well-known *arhur* is sown with the *aous dhan* or early paddy, usually in the same field, and is cut in January. It will grow almost on any soil. The wood is sold as fuel. Pulses or leguminous grains are largely exported eastwards from the western districts of Behar and elsewhere.

Dâl.

Either in a cooked or raw state, vegetables, *turkari* of some sort, invariably form a part of the food of the people of these provinces. The most common and important is the egg-plant, *brinjal* or *baigan*, which yields two crops in the year. This vegetable is daily used by every man, high or low, in the Lower Provinces, and is cultivated in almost every garden. Ryots, such as the caste of Pooras, who earn a livelihood by the sale of vegetables, set apart whole plots of land for its cultivation. *Koomra*, or the *belattee Koomra*, as it is called, comes next in order. The ryots are so fond of raising these gourds that their creepers may be found in every house, either climbing on the thatched roofs of the houses or trailing on bamboo stages made for the purpose. There are an infinite variety of gourds, tuberous roots, and other vegetables which are consumed by the natives under the general denomination of *turkari*. Cauliflower (*phool kobi*) and cabbage (*kobi*) are common; garlic (*roshun*), radishes (*moola*), *sag* of sorts, and onions (*piyaj*) are universal. For many there is no English equivalent. The ryot's vegetable garden is always near and about his homestead.

Vegetables.

The cultivation of potatoes (*belattee aloo*) in these provinces is inconsiderable. They are extensively grown in the Serampore sub-division of the district of Hooghly, and the value of the exports during 1882-83 was Rs. 24,19,556. It is to this article that a large area of the sub-division owes its prosperity. They are also procurable in the north-west parts of Dacca. In many parts of Bengal, however, although yams and some sorts of sweet tubers are not uncommon, the cultivation of the potato is unknown. Potatoes thrive best on high elevations. In Darjeeling, the introduction of this staple has been successful. Cherrapoonjee potatoes always command a ready sale at the larger stations in Bengal.

Potatoes.

Great also is the variety of condiments with which the ryot seasons his food. Amongst a community addicted to fish, turmeric (*huldee*) is extensively used in curries and in all sorts of vegetable and animal food. Ginger (*adruk*) is also eaten in animal food, and is sold as medicine. Coriander (*dhania*), black cummin (*randhooni*), and aniseed (*joan*, *mouri*) are grown in small quantities for local consumption. Chillies (*lanka morich* or *jhal*) are cultivated in the western districts of the province, and in large quantities in Dacca. They are the principal cold-weather crop also in the Chooadangah sub-division of the Nuddea district, where the whole country from the railway will be seen covered with the red ripening fields, and are largely exported to Calcutta. The *peepool* or black pepper is a condiment under careful cultivation. The creeper is planted in the beginning of the rains, and as it grows in the shade, the seeds of the stout *dhunecha* hemp plant are sown near the lines, and, as they grow, afford shelter to the creeper.

Condiments.

Pán or betel leaf is grown extensively everywhere. It is a creeper, and is cultivated in gardens which are styled *boroz*. The plant is cultivated by a special caste called *Barai* or *Barui*. The crop is sown on high land, free from inundation. Each garden lasts for a few years only, and the first green leaves, especially

Pân.

those plucked in the early spring, are said to be preferred by those who indulge in the luxury. The cultivation of the plant requires constant care, but is highly remunerative.

Betel-nut.

The *supāree* or betel-nut is common in Eastern Bengal, especially in Tipperah, Backergunge, and Dacca; and its cultivation is very profitable to proprietors of land. It bears fruit in the eighth year, and is most productive from that time to the sixteenth year, when the produce falls off. The nuts are gathered in November.

Fruits.

Among the cultivated fruits are the following:—Plantain, mango, pineapple, jack, guava, custard apple, lichee, and several varieties of fig and melon. Many parts of Eastern Bengal are studded with cocoanut plantations. The mangoes of Maldah enjoy a high reputation.

Commercial Staples.

Jute.

From an early period jute (*pát* or *koshtá*) has been cultivated in Bengal and manufactured into gunny bags for the packing of articles exported from the country. But it is only of recent years that the cultivation has been large, and the export of the raw material from India is of modern date. In the period of five years, from 1828 to 1833, the average annual exportation of jute from Calcutta was only 11,800 cwt.; from 1838 to 1843 the average was 117,047 cwt.; from 1848 to 1853 the average was 439,350 cwt.; from 1858 to 1863 the average was 969,724 cwt. It is after this period that the export has increased to its present enormous proportions. During the past five years, the export by sea of raw jute from Calcutta was as follows:—

	Cwt.	Equivalent in Mds.	Rs.
1878-79	5,754,540	78,32,568	3,63,65,442
1879-80	6,315,541	85,96,153	4,11,92,381
1880-81	5,427,632	73,87,610	3,64,09,516
1881-82	6,953,664	94,64,726	4,62,47,328
1882-83	9,251,372	1,25,92,167	5,14,80,151

Jute is known to grow well in Bengal, and it appears to thrive on almost every description of soil except laterite. Its principal seat of cultivation is Eastern Bengal and the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division. The plant flourishes most in a hot, damp atmosphere, with a heavy rainfall and rich alluvial soil. The seasons for sowing and growth are the same as those for the early rice crop of Bengal. After the usual ploughings, the seed is sown broadcast from the middle or end of March to the beginning of June, and the plant is cut from the middle of August to the middle of October, and in some districts earlier. The plant, before it is cut, grows stout and strong, and is from five to ten feet in height. The stalks when cut are made up into bundles and then at once immersed in water. The steeping process is called retting. While the bundles are under water they are examined from time to time to test how far decomposition has progressed, and as soon as it is found that the fibres peel off readily, the bundles are taken out of the water and put in hand for the separation of the fibre. The process of separation most generally followed is to beat or shake the stalks in the water in which it is steeped till the glutinous substance in the bark is entirely washed away. The fibre is then dried in the sun, and, when dry, is made up into hanks and is ready for the market. The average outturn of jute is about 18 maunds (or 1,440lb) of fibre per acre.

When the jute is prepared, the ryot carries the bundles into which the hanks of the fibre are made up to the nearest market, or to the large marts, according to local circumstances, and there sells it to petty traders, who take the produce away, and in their turn dispose of it to the wholesale dealers. The petty traders also go about with money from homestead to homestead, making purchases of the fibre, which they either dispose of on their own account, or make over to the merchants from whom they have received advances. These itinerant traders are to be met with in every district where jute is largely grown, and almost everywhere they stand between the jute-grower and the merchant.

The great bulk of the jute of Bengal is brought down to Calcutta by country boats, by steamer, and by rail. The total quantity of raw jute imported into Calcutta by these routes during the past five years is as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat ...	58,02,593	44,55,549	40,86,302	45,69,560	59,73,703
„ steamer ...	12,07,921	14,80,696	13,39,809	16,84,213	20,85,968
„ rail ...	30,08,233	43,31,058	37,01,097	57,85,457	70,01,950

In some parts of the country, such as Naraingunge in Dacca, and Suburnakhally in Mymensingh, there are jute screw-houses whence ready-made bales are sent down. But for the most part the raw material arrives in the forms of drums or hanks, part of which is used for local consumption and manufacture, while the greater part, intended for exportation, is made up into bales in the different screw-houses in and around Calcutta. In these presses the lower portion of the jute, which is hard and entangled with the bark and woody matter, and therefore cut off from the clean fibre, cannot be pressed. This portion is technically called jute-cutting. Jute-pressing has considerably increased in the Dacca division in consequence of the erection of new press-houses by Messrs. Ralli Brothers and other firms.

Jute is converted by native manufacturers into cordage, cloth, and paper. Of cordage the range is great, from the thinnest twist, such as is fit for weaving, to thick ropes for hawsers for large boats. Gunny cloth is made of very different qualities, to adapt it for the various purposes for which it is used. The manufacture of jute for paper does not materially differ from that adopted for the same purpose with old rags, &c.

It has already been said that the destination of jute exported is Calcutta; but in the interior of Bengal there are several large depôts or emporia of trade which collect the jute from the neighbouring districts and then re-consign it to Calcutta. The principal large marts are Serajgunge, Naraingunge, Goalundo, and Kooshtea.

During the year 1882-83 there were 20 steam mills in Bengal for the spinning and weaving of jute and gunny-bags. Of these mills, 10 were in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, four in the district of Hooghly, five in Howrah, and one at Serajgunge in the district of Pubna. The total number of looms and spindles at work in these mills was 5,413 and 92,000 respectively, and the amount of jute worked up during the year in 18 mills was 2,360,319 cwt.

Sunn hemp.

Sunn (*crotalaria juncea*).—This is not the true hemp, though it is known in the trade, and is exported under the name of *sunn* hemp. It is cultivated and raised principally by the fishermen caste, and its chief local use is in the manufacture of nets and cordage for boats, &c.

Dhunecha.

Dhunchee or *dhunecha* (*sesbania aculeata*) grows in low, wet soils, to the height of from 10 to 12 feet, yielding fibres from six to eight feet in length; but they are coarser and more harsh than those of hemp. It is considered, however, to be more durable in water than either *pat* or *sunn*, and is much used by fishermen for drag ropes to their nets. It is a hardier plant than jute.

Hemp.

Ganja (*cannabis sativa*), the true hemp, is cultivated for the sake of the intoxicating drug manufactured therefrom, and for the sake of the leaves, which are smoked and cause intoxication. In the wild state the plant grows to a height of from 5 to 6 feet, a few vigorous specimens attaining a height of 9 to 10 feet. The cultivated variety is rather stunted, rarely rising above 6 feet. The narcotic property of the plant is due to a resinous substance which is secreted in minute glands both in the leaf and in the flowers.

In Bengal, the seeds of the plant are used for making a bland fixed oil, which is tolerably well adapted for lamps; it is also employed for adulteration with mustard oil. In Rajshahye, the seeds are baked and eaten as an article of food, but not very extensively. In Europe they are used to feed cage birds. The oil is extensively employed for a variety of purposes, such as for lamps, in the manufacture of soap, paints, and varnishes. The wood is used for fuel only, and the bark, in Bengal, is thrown away.

The most important products of the hemp are its leaves, flowers, and resin, all of which are used as intoxicating drugs. The dry leaves are known under the different names of *bhang*, *siddhi*, *patti*, and *sabji*, and form an article of trade. Boiled with ghee over water, the leaves part with a portion of their peculiar resin to the ghee which floats on the water in the form of a green jelly. This jelly mixed with dried milk and syrup over a fire produces a paste call *majoon* or *majoom*, which is a favourite form of taking the drug. The dried leaves in powder are also mixed with a variety of stimulating spices and made into different kinds of conserves. *Charas* is the name of the resin. *Ganja* is produced from the flowers of the female plant. Both *charas* and *ganja* are used only for intoxication, and that in one form only, viz. smoking. The intoxication from *siddhi* and *ganja* lasts several hours, while that from *charas* lasts an hour or two.

The hemp plant is grown most extensively in the districts of Rajshahye, Shahabad, Chumparun, Mōnghyr, and Bhagulpore. From these districts *siddhi* is supplied to all the Bengal markets. No attempt is made to utilize the bark. In some parts of Dacca, Patna, and in the Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore, hemp is cultivated on a limited scale only for its leaves. The hemp plant is also grown in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, but the *ganja* produced is of an inferior description, and finds no favour with the smokers of Bengal. The seeds are sown in August, and the harvest is reaped in January.

The statement below shows in a comparative form, the results of the cultivation of ganja during the last five years:—

	Quantity of land under ganja cultivation.	Number of ryots engaged in cultivation.	Quantity of ganja produced.	Average produce per beegah.
	Bgs. c.		Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.
1878-79	1,446 7	1,308	3,768 0	2 24 3
1879-80	1,388 0	1,493	6,079 12	4 15 12
1880-81	2,235 4	2,075	8,315 24	3 28 12
1881-82	2,861 9	2,301	7,251 8	2 21 5
1882-83	1,991 10	1,739	6,264 16	3 5 9

The quantities of *ganja* exported from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces during the last two years are shown below:—

District.	Year.	Quantity of Ganja.		Duty on Ganja.	
		Consumed in the district.	Exported to the North-Western Provinces.	Consumed in the district.	Exported to the North-Western Provinces.
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahye ...	1881-82 ...	72 35 6	2 0 0	10,761	280
	1882-83 ...	67 29 4	8 20 0	12,733	1,595
Patna ...	1881-82 ...	280 29 10	281 9 0	40,740	40,154
	1882-83 ...	312 25 14	231 21 0	60,171	42,640
Shahabad ...	1881-82 ...	234 14 9	75 24 0	33,851	10,951
	1882-83 ...	171 1 2	62 0 8	32,274	11,470
Sarun ...	1881-82 ...	199 20 9	34 0 0	29,144	4,840
	1882-83 ...	148 1 3	25 20 0	28,388	4,670
Chumparun ...	1881-82 ...	208 22 13	46 17 0	30,625	6,555
	1882-83 ...	163 19 6	44 28 0	30,955	8,127
Monghyr ...	1881-82 ...	321 30 8	11 0 0	46,882	1,540
	1882-83 ...	263 2 8	24 33 5	49,625	4,508
Bhagulpore ...	1881-82 ...	339 5 12	6 0 0	49,543	840
	1882-83 ...	274 3 12	.....	51,730	.....
Purneah ...	1881-82 ...	426 29 0	39 13 8	62,006	5,668
	1882-83 ...	344 30 10	34 35 8	64,404	6,514
Total ...	1881-82 ...	2,083 28 3	495 23 8	3,03,552	70,828
	1882-83 ...	1,744 33 11	431 38 5	3,30,280	79,524

The following statement shows the number of ganja shops, the quantity consumed, and the license fees and duty realized during the past two years :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Number of shops	3,488	3,271
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Quantity consumed	6,431 9 6	5,645 36 14
	Rs.	Rs.
License fees	7,55,632	7,95,223
Duty	9,58,159	10,65,274
Total ...	17,13,791	18,60,497

Oil-seeds.

Oil-seeds also form an important crop, oil being universally required, according to native customs, for application to the person, for food, and for lamps. In recent years the cultivation of oil-seeds has received a stimulus owing to the demand for them in Europe.

They are very largely grown over the whole of Bengal, and are imported into Calcutta from all parts of the country. The largest cultivation is along the banks of the Ganges, and especially in the districts of the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions. The principal oil-seeds in the country are *teesee* or *mushina* (linseed), and *sarsoo* (mustard or rape). All sorts of oil-seeds are cold-weather crops, that is to say, they are sown in October and November, and reaped at the close of the winter season in March. Teel-seed, poppy-seed, and other oil-seeds are exported, but the quantities are insignificant.

The exports by sea of oil-seeds from Calcutta during the past 5 years were as follows :—

	Linseed.	Mustard and rape seed.
	Mds.	Mds.
1878-79	40,35,261	20,23,459
1879-80	34,43,000	8,00,000
1880-81	55,33,415	11,38,235
1881-82	38,98,398	13,28,501
1882-83	47,54,315	20,83,244

Linseed is exported to a far greater extent than any other oil-seed. The value of the exports now exceed a million and a half sterling. In 1840 the value was about two lakhs of rupees; in 1851 it was a quarter of a million sterling; in 1862 it was three-quarters of a million; and in 1864-65 it exceeded a million. The trade then slightly declined, but in 1870-71, when the American crop was injuriously affected by rain, it reached one and three-fifths millions. The main consuming countries are North America and the United Kingdom, and Calcutta has a strong competitor in Russia in exporting to both of these countries.

Linseed.

Linseed or *mushina* as it is called in Bengal, or *teesee* and *ulsee* as it is called in the North-Western Provinces and Behar, is the common flax. The damper districts of Bengal are not well suited to this plant, but throughout Behar it is extensively cultivated for its oil.

Mustard seed.

In Bengal Proper, mustard seed is of greater importance than linseed. Of all descriptions of oil, mustard-oil is the most largely consumed and most relished by the people. Poor lands and lands recently reclaimed from jungle are generally sown with it, the yield being considerable in comparison with the small amount of labour required for cultivating and preparing the land.

Cotton.

The cultivation of cotton is not of very great importance in any of the districts of Bengal, with the exception of the Chittagong and Tipperah Hill Tracts, Cuttack, and parts of Julpigoree also. In the Government estate of Khoorda in the district

of Pooree, experiments have been made to grow a variety of Egyptian cotton. The experiments are said to have proved a great success, and the cotton is likely to be a favourite with the ryots. In the plains of Bengal, which are so fertile in other produce, the production of cotton is an inconsiderable industry, and nothing is exported, while much is imported from the North-Western Provinces. The cotton grown in Bengal is not sufficient for the requirements of the people, and has to be supplemented by cotton imported by land or river from the west, and by an increasing importation of English piece-goods.

Generally speaking, then, it may be said that the production of cotton does not form an important industry of the cultivators in Bengal. It is cultivated, not as an article of commerce, but for the sake of variety and domestic use, the agricultural classes only preferring strong home-made spun cloth to the less durable machine-made European cotton piece-goods procurable in the bazar. There is no anxiety on the part of the cultivators to extend or improve the cultivation of cotton, which is gradually, but surely, being driven out of the market by the introduction and increasing use of foreign twist and cloth.

There is, however, an important export trade in cotton from Calcutta. The facilities of communication by rail attract the surplus produce of the Upper Provinces to Calcutta to a certain extent.

The trade of Calcutta in raw cotton during the past three years is shown in the following statement:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	30,796	25,892	36,440	22,900	17,867	12,928
„ inland steamer	5,893	12,451	13,797	16	17	27
„ East Indian Railway ...	11,49,928	9,57,232	7,09,188	4,503	2,766	5,287
„ Eastern Bengal Railway ...	21,200	34,664	41,266	14,050	2,591	4,394
„ Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
„ road	4,598	3,559	5,711	5,127	6,278	4,682
„ sea	1,28,349	1,59,630	1,92,121	11,94,218	9,56,782	7,00,703
Total ...	13,40,764	11,93,428	9,98,523	12,40,831	9,86,301	7,28,021

The surplus remains for local consumption in the cotton mills established in the vicinity of Calcutta.

Sugar.

Sugar is manufactured both from the sugarcane and the date-tree. The cultivation of the date-tree and the manufacture of date sugar are extensively carried on in the districts of Furreedpore, Bhagulpore, Jessore, in parts of Nuddea, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Khoolna. It is a popular and profitable business for the cultivators. The juice is extracted from the trees during the cold season. A tree yields five seers a season, and goes on yielding for 20 years or more. A bigha of land is sometimes planted out with as many as a hundred trees. Each tree gives the ryot a clear profit of about six annas, and he also enjoys the advantage of raising a cold weather rice crop on the ground occupied by the date garden. *Goor* or molasses and date sugar are largely consumed in the districts in which they are manufactured, and are also exported to Calcutta. In the Bhagulpore district, the annual outturn of *goor* is estimated at 1,15,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,30,000. In the district of Jessore, where the making of date sugar is a thriving and popular industry, there were 24,122 acres under date cultivation during 1882-83. The outturn of coarse sugar during last year was 10,056 tons, and its average price was Rs. 3-6 per cwt. The total value of sugar—refined, fine, and coarse—manufactured in the district during the year, was Rs. 27,72,599 for sugar (*cheenee*), and Rs 20,73,642 for coarse sugar (*goor*).

The sugarcane, of which there are several varieties, is grown throughout the Province. It is most extensively cultivated in the Patna, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, and Burdwan Divisions, where the area planted out is estimated

at 1,14,000, 44,000, and 39,000 acres, respectively. The total area under sugarcane in the Province is about 2,50,000 acres. Of the Native states, the Cuttack Tributary Mehals have the largest cultivation, viz. 4,500 acres.

The cane is generally grown on high lands which are not subject to inundation but which are easily irrigated. The cost of cultivation and manufacture varies considerably in all the divisions. In some districts sugar and *goor* are manufactured for home consumption only, while in others they are manufactured for home use as well as for export to other districts. Three sorts of machines are generally in use for the extraction of the juice from the cane,—(1) the ordinary native presser, (2) the country *churkhi*, and (3) the iron mill of European construction called the Beheea mill. This mill has been successfully introduced in many parts of the Province, and its use has resulted in diminishing the cost of manufacturing sugar. There are several sugar factories and refineries in Bengal. In the Jessore district there are 57 factories. In the Madhubani sub-division of the Durbhunga district there are 30 refineries. At Doomraon in the Shahabad district there are extensive refineries. In Cossipore in the suburbs of Calcutta there is a large sugar factory. In the Shahabad district, where probably the largest quantities of sugar and *goor* are manufactured from the sugarcane, the outturn last year was 14,40,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 43,20,000.

During 1882-83, 5,77,578 maunds of refined sugar, and 8,17,931 maunds of unrefined sugar were imported into Calcutta. The details of the imports are shown below:—

	Refined sugar.	Unrefined sugar.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	3,31,125	7,71,184
„ Behar	1,14,914	39,409
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	83,793	6,464
„ Madras	46,197	860
„ Bombay	139	.....
„ Chota Nagpore	.....	3
„ Punjab	.....	11
„ Other places	1,410	.....
Total ...	5,77,578	8,17,931

The exports were 3,71,519 maunds of refined sugar, and 3,80,260 maunds of unrefined sugar, the exports by sea being 2,47,841 maunds and 1,16,468 maunds, respectively.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is grown more or less extensively in every district in Bengal, but with the exception of Rungpore and the Dooars, Durbhunga, Purneah, 24-Pergunnahs, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Nuddea, there is hardly a place in which it is sown for trade and export. It is, however, everywhere grown for local consumption. The cultivator ordinarily takes up a small plot of land at his homestead, near his cow-house, for the convenience of manuring the land, as he always, if possible, manures his tobacco crop. In Baraset and elsewhere, where indigo cultivation has mostly died out, tobacco has been found to thrive well on the old indigo lands, and may be seen planted up to the very edge of the ruined vats. Tobacco is reared in a nursery in August, September, and October, is transplanted a month later, and the leaves are ready for gathering from January to March.

The Rungpore, or *Kochar* tobacco as it is called, is distributed all over Eastern Bengal, and a not inconsiderable quantity leaves the country and goes to British Burmah and elsewhere. The climate and soil of Rungpore are remarkably suited for the cultivation of tobacco, and it is possible that in a few years the growth of this plant may become of far greater importance than it now is. What is most wanted at present is to introduce improvements in the curing process. As evidence of the excellence of the Rungpore tobacco,

it may be noted that a medal was obtained by a native of the district for a specimen which he exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

The quality of the tobacco grown in Rungpore is much liked by the natives, and tobacco has been a staple of the district for at least a century past. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Mughs, forty or fifty of whom come annually to the district, and export the tobacco to Calcutta, and to Naraingunge and Chittagong for export to Burmah. This tobacco is eventually for the most part made up into Burmah cheroots, and is manufactured in Calcutta as well as in Burmah. The produce varies from six to twelve maunds an acre, while the price varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per maund. The Burmese Mughs, who import tobacco into their own country for the purpose of making cheroots, select the very broad and thick-leaved plant, neither too mild nor too strong, and pay as much as Rs. 7 a maund for it. The variety most prized by them is called by the people *hathee kan* from its resemblance to the ears of the elephant.

In Dinagepore, Cooch Behar, and Julpigoree also tobacco is widely cultivated, and the produce of Cooch Behar especially is highly esteemed. In Purneah, the best localities for tobacco are the west and north-west of the district.

In the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea, tobacco is generally grown merely for domestic use, but in a tract of country including the northern part of the Baraset sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs and the southern portions of Ranaghat and Bongong in Nuddea, the cultivation is of more importance, and the crop is exported. The quality and price vary considerably. The best tobacco is called the Hinglee tobacco, from Hinglee, a village on the left bank of the Jamoona river, three or four miles west of the Gaighatta thana in Nuddea. Tobacco going by the name of Hinglee tobacco, is grown generally over this area, and sells for from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per maund. The exports are mostly to Calcutta.

In Behar, the principal cultivation of tobacco is in the Durbhunga district, and the most extensive cultivation as well as the best tobacco comes from the Tajpore sub-division in pergunnah Sareysa, which is famous for the good quality of the leaf. The average yield per acre is said to be about 18 to 20 maunds, and the price is about Rs. 5 per maund. The cultivators generally derive a very handsome profit, generally averaging Rs. 60 per bigah, and sometimes as much as Rs. 80 or Rs. 90. Tobacco leaves the district in various ways—some of the ryots themselves export it in carts to Nepaul or take it to Hajeepore and other river marts in the district and there dispose of it, while many thousand maunds are bought up by the travelling merchants and transported by river and rail to the Upper Provinces and Bengal. The cultivators, however, generally dispose of it to purchasers from Goruckpore, who sometimes buy it as it stands on the land.

At the Poosah farm in the district of Durbhunga a European firm has begun to cultivate tobacco and to manufacture it for the European and Indian markets. The quantity of land under tobacco cultivation on the 31st May 1882 was 400 bighas. This year (1883) it is 500 bighas. The estimated yield is 600lb per bigha. The quantity of smoking mixture, selling at an average of Re. 1 per pound, was 24,000lb and that of cigarettes, selling at Rs. 2 per pound, was 3,000lb. Last year about 60,000lb of cavendish and smoking mixture, 10,000lb of cheroots, and 800lb of cigarettes were manufactured. The quantity of raw leaf supplied to England was 62,000lb, as against 61,000lb in the previous year. News has not yet been received of the amount at which it has been valued. The estimated value of the 30,000lb of the present crop is valued at 2½ annas per pound in India.

The export of tobacco from Calcutta during 1882-83 amounted to 4,21,189 maunds, of which 2,43,116 maunds were exported by sea. The total value of the exports was Rs. 35,80,000.

Tea.

The only divisions in which tea is cultivated are the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, Chittagong, Dacca, and Chota Nagpore Divisions. At the close of 1882 there were 300 gardens in Bengal, covering an area of 48,000 acres. The quantity of land which had been taken up for planting, but which had not been so utilized, was 46,094 acres. In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division there were

225 gardens with an area of 40,838 acres; in the Chittagong Division there were 31 gardens on 3,505 acres; in the Chota Nagpore Division 38 gardens with 3,718 acres; and in the Dacca Division 6 gardens with 32 acres. The approximate yield for the entire province was 11,170,564lb, which was made up as follows: 9,946,094lb in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division; 930,833lb in the Chittagong Division; 290,291lb in the Chota Nagpore Division; and 3,346lb in the Dacca Division. The area under mature plants was 31,386 acres in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division; 2,893 acres in the Chittagong Division; 1,770 acres in the Chota Nagpore Division; and 31 acres in the Dacca Division. The average yield per acre from mature plants varies considerably in the four divisions, being 350·5lb in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, 322·7lb in the Chittagong Division, 109·7lb in the Dacca Division, and 164lb in the Chota Nagpore Division; the average outturn per acre for the whole province was 309·6lb.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past three years:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb
By inland steamer	31,087,049	31,440,960	39,600,740	.....	.....	.....
„ Eastern Bengal Railway ...	17,228,654	17,019,319	17,880,521	94,875	139,145	59,389
„ East Indian Railway ...	868,772	738,761	1,432,430	425,991	776,365	423,607
„ boat	.....	.....	.....	4,278	.....	.....
„ sea	735,088	785,573	1,002,879	46,279,005	48,156,065	57,284,190
Total ...	49,919,563	49,984,613	59,916,570	46,804,149	49,071,575	57,767,186

The value of the exports by sea during the three years was Rs. 3,02,18,146 in 1880-81, Rs. 3,54,33,359 in 1881-82, and Rs. 3,64,86,598 in 1882-83.

The largest imports are from Assam, which supplied Bengal with 38,770,642lb in 1880-81, 38,652,643lb in 1881-82, and 44,777,500lb in 1882-83. Tea is also imported into Bengal from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The chief exports by sea are to the United Kingdom, where 44,938,078lb were sent in 1880-81, 46,739,532lb in 1881-82, and 53,414,679lb in 1882-83. There is also a large and rapidly growing trade with the Australian colonies.

Indigo.

In Bengal, indigo is generally grown on low-lying lands with sandy soil, that are liable to annual inundation; in Behar on comparatively high land. The general practice is for the planter to obtain from the zemindar or landlord a lease of the whole village area for a term of years, and then to require the ryots or cultivators to grow indigo on a certain portion of their farms every year, under a system of advances. The seed, of which the best kind is imported from Cawnpore, is generally sown about March, and the crop is ready for gathering by the beginning of July. A second crop is sometimes obtained in September. When cut, the leaves are taken to the factory to be steeped in large vats for about ten hours until the process of fermentation is completed. The water is then poured out into a second vat, and subjected to a brisk beating, the effect of which is to separate the particles of dye and cause them to settle at the bottom. Finally the sediment is boiled, strained, and made up into cakes for the Calcutta market. In recent years, steam has been introduced into the factories for two purposes, viz., to maintain an equable temperature in the vats while the preliminary process of fermentation is going on, and to supersede by machinery the manual labour of beating.

In the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, and throughout Central Bengal, in Purneah, and westward in all Behar north of the Ganges, indigo is largely cultivated, and, from its mode of cultivation, is in many places the most important article that engrosses the attention of the people.

The indigo industry in the Burdwan division is steadily declining. In the Burdwan district there are several factories under native management. The outturn during 1882-83 was 364 maunds, valued at Rs. 72,444. In Beerbhoom there are four factories managed by natives, but no statistics of the

outturn last year are available. In Midnapore, Messrs. Watson & Co. are the only manufacturers. Last year they manufactured 1,122 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,08,054.

In the Meherpore sub-division of the Nuddea district there are five indigo concerns, four under European and one under native management. During 1882-83 these concerns worked altogether 15 factories. In Kooshtea there are 12 factories, of which six belong to natives. Bongong has eight factories, all belonging to natives; the produce of which was 96 maunds. In Ranaghat 3,335 bighas of land were cultivated and 981 maunds of indigo manufactured. In the sudder sub-division there are 20 factories, of which five only are managed by Europeans. The manufacture of indigo in Jessore is one of the principal industries. In the Jhenida and Magoorah sub-divisions 3,266 maunds were manufactured; the price was Rs. 225 per maund. Indigo is manufactured to a small extent in Rajshahye, Pubna, and Rungpore. The produce of the year, amounting to 540 maunds and 33 maunds in Rajshahye and Pubna respectively, was exported. In these districts also indigo is a failing industry.

In the Patna division indigo is manufactured extensively in the Mozufferpore, Sarun, and Chumparun districts, and on a smaller scale in the other districts. The area under indigo cultivation in the Mozufferpore district during 1882-83 was about 65,000 beegahs, and the outturn about 14,000 maunds. In Sarun 57,537 beegahs were under cultivation, and the outturn was 11,550 maunds, valued at Rs. 27,90,000. In the Chumparun district 16,000 maunds were produced, valued at Rs. 37,60,000.

In the Bhagulpore division indigo, though somewhat declining in importance, is still the principal industry, and is chiefly carried on under European supervision. Of all the districts in the division, Monghyr produces the largest quantity. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs indigo is not largely grown, and the cultivation of the staple is declining every year. The great bulk of indigo in all the districts of the division is furnished by the ryots, who cultivate small patches by contract.

In the Chittagong, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Dacca divisions no indigo is manufactured.

Opium.

The opium of commerce is grown and manufactured in the valley of the Ganges round Patna and Benares. The cultivation is a Government monopoly, and no person is allowed to grow the poppy except on account of the Government. The manufacture is carried on at two separate agencies,—that of Benares, of which the head station is at Ghazipore, and that of Behar, of which the head station is at Patna. Annual engagements are entered into by the cultivators under a system of pecuniary advances to sow a certain quantity of land with the poppy, and the whole produce in the form of opium is delivered to the Government at a fixed rate according to quality. It is a fundamental principle to leave it entirely optional with every ryot to enter into such an engagement or not. The best soil for poppy is high land which can be easily manured and irrigated. The cultivation requires much attention throughout. From the commencement of the rains in June until October the ground is prepared by repeated ploughings, weeding, and manuring. The seed is sown in the first fortnight of November, and several waterings are necessary before the plant reaches maturity in February. After the plant has flowered, the first process is to remove the petals, which are preserved to be used afterwards as coverings for the opium cakes. The juice is then collected during March by scarifying the capsules in the afternoon with an iron instrument, and scraping it off the next morning. The quality of the drug mainly depends upon the skill with which this operation is performed. In the beginning of April, the cultivators bring in their opium to the subordinate agencies, where it is examined and weighed and the accounts are settled. The final process of preparing the drug in balls is conducted at the two central agencies at Patna and Ghazipore. The area under cultivation in the Behar Agency amounted last year to 463,829, against 477,620 bigahs in 1881-82; in Benares to 412,625, against 398,478 in 1881-82; or in both agencies together, to 876,454 bigahs, against 876,098 bigahs in the previous year. The lands to the south of the Ganges are all irrigated, while those to the north are only irrigated to a small extent. The lands of the Benares Agency are all in the North-Western Provinces.

The following statement shows the number of chests of provision opium of both agencies sold during the past two years, the amount realized, the total receipts and charges, and the net revenue:—

Year.	Number of chests sold.		Amount realized.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Behar.	Benares.			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	28,200	28,200	3,76,19,133	3,70,34,000	7,53,58,930	2,05,57,390	5,48,01,540
1882-83 ...	28,200	28,200	3,50,21,135	3,38,83,395	6,95,77,183	2,27,89,204	4,67,87,979

The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,323-10-2 in 1881-82, and Rs. 1,221-11-4 in 1882-83.

The exports of opium by sea during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Chests.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
To China—Hong Kong	37,081	4,90,53,329	39,126	4,78,33,185
„ „ Treaty Ports	8,650	1,15,10,646	5,835	71,19,625
„ Straits Settlements	10,005	1,31,64,205	10,316	1,24,90,570
„ Mauritius	48	63,100	46	56,965
„ Ceylon	89	1,17,395	77	93,375
„ Other countries	622	8,29,895	645	7,47,115
	56,495	7,47,38,570	56,045	6,83 40,835

Silk.

The production of silk has long been a very important industry in Bengal. In the days of the East India Company, numerous large filatures managed by the company afforded a large and valuable trade. The ruins of some of these may still be met with, and on the sites of others are seen new filatures belonging to the firms which have succeeded to the trade. The industry once so flourishing, is however, fast declining. The extensive importation of silk from Japan and China into Europe since the opening of the Suez Canal, and the abundant yield of recent seasons in Italy, combined with the probable fact that the demand for silk-goods has not kept pace proportionately with the increased supply thrown upon the market, have contributed mainly to this decline. The quality of Bengal silk is also reported to be comparatively poor, and it has been said that there is now no hope of improvement in the trade except in the failure of the season in those countries which compete with Bengal. On the other hand, however, this country possesses an advantage in the cheapness of the manufacturing charges, which have been further reduced of late by the introduction of steam in most of the filatures; and it is certain that with a superior quality of produce, its success in the market would be quite independent of such a contingency as the failure of a competing country.

The value of silk exported from Calcutta by sea during the past ten years was:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1873-74	1,13,43,000	1878-79	80,79,000
1874-75	76,24,400	1879-80	68,61,000
1875-76	41,10,800	1880-81	75,50,000
1876-77	93,97,200	1881-82	53,00,000
1877-78	1,12,04,000	1882-83	70,09,000

The manufacture of silk is carried on chiefly in parts of the Burdwan Division and in the districts of Rajshahye, Moorshedadad, Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The mulberry-tree is extensively cultivated as food for the silk-worm. Any high land which will not grow rice will grow mulberry. The manufacture is for the most part carried on by European capital, and

superintended by Europeans. The silk reeled off in the European factories is consigned direct to Europe.

Lac.

Lac (láh) is a cellular resinous incrustation of a deep orange colour secreted by an insect (*Coccus lacca*) round the branches of various trees, the most common being the *kusum* (*Schleichera trijuga*), *palas* (*Butea frondosa*), *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), and *bair* (*Zizyphus jujuba*). Its principal chemical component is resin, forming from 60 to 70 per cent. of the whole, from which is manufactured the shell-lac of commerce. Lac-dye is obtained from the small cells of the crustation, and is itself a portion of the body of the female insect. The entire incrustation, while still adhering to the twig, is called stick-lac. In order to obtain the largest quantity of dye, the stick-lac is gathered before the young come out, which happens twice in the year, in January and July. The dye is first extracted by repeated processes of washing and straining, while the shell-lac is worked up from what remains in a hot and semi-liquid state.

The principal lac factories in Bengal are in the districts of Lohardugga and Manbhoom in the Chota Nagpore Division, and in the Bankoorah and Beerbhoom districts in the Burdwan Division. Stick and shell-lac are largely exported from Manbhoom. The quantities exported during the past two years from this district were—

	1881-82. Mds.	1882-83. Mds.
Stick-lac	92,000	60,000
Shell-lac	16,000	28,000

In the Bankoora district shell-lac is the most flourishing manufacture. There are 34 factories turning out shell-lac and lac-dye. There is still an active demand for shell-lac, but lac-dye is being superseded by European dyes. It is said that lac-dye, which was formerly sold at from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per maund, cannot now find a market at Rs. 6-12 a maund. Stick-lac is found in the jungly parts of Bankoora. The quantity of stick-lac obtained locally last year for the Mejea factories was 400 maunds. The main supply of this article for all the factories in the district is obtained from the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division. The total quantity imported was about 38,300 maunds. The outturn of shell-lac during 1882-83 was 20,160 maunds, and the average price per maund was Rs. 30. The industry is carried on to a large extent at Elambazar, in Beerbhoom. There are eight factories, all under native management, but they are not in a flourishing condition, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the raw material. In the year 1882-83, 1,150 maunds of lac were exported from this district to Calcutta and other places, while in the preceding year the quantity exported was 1,300 maunds. Shell-lac and lac-dye are manufactured at Mankur and Degnuggur, in Burdwan, but the industry is on the decline here also.

There is a lac factory at Cossipore in the suburbs of Calcutta. The outturn of shell and lac-dye from that factory during the year 1882, was estimated at 25,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 6,00,000.

The following statement shows the exports of lac by sea from Calcutta during the past five years:—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1878-79	90,294	29,72,643
1879-80	69,849	36,96,021
1880-81	86,647	57,55,499
1881-82	116,205	71,61,011
1882-83	137,662	69,59,125

Safflower.

In some parts of the country safflower is grown merely for home use and consumption. It is generally used for dyeing purposes. It is grown most extensively in the Dacca Division for export. The trade in this article has, however, considerably declined, as it is not much in demand now-a-days, and it no longer fetches the

high prices that it did some years ago. The estimated outturn of the division last year was about 2,000 to 2,500 maunds only, or about half of what it was during the preceding year. Prices ranged last year from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 per maund in place of Rs. 24 to Rs. 36 in the year before. The total export of safflower from the Bengal Presidency has fallen off from 4,424 cwt., valued at Rs. 1,83,431, in 1878-79, to 2,516 cwt., valued at Rs. 88,382, in 1882-83.

SALTPETRE.

A chief industry in Behar is the refining of saltpetre, which is one of the principal manufactures of the districts of Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Sarun, and Chumparun. Like all branches of industry in India, the manufacture of saltpetre is based on a system of advances. The large houses of business contract generally with middlemen, who again give advances to the village *noonyas*, a poor and hardy race of labourers, who rent a small site of saliferous earth, collect the earth into large shallow pans, puddle it, and drain off the water with the saline matter in it into earthen vessels, and then boil and strain it; and the crude saltpetre thus manufactured is sold to the refiners, by whom is prepared the saltpetre of commerce. The manufacture of saltpetre is now controlled by the Inland Customs Department, and the trade in this article is reviving under the influence of more liberal custom rules and better prices.

The imports into, and exports from, Calcutta during the past three years are shown below:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By East Indian Railway ...	526,273	525,564	621,510	1,965	463	2,134
„ Eastern Bengal Railway ...	26	1,122	20	604	826	887
„ boat	18,299	22,570	8,450	918	530	741
„ inland steamer	.....	.....	.....	47	55	106
„ road	.....	.....	.....	6	42	15
„ sea	.....	.....	.....	482,403	483,964	545,377
Total ...	544,598	549,256	629,980	485,943	485,880	549,260

The largest imports are from Behar and the North-Western Provinces, which supply respectively about $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{9}$ of the entire quantity imported. The value of the imports during the past three years was Rs. 43,62,984 in 1880-81, Rs. 43,94,048 in 1881-82, and Rs. 50,39,840 in 1882-83. Of the exports by sea, about $\frac{1}{3}$ was shipped to the United Kingdom, and the remainder to other foreign ports. The total value of the exports was Rs. 35,39,219 in 1880-81, Rs. 36,06,973 in 1881-82, and Rs. 39,01,521 in 1882-83.

CINCHONA.

The cultivation of the cinchona plant, which was introduced as an experiment about 1862 in a valley of the Himalayas in the district of Darjeeling, has attained great success. In 1877, the total number of cinchona plants, cuttings, and seedlings amounted to 3,817,192. In 1882-83 the number had increased to 4,711,168. The bark crop of the year was 396,980lb, and by far the largest portion of this produce was made over to the Government factory for conversion into febrifuge; about 41,800lb of yellow and red barks were sent, at the request of the Secretary of State, to London to be there converted into various forms of febrifuge and returned to this country for trial by the Medical Department. The quantity of ordinary febrifuge manufactured was 10,363lb, and of crystalline febrifuge 300lb. The price of the ordinary febrifuge was Rs. 8-8 a pound, which is the lowest price on record. The price of crystalline febrifuge was Rs. 12-13-2 per pound. The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge, seeds, plants, and bark amounted to Rs. 1,52,807. The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 66,284, which is equal to a dividend of 6½ per cent. on the capital outlay. This is exclusive of the cost of bark

sent to the Secretary of State, which has not been taken into account. The saving effected during the year by the substitution of the febrifuge for sulphate of quinine was Rs. 3,32,340. The total saving since the opening of the factory amounts to 23¼ lakhs, which is more than twice the amount of the cost of the plantations.

The success of the Government plantations has given an impetus to private enterprise in cinchona cultivation, although no advantage has been taken of the offer made by Government last year to sell the yellow bark plantation on condition of the purchaser manufacturing sulphate of quinine. The tract of land taken up by Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn, east of the Teesta has been opened out, 15 miles of road have been made, 350 acres have been cleared for cultivation, and 32 acres planted.

Forests.

The Government forests of Bengal are confined to the Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions, the districts of Julpigoree, the Darjeeling Hills, the Terai, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Sundarbans. The total area under the control of the Forest Department is steadily increasing. In 1873-74, the area was 120 square miles; in 1878-79 it was 2,969 square miles, while at the close of the year 1882-83 it was 4,322 square miles, equivalent to 2,766,000 square acres. Forests are classified as "reserved" and as "open." The "reserved" forests are those under the immediate control of officers of the Forest Department, and are managed as the property of the State with a view to their conservancy and future development as a source of wealth. Their limits are demarcated after survey, cattle are excluded from grazing, and the hewing of timber is placed under stringent regulations. The "open" forests are less carefully guarded, but in them, also, certain kinds of timber trees are preserved. A third class of forest lands consists of plantations on which large sums of money are spent annually with a view to the rearing and development of timber trees.

The most extensive reserved forests of the province lie in the Sundarbans, where they cover an area of 1,581 square miles, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where they cover 1,345 square miles. The Julpigoree district follows with an area of 428½ square miles, and then Darjeeling with 351 square miles, Singbhoom with 312 square miles, Palamow with 187½ square miles, and Hazaribagh with 31 square miles. In addition to these, there are 43 square miles of forest in the Sonthal Pergunnahs under the management of the district officers, and extensive tracts of protected forests in the Sundarbans and the Government estate of Khoorda in Orissa, and of open forests in Julpigoree and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Fuel is plentiful in Bengal. The cow-dung, instead of being used for manure, is usually burnt to the great detriment of the recuperative powers of the soil. In Bengal, the growth of jungle is very rapid. Western Bengal is supplied partly from the Sundarbans and partly from the high lands to its west. The southern districts of Bengal draw ample supplies of cheap wood from the Sundarbans. To the northern districts bamboos and timber are brought by river from the sub-Himalayan forests. Orissa has a good deal of forest on the hills to its north, as well as a fringe of jungle on its sea-face. The open country of Chota Nagpore and Cooch Behar are both more or less surrounded by, and interspersed with, forest or jungle. Behar, however, has no forests save the copse-like jungles on its southern border. Its mango groves yield a very large annual supply of timber, and it draws sâl timber and bamboos from the Nepal forests on the Ghogra and Gunduk rivers. The supply of large timbers for Bengal comes mainly from the sâl forests of Nepal and from the teak forests of Burmah.

The system of artificial reproduction pursued by the Forest Department consists of the regular planting of open areas, and of the filling up of blanks in existing forests, technically termed cultural operations. Regular plantations have been undertaken only in the Darjeeling, Kurseong, Julpigoree, and Chittagong divisions, and their extent during 1882-83 was 1,380 acres. The trees planted are mainly oak, toon, teak, and sâl, and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,08,294. Cultural operations have been carried on in the Darjeeling, Kurseong, Buxa, and Palamow forest divisions. The total area is 1,060 acres.

The following table shows the number of trees felled during the last two years both by departmental agency and permit-holders in the reserved forests:—

	By departmental agency.		By permit-holders.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Sâl ...	3,125	3,371	176	393	3,301	3,764
Other plains trees	461	1,302	131,535	159,468	131,996	160,770
Hill trees ...	916	1,978	822	745	1,738	2,723
Total ...	4,502	6,651	132,533	160,606	137,035	167,257

The average outturn of timber and fuel per square mile of the reserved forests was 4,442 cubic feet. In addition to the timber and fuel, 17,415,767 bamboos and 4,146,632 maunds of other forest produce were removed from the forests during the year.

The working of the Forest Department shows a growing increase of receipts over charges. In 1873-74, the surplus receipts were Rs. 42,664; in 1878-79 they were Rs. 77,352, and in 1882-83 they were Rs. 3,11,775. The Government is considering the advisability of establishing fuel and fodder reserves wherever practicable in localities now destitute of such reserves. The Hazaribagh and Lohardugga districts of the Chota Nagpore division contain valuable private forests, which, with proper care, will not only prove an inexhaustible source of income to the owners, but will also confer benefits on the neighbourhood generally which has suffered from the indiscriminate destruction of timber.

Elephants.

Among the most important products of the forests of Bengal are wild elephants. Their chief use is in the timber trade and for Government transport. They are also bought up by native chiefs and land-owners as objects of display. The regular mode of catching these animals is by means of a *kheddah* or gigantic stockade, into which a wild herd is driven, then starved into submission, and tamed by animals already domesticated. The practice of capturing wild elephants in pitfalls is discouraged as cruel and wasteful. The catching of elephants now forms a Government monopoly throughout India. The shooting of them is prohibited except when they become dangerous to man or destructive to crops, and the right of capturing them is only leased out upon conditions. A special law, the Elephants' Preservation Act No. VI of 1879, regulates this licensing system. The following statement shows the number of elephants caught in the Government *kheddah* during the past five years, the number sold, and the average price realized:—

Year.	Number caught.			Number sold.									Remarks.
				Standard elephants from 7 feet and upwards in height.			Undersized elephants from 4 feet 6½ inches to 7 feet in height.			Calves up to 4½ feet in height.			
	Elephants.	Calves.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	
					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79	90	39	129	1	1,550	1,550	20	11,038	552	11	2,662	242	
1879-80	60	49	109	4*	1,980	495	...	.....	...	...	...	...	* These were old and useless.
1880-81	77	17	94	27†	22,380	829	49	40,640	829	9	4,100	456	† Of these, 7 very old animals were sold for ... 1,180
1881-82	213	39	252	48‡	52,015	1,084	108	87,215	808	30	12,160	404	‡ Ditto 3 ditto ditto ... 270
1882-83	154	31	185	21§	22,000	1,048	75	58,515	780	13	4,830	372	§ Ditto 5 ditto ditto ... 410

Buffaloes.

In Bengal, the supply of buffaloes is scanty; it is very poor in the central districts, which are supplied for the most part from Beerbhoom, the north of Midnapore, Bancoorah, Purneah, and the western frontier. The Purneah breed of buffaloes is superior. In Eastern Bengal, especially in the Dacca district, the buffaloes are a very fine breed. Buffaloes are used for agriculture, but principally for draught and burden.

Cattle.

The cattle in Bengal are all of the humped or zebu kind. The milch cows of Dacca are considered to be the best in Bengal, and chiefly belong to the *deswali* (up-country) breed. The *gowalas*, or cow-keeping caste, keep herds of cows for their milk. Milk is churned into butter and afterwards burned down into ghee, and in this condition is consumed in great quantities in every part of Bengal. Milk is the favourite drink of the upper classes.

Even in the most populous districts of Bengal it cannot be said that local breeding is ordinarily insufficient to supply the local demand; but in other places, such as Chota Nagpore, the Terai, and Orissa, where pasture land is comparatively abundant, the breeding is excessive, and a constant export flows into the central districts. In almost all parts of Bengal the condition of the cattle is wretched principally in consequence of the scanty pasture and of the absence of any attempt at stall-feeding.

Cattle-poisoning.

Cases of cattle-poisoning are not now so frequent as they were some years ago. The motive for the crime, when it is committed, is the hide of the animal. The criminals are always members of the Chamar or Moochee caste. These people are hereditary skinners and leather-dealers, and under any circumstances would remove the skin of the dead cattle. The local agents bind down the Chamars by money advances and legal instruments. The total number of hides imported into Calcutta by boat, steamer, rail-road, and sea during the past three years was 6,548,371 in 1880-81, 5,872,531 in 1881-82, and 6,937,453 in 1882-83. The largest imports are from Bengal, Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. The total exports during the same period were 5,836,855 in 1880-81, 5,184,635 in 1881-82, and 5,583,884 in 1882-83. The exports are chiefly to the United Kingdom. The number of hides exported by sea during these three years was 5,789,749, valued at Rs. 1,64,37,316 in 1880-81 ; 5,128,752, valued at Rs. 1,52,41,506 in 1881-82; and 5,550,655, valued at Rs. 1,64,61,604 in 1882-83.

Horses.

With the exception of the western districts, there is no horse-breeding in these provinces; and in Eastern Bengal generally, and particularly in Tipperah and Mymensingh, the climate during the rains seems to be quite fatal to horses. The Bengalee *tattoo* is indigenous to almost all districts, but it is a very poor specimen of the equine race. The Burmah and Muniporee ponies are of better breed. The Bhootea ponies have also long been famed, and are held in much esteem along the frontier.

Goats.

Goats are abundant in these provinces. The she-goats are kept for their milk, while the male kids are for the most part killed and eaten as kid mutton by the Hindu and Mahomedan population. The Bengal breed of goats is very poor and indifferent; the *Jamoona paharee* goats, which are found in all the western districts, are much larger and finer animals, and are a superior stock. Droves of them are brought down from Behar every cold weather into Bengal for sale.

Sheep.

In the eastern and deltaic districts of Bengal, and in parts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, sheep-breeding is almost unknown. Such sheep as are consumed are imported into these districts from Behar. Imported sheep do not thrive, and deteriorate greatly in a very few generations. In the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions, hardy sheep of the small Bengal breed are to be found. In parts of the Bhagulpore Division, notably in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, sheep are largely bred. But the districts of the Patna Division, especially Gya and Shahabad, are the principal homes of sheep-breeding. These districts supply the requirements of Bengal.

Poultry.

Poultry is reared to meet the demands of the European market. They are not much eaten by the natives themselves. The best poultry in Bengal is reared at Chittagong and in the district of Backergunge.

Manufactures.

Throughout Bengal there are the usual local handicrafts, the productions of which are intended purely to supply local demand. Weaving and the manufacture of cotton thread

are the occupation of a large number of inhabitants of every district. The extensive imports of cloth and piece-goods from England are driving the finer native fabrics out of the market. If, however, the demand for the muslins of Dacca has been affected, native industry is still able to find profitable employment in weaving cloth of a less delicate texture from English spun and imported yarns. The growth of the jute trade has given an impetus to the manufacture of gunny-bags over all the eastern and central districts. The spinning and weaving of the fibre into cotton bales and grain and sugar bags, and its preparation in the raw state for exportation, afford occupation to thousands; and in Calcutta and its neighbourhood many mills have been established, in working which the natives have displayed great aptitude. Carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters, and oilmen are settled in almost every village. The manufacture of beads of all sorts, which are so universally worn as necklaces by the lower orders of Hindoos, is a very general occupation in which the women take a large part. The weaving of wicker and basket work is the special occupation of the Dome caste, and for these articles there is great demand in a community so given to agriculture. Native shoes are always made by Moochees. The *sola* weed grows with the *aous* and *amun* rice, and is manufactured into the *sola* hats or *topees* worn by Europeans, and into artificial flowers and ornaments for native ceremonies. The chief manufactures which are carried on in Bengal are as follows:—

Burdwan Division.—The silk and indigo industries are fast declining. Cotton cloth is manufactured in several parts of the division. The *dhootees* and *sarees* of Gopipur, Mirtolla, and Lalbagan, in Culna, are remarkable for their fine texture. This industry also is on the wane, owing to the large importation of English piece-goods. There are nine jute and three cotton mills in the division, which are worked by steam, and afford work to a large number of persons. In the Serampore sub-division, where weaving occupies rather a prominent place among the industries of the people, jute is spun into thread by the natives according to their own primitive method. The outturn of the jute mills last year was about 7,14,757 maunds.

The business of the cotton mills in Howrah is falling off, and is not so successful as on the western side of India, apparently on account of their distance from the cotton-producing tracts. The manufacture of gunny from jute is on the increase, and on account of the cheapness of the raw materials, this industry has become a source of great profit. There are three concerns working presses for baling jute. There are several lac factories in the Bankoora and Beerbhoom districts. In Bankoora, where there are 34 factories, shell-lac is the principal industry. At Elambazar in Beerbhoom the lac industry is carried on to a large extent. There are eight factories, all under native management; but they are not in a flourishing condition owing to the difficulty of obtaining the raw material. Utensils of brass and bell-metal are largely manufactured in Burdwan, Hooghly, and Midnapore. The brass and bell-metal articles manufactured in the Burdwan district during 1882-83 were valued at Rs. 8,47,000. The value of these articles exported during 1882-83 from Hooghly and Midnapore was Rs. 6,37,000 and Rs. 28,59,000 respectively.

Penknives and cutlery of a superior quality are manufactured at Kanchunnagore in the Burdwan district. The pottery works in the Raneegunge and Cutwa sub-divisions of the Burdwan district are increasing in importance. The Portland cement works at Rughoonath Chak in Burdwan are now yielding small quantities of cement, and the cement trade promises to be a very profitable one in this district. Cement works on a large scale are being erected at Raneegunge, but they have not yet begun to work. The Bally paper mills are doing a very good business.

Presidency Division.—The principal manufactures of the Presidency Division are indigo and date sugar. In the 24-Pergunnahs there are 34 mills and factories, giving employment to 27,000 persons. These mills produce gunny-bags, cloth, cotton yarns, bricks, rice, oils, and shell-lac. In the suburbs there is some manufacture of sulphuric acid. The extended use of kerosine oil has depressed the castor-oil presses. The other manufactures are earthen pots, iron and brass utensils, mats, cutlery, and horn work. The fine cloths of Santipore are being superseded by cheaper imported piece-goods. With the exception of one factory in Nuddea, silk is made only in Moorshed-

abad, where the industry is declining. The excellence of the silk of the latter district is so well known that it is a matter for great regret that the prices which they command in the market should not be sufficiently remunerative to make the industry thrive. In the district of Khoolna, pottery and reed mats are manufactured. Boat-building is carried on in some places on a limited scale. Salt is manufactured in a portion of the 24-Pergunnahs and the district of Khoolna.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.—Jute cloth and bags are manufactured more or less in every district, but especially in Dinagepore and Pubna. Molasses is largely manufactured in Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra, and Rungpore. Tea is grown only in the Julpigoree and Darjeeling districts, and cinchona in the latter district. The manufacture of silk is carried on only in Rajshahye and Bogra; but in both districts the industry is declining. Cotton cloth of good quality is made in considerable quantities in the Pubna district, and the industry is thriving owing to a demand for the fabrics. Brass and bell-metal utensils are made in large quantities in Rajshahye and Rungpore for exportation. Mats of several kinds are made in the Dinagepore, Bogra, Julpigoree, and Pubna districts. A coarse kind of arsenicated paper is manufactured in the Bogra and Pubna districts. Ivory-carving is carried on in thana Barabari in Rungpore. Gold and silver ornaments and earthen pots are manufactured more or less in every district for home use only. Mustard oil is manufactured in the Rungpore district. In the Julpigoree district rhea fibre is made up by fishermen into nets. Some samples of the fibre were sent to the Economic Museum, Calcutta, and it was pronounced to be of excellent quality.

Dacca Division.—Jute-pressing is the only industry which is extensively undertaken in this division. Next come the manufactures of cloth, shell work, cocoanut oil, sugar, brass utensils, gold and silver ornaments, mats, bricks, soap, cheese; also boat-building, carpentry, pottery, tanning, &c. Shell bracelets are not now so generally used by Hindoo women as they used to be formerly. The manufacture of cocoanut oil in the island of Dakhin Shahbazpore is declining. A kind of country cloth, called *jamdani*, is manufactured in considerable quantities, and is much used by native ladies and gentlemen. This, and other finer fabrics manufactured in and about the town of Dacca and at Bazitpore in Mymensingh, are in great request among the wealthier classes of the people of this country. The manufacture of muslins, for which Dacca was once so famous, is declining, owing to the competition of Bombay and European piece-goods; but the industry is by no means extinct.

The manufacture of molasses has increased of late years in this division, and is carried on very extensively in the Furreedpore district and the Manickgunge sub-division of the Dacca district; also to a smaller extent in Backergunge and Mymensingh. Boat-building has increased in all the districts of the division. Brass utensils are made in the Dacca and Furreedpore districts as well as at Islampore in Mymensingh. Those made at Islampore are almost the best in the country, and are in very great demand. Gold and silver ornaments are made in Dacca, which supplies nearly the whole of Bengal with jewellery, either directly or indirectly. The filigree work produced in that city is in great request. Carpentry, brick-making, and pottery are also on the increase, but they just meet the local demand. There are six tea gardens in the Dacca district, covering an area of 31 acres. The average outturn is 3,346lb.

Chittagong Division.—In the Chittagong district the principal industries are carpentry, ship and boat-building, blacksmiths', braziers', and gold and silversmiths' work. The shipwrights are nearly all Mahomedans. The braziers make the usual domestic utensils of brass and copper, and the gold and silversmiths can execute plain or ornamental work to pattern, but do not seem to have any original designs. There are 29 tea gardens in the district. The total quantity of tea exported during the year was 1,030,927 pounds. Chittagong tea has acquired a good name for its quality. There are also two rice mills in the station. The quantity of rice milled during the past year was 2,79,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 5,35,000. There are no manufactures of importance in the other districts of this division.

Ratna Division.—Silk and velvet embroideries and trinkets of various kinds are largely produced in Patna City, and iron and brass utensils, common blankets, and carpets are manufactured in the district. Silk and cotton-weaving are carried on at Futwa, and attar and perfumed oils are prepared at Barrh. Of the perfumed oils, the *chameli* is of considerable repute. In Behar, the manufacture of cotton stuffs, made in imitation of those of Dacca, still flourishes, and the fabrics are largely sold in the province. Castor-oil mills are worked at Dinapore. Glass-ware of very good quality is manufactured in Patna City. The glass-blowers have, however, taken to imitating English wares with rather doubtful success. The original graceful native patterns are going out of use, and the new-fashioned articles are less durable than the old ones. In Gya, the manufactures consist of *kansa* or bell-metal utensils, brass utensils, blankets, silk, stone articles, cotton goods, and paper, and sugar. Lac factories are being established in the district. The Shahabad district is not distinguished for the skill of its artizans. Among the minor industries are the following:—Brassware, stone vessels and images, crude and refined saltpetre, blankets, *durries*, carpets, country cloth, wooden utensils and toys, *lotas*, *hookas*, glasses, *pikdans*, and lamps made of *phool*, which is an alloy of brass, zinc, lead, &c., imported from Mozufferpore, Benares, and Ghazipore. Hoes, spades, and other agricultural implements are also manufactured. Playing-cards are made at Arrah in a peculiar fashion on tin and on fish fins. Sugar is also manufactured. Paper of an inferior quality is made at Nasrigunge, but the industry is declining. There are 22 factories, each manufacturing about 120 reams a year. In Mozufferpore, the principal manufactures are, indigo, saltpetre, and opium. The minor manufactures of the district are:—Pottery, mats of bamboo and grass, baskets of grass (*sikhi*), coarse paper, *petaras*, fans, umbrellas, brackets, chairs, and couches of bamboo; iron articles, as locks, knives, nails, hinges, ploughshares, sickles, spoons, and trowels; coarse cotton cloths, carpets (*satringis*), webling (*niwar*), tents and *shamianas*, coarse woollen blankets, white metal anklets, bangles, &c., lac bracelets, wristlets (*buttisi*), bangles, and rings, *hookas*, conveyances, including palkee-gharies, dog-carts, ekkahs, carts, and palkees, furniture, and cloth saddles. In the district of Durbhunga the principal manufactures are indigo, sugar, tobacco, and saltpetre. The principal indigo and tobacco country is in the Tajpore sub-division. The principal sugar country is in the Madhubani sub-division, and saltpetre is spread pretty well over the district. Another manufacture is *kokti* cloth. In general appearance and firmness of texture it is very like brown Holland or the tasar silk of Bhagulpore. It is a strong, but not a cheap fabric, and is very much prized as an article of luxury by the people. Some of the finer kinds fetch very high prices, and are worn by none but the well-to-do class of Hindoos. In Sarun the chief manufactures are indigo, saltpetre, and sugar. Among the minor manufactures of the district may be noted the brass, bell-metal, and earthenware utensils, for which Sewan has a considerable reputation. Stamped floor-cloths are also manufactured in the same place. Iron utensils are also manufactured in Moharajgunj and some other places, and soap may be mentioned as another article produced in the district. The districts of Chumparun and Sarun have for their principal manufactures, indigo, sugar, and saltpetre. The minor industries are basket-making, weaving of coarse cloth, *durries*, and the like.

Bhagulpore Division.—Indigo, though somewhat declining in importance, is still the principal industry in the division. The silk industry, which is confined to the Bhagulpore and Maldah districts, is not in a flourishing condition. The sugar industry in the division is thriving. The manufacture of weapons in Monghyr has almost died out, but that of padlocks and punches is springing up. The manufacture of jute bags is flourishing in Purneah. The bags are exported to Calcutta, and are said to be preferred by natives to those made by machinery. Dusters and *durries* made in and near the town have the reputation of wearing well, and local patronage supports the industry. The brass and bell-metal ware of Nawabgunge, in the Maldah district, appears to be almost the only product of the division for which there is any active demand. Saltpetre also is manufactured in the division.

Orissa Division.—Salt is manufactured in Orissa under excise rules, and is the most important industry of the division. Owing to the increasing

importation of salt from Ganjam, the manufacture of this article is falling off in the division. The manufactures of cloth and household utensils of all kinds form the main manufactures of the Cuttack district. The gold and silver filigree work of Cuttack continues to be sought for by people of different parts of India and other countries, and commands a good price. Brass and bell-metal articles, stone vessels, and tasar cloth are made in the Balasore district. In the Pooree district the manufactures are earthenware, brass and bell-metal utensils and ornaments, wooden stools, and bedsteads. The art of statue-making, which had at one time reached a high state of perfection, is now altogether lost.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The principal manufactures of the division are lac, tasar, country cloth, pottery, and brass ornaments. Tea is also grown in three districts of the division. There are 38 gardens covering an area of 3,718 acres and yielding 290,291 lb. A few specimens of dishes and plates made of potstone were sent in 1881 to the Calcutta Exhibition of Arts, and a certificate of honour was awarded by the committee to a manufacturer for a betel-case made of potstone.

Burdwan Division.—The first coal mine worked after the European methods was opened at Raneegunge in the year 1820, and there are now altogether 35 collieries, of which 22 are owned by European companies and the rest by natives, who conduct their operations either singly or on the principle of limited liability. The total area of coal-bearing rocks which is exposed is about 500 square miles, but it is possible that the real area may be twice as great. The miners are all drawn from the aboriginal race, chiefly Sonthals and Bauris, who are noted for their endurance and docility. In the larger and better mines, coal is raised by steam power from pits and galleries, and in the smaller mines or workings by hand labour from open quarries. In the Raneegunge coal-field there are more than 60 steam engines with an aggregate of over 850 horse-power at work. The output of the collieries belonging to the Bengal Coal Company in the Raneegunge sub-division was 256,000 tons last year. The coal of the Raneegunge coal field, like most Indian coals, is a non-coking bituminous coal, composed of distinct laminæ of a bright coat and of a dull earthy rock, with a large proportion of volatile matter and ash, the amount of the latter averaging about 15 per cent., as against 2¾ per cent. in English coal, and ranging from 8 to 25 per cent. A sample of a very pure coal from the Searsole mine gave the following results:—Volatile 40 per cent., fixed carbon 57·5 per cent., ash 2·5 per cent. The principal drawbacks to the extended employment of Raneegunge coal in India, and the reasons why the expensive English coal is still generally employed, espcially by sea-going steamers on long voyages, are the following:—(1) The non-coking property of Raneegunge coal; (2) the small proportion of fixed carbon, upon which the value of coal for heating purposes depends; (3) the large proportion of ash, a larger quantity of Raneegunge coal being therefore required to perform the same duty as a smaller quantity of good English coal; (4) its liability to spontaneous ignition, which is mainly due to the large quantity of iron pyrites in the coal. The two most heavily worked lines of railway in India, viz. the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula, use respectively Indian and English coal, and their relative consumption is 150 tons per mile on the former as compared with 75 tons on the latter. There are also coal mines in the Bankoora district, but they are all unimportant. Several attempts have been made to work the iron ore in the Raneegunge sub-division, but hitherto without any decisive success from a commercial point of view. A company was started a few years ago, and erected two blast furnaces, but failed through want of capital. The Government has recently purchased the works from the company for Rs. 4,30,000, and is keeping them in its own hands provisionally until arrangements can be made for transferring them to a private company. The output, when the furnaces are in full working order, is estimated at 80 tons of pig iron per diem. About 300 to 350 tons of cast iron are produced every month, worth about Rs. 25,000. Some 600 persons are employed in casting railway sleepers.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Minerals.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.—With the exception of a little stalactite of lime and copper of indifferent quality there are no mines in Julpigoree. The mineral wealth of Darjeeling was carefully investigated in 1873 by Mr. Mallet of the Geological Survey. He was of opinion that the coal measures,

which are easily exposed, are of a peculiar friable character; their chemical analysis is good, especially for the formation of artificial fuel. Lime can be procured in abundance from dolomite, tertiary limestone, and calcareous tufa. The last mentioned is now largely burnt in kilns. The Shurook copper mine in Darjeeling was leased out in 1881-82, and worked, but the lessee declares that he has lost money by the speculation. Coal is said to exist east of the Teesta, but the mines have not yet been worked.

Chittagong Division.—It is said that some silver ore has been discovered in the Lalmye hill in Tipperah. The Maharajah of Hill Tipperah, who owns the fee-simple of these hills, has carried on some experiments, but it is not known with what result.

Patna Division.—Iron has been found in the solitary rock at Behar. The ore belongs to the class of minerals known as the red homolite iron ore, and consists chiefly of ferric oxide, with a small admixture of ferrous oxide. It also contains silica and traces of lime and magnesia. The amount of iron which the stone is calculated to yield is about 63·54 per cent. The ore is fairly rich. A limited company, the members of which are all natives of Behar, was formed two years ago for the purpose of working the ore. The capital has been estimated at Rs. 50,000. The company has not yet started operations, owing to the shares not having been bought up.

Bhagulpore Division.—Iron, copper, lead, talc, coal, and probably other metals and minerals abound in the country south of the Ganges, notably in Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs; but no attempt worth the name has yet been made to work them. Negotiations were carried on during the year between the Luchmipur Thakurani and the Katuria Thakur of the district of Bhagulpore on the one side, and a Calcutta firm on the other, in view of the cession of mining rights, but the royalties demanded were so exorbitant that the proposal fell through. There are 14 coal mines in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Of these only one is worked by a lessee, but it is not known with what result. Steps are being taken to establish a mining company at Deoghur. The company has obtained a lease of the Behroki mines in the Rohini estate for a term of 149 years. The area of land covered by the lease is 6,057 beeghas, and the royalties agreed to are:—on gold, 6 per cent.; on silver, 5 per cent.; on copper, lead, and other ores, 4 per cent. In Monghyr, slate is quarried with success to meet a local demand, and the stone quarries of Rajmehal are well worked by the Rajmehal Stone Company.

Orissa Division.—In the Khoorda sub-division of the Pooree district, quartz is found. The coal-fields of Talcher and Ungool have remained unutilized, and must remain so till we can have a railway to Orissa. Iron ores exist in the hilly tracts of Athmalik, Talcher, and Bamunghatty in Mohurbhunj, and are worked on a small scale by the natives.

Chota Nagpore Division.—Coal abounds in many parts of the division, the total area of coal-bearing strata being rather over 5,000 square miles. Copper mines exist in Palgunge, in Hazaribagh, and in some parts of Singbhoom, and mica mines in Gowan, in Hazaribagh, and pergunnahs Pandra and Jheria, in Manbhoom, and in portions of Singbhoom. Lead ores are found in the south of Manbhoom, in Singbhoom, and in Hazaribagh; but though masses of ore embedded in clay or gravel, evidently deposited by floods which happened in very remote ages, are found, no vein of galena has yet been discovered. The coal mines at Rajhara, in Palamow, are still worked, and the coal is supplied to the Dehree Workshops. Borings in the Daltongunge coal-fields have disclosed four or five distinct strata yielding coal, which has been pronounced to be equal to the best Raneegunge coal. In Manbhoom, the coal-field has not yet been worked in consequence of its distance from the East Indian Railway. It is believed to contain good coal, and to be particularly easy to work, as the coal-bearing strata lie near the surface, and dip at a remarkably small angle. It is hoped that the new line of railway from Sitarampore to the Central Provinces will render the coal resources in Manbhoom available. The output of coal from the two chief mines in Gobindpore during 1882-83 was—Laikdih 46,623 tons, Kunnidubhi 82,692 tons. Besides these, several smaller mines were worked by private persons. In Singbhoom, copper mines exist in several places. Some of the mines were worked about 20 years ago, but have been abandoned, as they did not pay. The mica mines in Manbhoom are not properly

worked, nor are they believed to be paying. Iron ores are extracted in many parts of the division, notably in Singbhoom, and manufactured into field implements. In the neighbourhood of the Pachete hill, Ritter Von Schwarz, Superintendent of the Bengal Iron Works at Burrakur, has found a deposit of rich magnetic iron ore. Limestone of good or fair quality is also said to be found in the same neighbourhood, while gold is collected in small quantities by washing more or less all over the Singbhoom district, particularly in the hill tracts on the west and in pergunnah Dhulbhoom; also by washing the sands of the Subernarekha and Karkari rivers in pergunnah Patkoom in Manbhoom.

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary of the Civil Administration of Bengal.

Early possessions of the British in Bengal.

It was in the year 1640 that two ships from England to Bengal first opened the trade of the East India Company to this part of India, under a patent for exemption from customs obtained from the Emperor Shah Jehan through the good service of a Surgeon named Broughton, sent to attend the Emperor's daughter from Surat.

Calcutta and adjacent villages, 1698.

In 1698 the Prince Azeem-u-Shah, grandson of Aurungzebe, and Soubahdar of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, allowed the Company's Agents to purchase the talookdar's right to the three villages of Calcutta, Sootanutty, and Govindpore, subject to an annual revenue of Rs. 495. The transactions of the Company during this period were entirely commercial, and up to 1707, when Calcutta was declared a Presidency, it was dependent upon Madras, where there was a fort and garrison which the Company had not been allowed to maintain in Bengal. Moreover, although in 1717 the United Company obtained a royal grant from the Emperor Ferokhseer granting them, besides privileges of trade, permission to purchase the talookdaree of 38 additional villages adjacent, subject to an annual revenue of Rs. 8,121, no independent authority was conveyed to the Company, nor does any appear to have been claimed.

The treaty with Seraj-ud-Dowlah in February 1757, after the recapture of Calcutta, by the fourth article of which the Company were "allowed to fortify Calcutta in such manner as they might esteem proper," and by the fifth of which it was stipulated "that siccas be coined at Alinagur (Calcutta) in the same manner as at Moorshedabad," with a general promise of amity, may be considered to have first established the Company's territorial character in Bengal. On the 4th June 1757, moreover, by a treaty entered into with Jaffer Ally Khan, this agreement was confirmed, and the Company's zemindary extended six hundred yards without the ditch of Calcutta, and over the 24-Pergunnahs south of Calcutta as far as Calpee.

24-Pergunnahs, 1757.

Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, 1760.

In the treaty concluded with the Nawab Meer Mahomed Cossim Ally Khan on the 27th September 1760, it was agreed that Cossim should succeed as Nawab of the Soubahdary of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; that the English army should be ready to assit him in the management of affairs, and that the lands of the chaklas (districts) of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong should be assigned for all the Company's charges. A complete and full cession of these three districts was then effected and confirmed again by Jaffer Ally Khan in the treaty for his reinstatement dated 10th July 1763.

GRANT OF DEWANNY.

August 12th, 1765. Administration, however, carried on by native agency until the Company stood forth as Dewan in 1772.

After the expulsion of Cossim Ally Khan and the decisive battle of Buxar, the civil authority over Bengal, Behar, and Orissa* was conferred in perpetuity on the East India Company by the Emperor Shah Alum, under a royal grant in August 1765. The Nawab of Bengal recognized this grant under an agreement dated 30th September in the same year, and consented to accept a fixed stipend for the maintenance of himself and his household.

In 1766 Lord Clive, then President of the Council of Fort William, took his place as Dewan, and in concert with the Nawab, who sat as Nazim, opened

* The Orissa of the last century included only the district of Midnapore and a part of Hooghly, or more accurately the tract of country lying between the rivers Suburnorekha and Roopnarain. Orissa Proper was conquered and annexed from the Mahrattas by Lord Wellesley in 1803.

the *pooneah*, or ceremonial of commencing the annual collections in durbar, held at Motijeel, near Moorshedabad.

But though the civil and military power of the country and the resources for maintaining it were assumed on the part of the East India Company, it was not thought prudent to vest the immediate management of the revenue, or the administration of justice, in the European servants. There was a resident at this time at the Nawab's court, who inspected the management of the Naib Dewan, and a chief who superintended the collections of the province of Behar under the immediate management of a distinguished native, Schitab Roy; but with these exceptions there were no other Covenanted servants of the Company in the interior except those who were administering the zemindary lands of Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs, and the ceded districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, which had again been confirmed to the Company in perpetuity by a royal grant.

Supervisors, 1769.

In 1769 Supervisors were appointed by Mr. Hastings, with powers of superintending the native officers employed in collecting the revenue or administering justice in different parts of the country; and councils with superior authority were in 1770 established at Moorshedabad and Patna. The Supervisors were furnished with detailed instructions for obtaining an account of the provinces; the state, produce, and capacity of the lands; the amount of the revenues, the cesses, or arbitrary taxes, and of all demands whatsoever which are made on the cultivators; the manner of collecting them, and the gradual rise of every new impost; the regulation of commerce, and the administration of justice. The information elicited by these inquiries showed the internal government to be in a state of profound disorder, and the people to be suffering great oppression. Nevertheless seven years elapsed from the acquisition of the Dewanny before the Government deemed itself competent to remedy these defects. It was not till 1772 that the Court of Directors resolved to "stand forth as Dewan, and by the agency of the Company's servants to take upon themselves the entire care and management of the revenues."

Mr. Hastings' Regulations, 1772.

By the adoption of a plan then proposed by Mr. Hastings and four members of his council, the institutions of the internal government were established as follows:—

REVENUE.

Supervisors designated Collectors.

In the Revenue Department at the Presidency, a Board of Revenue was appointed, consisting of the President and Members of Council, with an Accountant-General and assistants. The exchequer and treasury were removed from Moorshedabad to Calcutta. In respect to the provinces it was resolved that the Supervisors should now be designated Collectors, with each of whom a native officer, chosen by the Board and styled Dewan, was joined in the superintendence of the revenues.

JUDICIAL.

Collectors preside over Civil and Revenue Courts.

Under the regulations framed for the Judicial Department, two courts were instituted for each provincial division or collectorship, one by the name of Dewanny or Civil Court, for the cognizance of civil causes; the other named Fouzdary or Criminal Court, for the trial of crimes and misdemeanours. The Collector presided over the Civil Court, attended by the provincial native Dewan and other officers. In the Criminal Court the kazee and mooftee of the district, and two moulvees,

Native Criminal Courts.

sat to expound the Mahomedan law, and to determine how far delinquents were guilty of its violation; but it was the Collector's duty to attend to the proceedings of this court so far as to see that all necessary witnesses were summoned and examined, and that the decision passed was fair and impartial. The Collector had no further concern in the criminal administration. Appeals from these courts were allowed to two superior courts established at the chief seat of Government,—one under the denomination of Dewanny Sudder Adawlut, or Chief Court of Civil Judicature; the other, the Nizamut Sudder Adawlut, or Chief Court of Criminal Justice.

Sudder Court.

The Chief Civil Court consisted of the President and Members of Council, assisted by native officers. In the Chief Criminal Court a Chief Officer of justice presided, appointed by the Nazim, and assisted by the head kazee and

mooftee and three eminent moulvees. Over this latter court, however, a control was vested in the President and Council, similar to what was exercised by the Collectors in the provinces.

A short experience, however, showed that the superintendence over criminal justice, when exercised by the President, involved too heavy duties, and in October 1775 the Court of Nizamut Adawlut was moved back to Moorshedabad, and placed under the control of the well-known Mahomed Reza Khan, who was appointed Naib Nazim.

Collectors withdrawn.

In the meantime (1774) the European Collectors were also recalled from the provinces, and native aumils were appointed in their stead. A new system of police was introduced. Native officers styled fouzdars were appointed to the fourteen districts or local jurisdictions into which Bengal was divided. The superintendence of the collection of the revenue, removed from the Collectors, was vested in six Provincial Councils which were established at Calcutta, Burdwan, Dacca, Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, and Patna. The administration of civil justice was on the same principle transferred to the aumils.

Provincial Revenue Councils established, 1774.

Vital changes were, however, speedily effected in these arrangements. The constitution of the Dewanny Adawlut was transformed by the establishment in 1780, in each of the six great provincial divisions, of a court of justice distinct from, and independent of, the Revenue Council. Over this court a Covenanted servant presided, whose jurisdiction extended over all civil and rent cases. These six divisions were in their civil aspect augmented shortly to eighteen, in consequence of the inconvenience experienced from the too extensive jurisdiction of the six before instituted. The Judges of these courts were wholly unconnected with the Revenue Department, except in the four frontier districts of Chittra (or Hazareebaugh), Bhaugulpore, Islamabad (or Chittagong), and Rungpore, where, for local reasons, the offices of Judge, Magistrate, and Collector were vested in the same person, but with a provision that the judicial authority should be considered distinct from, and independent of, revenue functions.

Provincial Civil Judges established independent of Revenue Courts, 1780.

Simultaneously with the extension of the civil courts, the Provincial Councils were abolished, and all the revenue affairs of the provinces brought down gradually to the Presidency, there to be administered by five of the most able and experienced of the civil servants, under the designation of a "Committee of Revenue." One President of each Provincial Council was, however, to remain officiating as Collector under the Committee of Revenue until further orders, as likewise were the four Judge-Magistrate-Collectors, who had been separately stationed in the frontier and least civilized districts.

Provincial Revenue Councils abolished; Collectorships reinstituted, 1781.

The establishment of fouzdars and thannahdars, introduced in 1774, was also abolished in 1781, and the eighteen Civil Judges "were invested with the power, as Magistrates, of apprehending dacoits and persons charged with the commission of any crime or acts of violence within their respective jurisdictions." They were not, however, to try or punish such persons, but "were to send them immediately to the daroga of the nearest Fouzdary Court, with a charge in writing setting forth the grounds on which they had been apprehended." They had merely powers to act as an excutive police, leaving the trial and the infliction of punishment to the native Mahomedan officials. Provision was at the same time made for cases where, by especial permission of the Governor-General and Council, "certain zemindars might be invested with such part of the police jurisdiction as they formerly exercised under the ancient Mogul Government." In such cases the European Judge in his capacity of Magistrate, the daroga of the Criminal Court, and the zemindar were to exercise a concurrent authority for the prevention of crimes.

Civil Judges vested with executive magisterial powers, 1781.

Under intructions which Lord Cornwallis brought with him from England in 1786, the revenue and judicial institutions of the country were again modified. The Committee of Revenue changed its designation to that of Board of Revenue. Its authority and functions were continued. The

LORD CORNWALLIS.

Union of the offices of Collector, Civil Judge, and Magistrate, 1786.

European Civil servants superintending the several districts into which the country was divided were each of them vested with the united powers of Collector, Civil Judge, and Magistrate. In proposing this union of different authorities in the same person, the Court of Directors were influenced by the consideration of its having "a tendency to simplicity, energy, justice, and economy." They placed on record that they were actuated by the necessity of accommodating "their views and interests to the subsisting manners and usages of the people, rather than by any abstract theories drawn from other countries, or applicable to a different state of things."

It was only in the administration of justice in the *cities* of Moorshedabad, Dacca, and Patna that district courts were established, superintended by a Judge and Magistrate.

The administration of criminal justice remained, however, vested in the Naib Nazim, or Deputy of the Nawab, to whose courts, which were superintended by the Mahomedan law officers, almost all criminals apprehended by the Magistrate were referred for trial.* The Collector, in his capacity of Magistrate, could only decide upon the most petty charges. But towards the end of 1790 a very important change took place in this arrangement. It was declared that, with a view "to ensure a prompt and impartial administration of the criminal law, and in order that all ranks of people might enjoy security of person and property, the Governor-General in Council had resolved to accept the superintendence of the administration of criminal justice throughout the provinces." In conformity with this Resolution the Nizamut Adawlut, or Chief Criminal Court of justice, was again removed from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, to consist of the Governor-General and Members of the Supreme Council, assisted by the head native law officers. Four Courts of Circuit, superintended respectively by Convenanted servants of the Company, each with their Mahomedan law officers, were in 1793 established for the trial of cases not punishable by the Magistrates.

Functions of a Criminal Sessions Court still discharged by Native officers.

Criminal administration assumed by the British.

Lord Cornwallis, moreover, differing from the Court of Directors, and deeming it incompatible with the principles of his system that revenue officers should decide on suits the cause of which, originating in their own department, might render them not wholly disinterested in the decision, annulled (1793) the judicial power of all officers of the revenue, and transferred the cognizance of all matters, wherein the Government might be concerned, to the courts of Dewanny Adawlut. A new Court of Civil Judicature was established in every district. The new Judge was a European Covenanted servant, of higher official rank than the Collector,* uniting in his person the powers of Magistrate as well as of Civil Judge, and controlling the police within the limits of his division. This arrangement long continued, one officer in each district being Judge and Magistrate, and another Collector.

Separation of District Offices; Civil Judge and Magistrate remain united; Collector separated, 1793.

To the courts of justice a Registrar and one or more assistants were appointed from the junior branch of the European Covenanted Service. The assistants were assistants to the Judge and Magistrate in both capacities. As assistants to the Magistrate they could be empowered by him to decide on cases to the same extent that the Magistrate himself was authorized under the Regulations of 1793. The Registrar was empowered to try civil causes not exceeding 200 rupees.

At the same time a regulation was enacted authorizing the appointment of native Commissioners to hear and decide, in the first instance, on suits of personal property not exceeding the value of 50 rupees. These were of three descriptions, viz., *Ameens*, or referees; *Salisan*, or arbitrators; and *Moonsiffs*, or native justices. The referees and arbitrators were usually kazees appointed by virtue of their offices; the Moonsiffs were more carefully selected. They were not paid by fixed salary, but by commission on the amount of causes investigated by them. Appeals from their decision lay to the Civil Judge.

Native Civil Judges; Moonsiffs, 1793.

* The existing Collectors were in point of fact appointed Judges, while their head assistants were appointed to the different collectorates, for which, said the Government minute, "they will be found sufficiently qualified."

In order to ensure the hearing of appeals from the Judge, which had previously lain direct to the Governor-General at Calcutta, Lord Cornwallis established, by Regulation V of 1793, four Provincial Courts of Appeal. One was instituted in the vicinity of Calcutta, one at the city of Patna, another at Dacca, and the fourth at Moorshedabad, each court being superintended by three Covenanted Civilian Judges. To these courts a Registrar and one or more Covenanted assistants were attached. An appeal lay from them to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or Governor-General and Council in Calcutta, when the suit exceeded Rs. 5,000 in extent.

Four Provincial Courts of Circuit and Appeal.

These Civil Courts were identical with the Courts of Circuit that were simultaneously appointed, and of which notice has been taken above. The same officers, European and Native, were attached to the Courts alike in their civil and criminal jurisdictions.

The territorial jurisdictions of these courts were as follows:—

(1) CALCUTTA DIVISION—

24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, Jungle Mehals, Midnapore, Cuttack, Jessore, Nuddea, Hooghly, Foreign Settlements of Chinsurah, Chandernagore, and Serampore.

(2) DACCA PROVINCE—

Dacca, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Tipperah, Chittagong, Backergunge, Dacca Jellalpore.*

(3) MOORSHEDABAD DIVISION—

Moorshedabad, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Rajshahye, Beerbhoom.

(4) PATNA DIVISION—

Patna, Ramghur, Behar, Tirhoot, Sarun, Shahabad.

The Governor-General and Council, who were at this period discharging the duties of both the Sudder Dewanny Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, soon found that more of their time was occupied in these functions than could conveniently be spared. Lord Wellesley, moreover, placed it on record that he deemed "it essential to the impartial, prompt, and efficient administration of justice, and to the permanent security of the persons and properties of the native inhabitants of these provinces, that the Governor-General in Council, exercising the supreme legislative and executive authority of the State, should administer judicial functions of Government by the means of Courts of Justice distinct from the legislative and executive authority." It was accordingly determined that the Government should relinquish the chief civil and criminal jurisdiction, and place it in the hands of a Court of Justice, over which were to preside three Judges; the chief Judge being a member of the Supreme Council, and the other two selected members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Changes in the constitution of the Sudder Court.

Regulation II, 1801.

The Sudder Court remained as the court of final appeal in this Presidency without any radical modifications until it was united with the Supreme Court in 1862, and both together were amalgamated into the present High Court. The Sudder Court was latterly composed of five or six Covenanted Civilians, more or less, as might be necessary.

The Supreme Court, which was an entirely separate institution, was governed by English law and administered by three Judges, Barristers-at Law, appointed by the Crown, of whom the chief was styled Chief Justice. The Supreme Court was established by the Letters Patent which the King was empowered in the Regulating Act to grant, and dated 26th March 1774. It had full local jurisdiction in Calcutta, and also a personal jurisdiction over all persons in the

The Supreme Court, 1774.

* The districts of Dacca Jellalpore and of the city of Dacca were abolished by Regulation V of 1833, and formed into the single district of Dacca Jellalpore is the name of a pergunnah in the Furreedpore district. The original Dacca Jellalpore included that zillah, and the head-quarters of the district were in 1812 located at Furreedpore. In 1833 the independent Joint-Magistracy and Deputy Collectorate of Furreedpore was established, and was declared a full Magistracy and Collectorate on the reorganization of 1859.

employment of the Company, including zemindars, revenue farmers, and contractors in the mofussil. This extensive power led to confusion and injustice, and a new Act was passed in 1781, defining and limiting the powers of the Crown Court. In general terms it may be said that till its abolition the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was confined to the limits of the city of Calcutta between the Hooghly and the Mahratta Ditch, and to the determination of all serious criminal cases in which European British subjects were accused and committed for trial. It was strictly interdicted by law from interferring in matters of revenue.

The High Court established, 1862.

On the 14th May 1862 the High Court of Judicature in Bengal was established by Letters Patent. The Sudder and Supreme Courts were abolished at the same time by Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104. The combined powers and authorities of the abolished courts, and their jurisdiction, both over the provinces and the Presidency town, were vested in the High Court. On the 1st January 1866 fresh Letters Patent were issued, and further provision was made respecting the jurisdiction of the court.

Changes in the constitution of the Board of Revenue; Board of Commissioners in the Upper Provinces, 1807.

In 1795 laws were published for the newly-acquired province of Benares. In 1805 the laws and regulations that had been established in the ceded and conquered provinces on the upper Ganges* were codified. In 1807 (Regulation X) a Commission was constituted, consisting of two members, for the superintendence of the settlement of these provinces, and for the general control of the Collectors in the discharge of their several public duties. These Commissioners were vested in those provinces with all the authority that had hitherto been exercised by the Board of Revenue of Calcutta. By Regulation I of 1809 this Board of Commissioners in the Upper Provinces was declared permanent. At the same time all the powers that up to this period had been exercised by the Calcutta Sudder Board of Revenue in the province of Benares were transferred to the Board of Commissioners.

Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, 1817.

In 1816 (Regulation I) a separate Commissioner was appointed for the superintendence of the revenues of the province of Benares, and that part of the province of Behar which was comprised in the zillahs of Behar, Shahabad, Sarun, and Tirhoot; and was vested with all the authority that had previously been exercised in these provinces by the Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners respectively. By Regulation I of 1817 the authority of the Behar-Benares Commissioner was extended to the districts of Ramghur, Bhaugulpore, and Purneah. In the same year it was found advisable to appoint two Commissioners in place of the single officer. "The Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares" was accordingly established, and as a special case the general revenues of Dinagepore and Rungpore were also entrusted to this Board. By Regulation I of 1819, the management of the revenues of Dinagepore and Rungpore was replaced under the Calcutta Board of Revenue. The powers of a single Member of the Calcutta Board of Revenue to exercise any and all the powers of Board collectively, and the full powers of a commission of the Board into the interior, were also established under Regulation XIII of 1811. The powers thus granted were in 1871 acted upon by Government, and each Member of the Board is now empowered to exercise the full powers of the Board of Revenue.

Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, 1822.

By Regulation III of 1822 considerable changes were effected in these arrangements: (1) the duties, powers, and authority of the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares within the districts of Bhaugulpore and Purneah were vested again in the Calcutta Board of Revenue, which continued to exercise its powers in the districts subordinate to its authority, and was to be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces; (2) the duties, powers, and authority exercised by the Board of Commissioners

* The province of Benares was added to the Company's dominions in 1795. By a treaty, bearing date the 20th November 1801, the Nawab Vizier of Oudh ceded the valuable districts of that province which were officially known as the ceded districts in Oudh. The conquered provinces of the Regulations were conquered from the Mahratta Chieftains, Scindia, the Berar Rajah, and others. These provinces comprehend the principal part of the Dooab, or tract of country between the rivers Ganges and Jumna; the country situated on the right banks of the latter river, from Delhi to near its confluence with the Ganges; and the modern province of Orissa.

in the ceded and conquered provinces within the southern and northern divisions of Bundlecund, and the districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore, were vested in the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, which continued in like manner to exercise its power in the districts hitherto subordinate to its authority with the exceptions just named, and was to be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces; and (3) the several districts of the ceded and conquered provinces, with the exception of the districts above specified, were to continue subordinate to the Board of Commissioners, which was to be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces. In 1829, as will presently be explained, the powers of the several local Boards of Revenue were made over to the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit under the control of a Chief or Sudder Board of Revenue at Calcutta.

Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces.

Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces.

A Superintendent of Police was first appointed under Regulation X, 1808, for the divisions of Calcutta, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, and under Regulation VIII, 1810, similar arrangements were adopted for Patna, Benares, and Bareilly. These officers were abolished by Regulation I of 1829, and their duties were transferred to the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit. Under Act XXIV of 1837, the Government was again empowered to appoint a Superintendent of Police, and in such case the Commissioner was to cease to exercise any powers in regard to the Magistracy and Police. In Bengal, a single Superintendent of Police was accordingly appointed. After a short experience, however, it was found advisable to exempt from his jurisdiction the extra-Regulation Provinces of Assam and of the south-western frontier and the province of Orissa, and to replace them under the Divisional Commissioners. The division of Chittagong was similarly removed in 1850. On the 23rd March 1854 the Court of Directors sanctioned the abolition of the appointment and the transfer of his duties to the respective Revenue Commissioners.

Superintendent of Police.

It has been stated that under the Code of 1793 the Civil Judges were constituted Magistrates of their respective jurisdictions, and that the offices of Judge and Magistrate long remained united. The separation was not actually effected for nearly forty years, but in 1810 a permissive Regulation was passed (Regulation XVI of 1810), by which Government was empowered to make a distinct appointment of a Magistrate.

The system introduced by Cornwallis and Barlow lasted during successive administrations, with only the necessary modifications engrafted on it by time and circumstances; but under Lord William Bentinck extensive changes were again effected. By Regulation I of 1829 the executive officers of both police and revenue were placed under the superintendence of Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, each of whom was vested with the charge of four or five districts. Lord W. Bentinck abolished the Provincial Courts, stigmatizing them "as resting-places for those members of the service who were deemed unfit for higher responsibilities." The Commissioners were appointed to go on circuit as Sessions Judges. The appointment of Superintendent of Police was abolished and vested in the Commissioner with the fullest police control. The Revenue Boards in the provinces were also abolished, and their powers vested in the Commissioners under the control of the Sudder Board at Calcutta. The Commissioners were absolutely to superintend both the finance and the criminal justice of their different divisions.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

Provincial Courts abolished, 1829.—Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit; their powers—judicial, revenue, and police.

These arrangements were not, however, found completely successful, and after a very few years the Governor-General exercised his right of transferring the judicial powers of the Commissioners to the Civil Judges. It was declared (Regulation VII of 1831) competent to Government to invest the Civil Judges with full powers to conduct the duties of the Sessions, and by Act III of 1835 the Government was authorized "to transfer any part or the whole of the duties connected with criminal justice from any Commissioners of Circuit to any Sessions Judges, and to define the powers which shall be exercised by each respectively." Commissioners, however, still continued

Civil Judges vested with Sessions powers, 1831-35.

to hold judical powers, and were occasionally so employed. But Regulation VII of 1831 and Act III of 1835 were both repealed by Act VIII. of 1868, and under the present law Commissioners have no such powers, as all Sessions Judges and officers invested with powers of Sessions Judges are appointed under the rules of the new Code of Criminal Procedure.

Civil Judges divested of magisterial powers. Union of Magistrate and Collector—1831.

The Judges under Lord William Bentinck's arrangement held a jail delivery every month. But the Judges were also the Magistrates, and as such it became evident that they were unable to cope with their additional duties. It was considered (1831) necessary to divest them of their magisterial responsibilities, and these were accordingly transferred to the Collector. This was the creation of the present unit of the administration, the Magistrate and Collector, or executive head of each district.

Under Regulation VIII of 1833 the appointment of additional Judges was sanctioned, who were to perform any part of the duties of the District Judges to which they might be appointed.

Native Civil Judges.

In 1831 Lord William Bentinck established also a higher grade of native Judgeships. Previously to this period there had been in fact but two classes of native Judges, with very limited powers and small salaries. The higher class was known as "Sudder Ameens," the lower as "Moonsiffs." The Moonsiffs, originally denominated Commissioners, had been appointed by Lord Cornwallis to relieve the pressure on the European Judges. In 1803, the office of Sudder Ameen was instituted, with a jurisdiction extending to suits of Rs. 100. In 1821, after some intermediate enlargement of the powers of both classes, the Moonsiffs had been empowered to try cases extending to Rs. 150, whilst the Sudder Ameens took cognizance of cases to the amount of Rs. 500. In 1827 the authority of the latter class of officers had been doubled. Lord William Bentinck now established a superior class of judicial officers, known as Principal Sudder Ameens, with enlarged powers and higher salaries. They were subsequently authorized to try cases involving property to any amount, and an appeal lay from them to the European Judges. The Small Cause Courts in Bengal were established by Sir John Peter Grant under Act XLII of 1860. In 1867 the Judges of the Small Cause Courts and the Principal Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs were amalgamated into one service. Small Cause Court Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens have since been called indifferently Subordinate Judges, and are eligible alike for Small Cause Court work or for the work of the ordinary Civil Courts.

The office of Uncovenanted Deputy Collector was established under Regulation IX of 1833. The appointment was, in the first instance, open only to "natives of India of any class or religious persuasion," but was extended by Act X of 1843 to all persons of whatever religion, place of birth, descent, or colour.

Up to 1834 the whole of the Bengal Presidency, including Assam, Benares and the ceded and conquered provinces of Upper India, was directly administered by the Governor-General of Bengal in Council. In 1834, the Governor-General in Council became Governor-General of India, and Bengal was then governed by the Governor-General in the capacity of Governor of Bengal without a Council. At the same time, power was given to create a separate Governor of Agra, which was shortly modified, a Lieutenant-Governor being substituted for a Governor in 1836. After this reform, no change was made in the territorial jurisdiction of the Lower Provinces for forty years. In 1874, however, it having been found that the charge of the province of Assam formed an inconvenient addition to the heavy work arising from the administration of Bengal, with which it had little in common, it was resolved to carry out a change which had been proposed some years previously. In February 1874 the Assam division, together with the three districts of Sylhet, Cachar, and the Garo Hills, were separated from Bengal, and formed into a separate Administration, on the model of the Central Provinces and British Burmah. From this time the civil history of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa becomes entirely separate from that of the Upper Provinces on the one hand and that of Assam on the other.

Establishment of the Subordinate Executive Service—1843.

The machinery of the revenue administration and civil justice having been strengthened, the expediency of a more extensive employment of uncovenanted agency in the criminal branch of the Judicial Department forced itself into notice. But it was not till 1843 that an Act was framed by the Legislative Council, empowering the Government to appoint in any district one or more uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, with or without police powers, as might be determined.

Separation of the offices of Magistrate and Collector—1837.

The union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector, as established under Lord William Bentinck was, however, only of temporary duration. It so happened that at that time the business of a Collector became engrossing and onerous, while the duties of the Magistracy were comparatively disregarded. The additional work imposed by the operations for the resumption of revenue-free tenures was treated as if it had been permanent. In 1837, Lord Auckland and the Court of Directors sanctioned the separation of the offices of Magistrate and Collector.

The progress of separation of the office of Magistrate and Collector went on gradually until 1845. In that year the magisterial and fiscal offices were disunited everywhere except in three districts of Orissa and in the independent Joint-Magistracies of Pubna, Maldah, Bogra, Bulooah (or Noakhally), Furreedpore, Bancoorah, Baraset, and Chumparun. The salaries of the separated Collectors were uniformly fixed at Rs. 23,000 a year, except in Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, and Beerbhoom, where they were Rs. 18,000; but the salaries of Magistrates, which it was intended at the time of separation should be in two grades, of Rs. 18,000 and 12,000, were reduced in 1842 by order of the Court of Directors to Rs. 10,800 per annum.

At this point may be noticed the creation of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. In 1854 the Government of Bengal was entrusted to a Lieutenant-Governor, and the personal connection with the Government of India, which had resulted from the union of the offices of Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal, ceased to exist. Henceforth the Government of India became entirely distinct from that of Bengal.

Reunion of Magistrates and Collectors—1859.

In 1859, the offices of Magistrate and Collector were again united. This reunion had been the subject of anxious deliberation in India for six years before it was finally resolved upon. The measure was strongly advocated by Sir Frederick Halliday, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by Lord Dalhousie, and by Lord Canning, and was as strongly opposed by Mr. Grant. It was sanctioned by Lord Stanley, who was then Secretary of State for India, in his despatch No. 15, dated 14th April 1859. He directed (1) "that the offices of Magistrate and Collector, where now disunited in Bengal, should be combined in the same person, and that such of the covenanted officers as are now Magistrates, and are not absorbed in the higher office, should be employed as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, but without any decrease of salary; and (2) that the Joint-Magistrate in each district should ordinarily have the superintendence of the police under the general control of the Magistrate." These orders were rapidly carried out in all the districts of Bengal where the appointments were separate.

The independent Joint-Magistrates abolished.

At the same time seven of the eight independent Joint-Magistracies already alluded to were established full Magistracies and Collectorates. At first these were offshoots from large districts, and were created as *quasi* sub-divisions in the early part of this century to stem the tide of crime and dacoity in localities remote from the head-quarters station. The Joint-Magistrates of these sub-divisions, from exercising a joint-jurisdiction with the Magistrate of the district, gradually came to exercise independent criminal powers, but in revenue matters they never were invested with more than the powers of a Deputy Collector, and the land revenue always continued to be paid at the head-quarters treasury. Of these eight Joint-Magistracies and Deputy Collectorates, four were upon Rs. 18,000 per annum and four upon Rs. 12,000. At the time of the reunion of the offices of Magistrate and Collector, Baraset was abolished and reduced to an ordinary sub-division.

The present grade of Joint-Magistrates.

The present Joint-Magistrates were created by Lord William Bentinck in order to afford more efficient aid to the Magistrate-Collecters than could be given to them by mere Assistants vested only with the powers of an Assistant under the Regulations. Lord W. Bentinck established two classes of Covenanted officers subordinate to the district officer—one, a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month; the other a Head Assistant, on Rs. 700. The latter was abolished by Government order dated August 16th 1836, and a second grade of Joint-Magistracy was constituted in its stead on the same salary, but with the full powers of a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. The first were appointed Magistrates when the separation of the offices had been resolved upon, and now correspond to our first grade Joint-Magistrates. The salary of the appointment, as has been intimated, was reduced to Rs. 900 a month in 1842.

The Bengal Police Act, 1861.

In 1861, shortly after the reunion of Collectorates and Magistracies, the police was established as a separate department under the Magistrate; and District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police were appointed to discipline the force. An Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General were placed at the head of the police to supervise and inspect the department.

Modification of grades of Magistrate and Collector—1860.

At this time the 36 regulation districts in these provinces were in charge of Magistrates and Collectors receiving the following salaries—

In	3	districts	...	...	...	Rs. 28,000 per annum.*
„	22	„	...	...	...	„ 23,000 „
„	7	„	...	...	...	„ 18,000 „
„	4	„	...	...	...	„ 12,000 „

These salaries were local, the salaries of particular classes being attached to particular districts. To remove the adminstrative inconveniences which resulted from this arrangement, Sir John Peter Grant proposed in that year the following changes: firstly, that the salaries of Magistrates and Collectors be made *personal*, instead of *local*, by throwing these officers into grades; and, secondly, that there be only two instead of four such grades or classes of Collector and Magistrate, with corresponding rates of salary. He provided for 20 Magistrate-Collectors in the first grade, on Rs. 23,000 per annum; one Magistrate and one Collector at the 24-Pergunnahs, who, each of them drew the full salary of Rs. 23,000; and 15 Magistrate-Collectors in the 2nd grade, on Rs. 18,000—altogether 37 officers. The separate appointments of Magistrate and Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs were amalgamated in April 1865 into a single first grade Magistrate-Collector. The number was thus reduced to 36. At the same time two officers were taken from the second grade and added to the first grade, and until the past year there were, therefore, 23 Magistrate-Collectors sanctioned in the first grade and 13 in the second grade. Subsequently in 1873, in pursuance of the policy initiated by Sir George Campbell for separating the executive and judicial branches of the civil service—and equalizing the rates of salary in both, a new gradation was introduced. The 36 Magistrate-Collectors were divided into three grades. The first grade included 15 officers on Rs. 2,250 per mensem; the second grade 15 officers on Rs. 1,800 per mensem, and the new third grade 6 officers on Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Two additions have since that time, in consequence of the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Customs, and the formation of the new district of Khulna. There are now 15 officers in the first grade, 16 in the second, and seven in the third.

All the above has reference to what are called the regulation provinces.

Non-Regulation Provinces.

The Non-Regulation Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consist of (1) new conquests or cessions to which the regulations were never extended; (2) tracts of country formerly subject to the general regulations, but which were removed from their operation by special enactments; and (3) semi-independent or tributary estates, administered in the Political Department. Act XIV of 1874 has not, however, been extended to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

* These three officers were the Magistrate-Collectors of Pooree, Balasore, and Cuttack, who were Salt Agents as well.

These provinces are now known as the "Scheduled Districts" under Act XIV of 1874. They formerly consisted of the following:—

I.—The Julpigoree and Darjeeling districts.
II.—The Hill Tracts of Chittagong.
III.—The Sonthal Pergunnahs.
IV.—The Chota Nagpore Division.
V.—The mehals of Angul and Banki.

Under Act XXV of 1881, the mehal of Banki was annexed to the regulation district of Cuttack.

First de-regulationizing law—Regulation X of 1822.

Regulation X of 1822 established the principle that there were races of people within these territories entirely distinct from the ordinary population, to whose circumstances the system of Government established by the general regulations was inapplicable. Such were the mountaineers of Bhaugulpore, the Paharia community, for the reclaiming of whom special arrangements were carried out by Augustus Cleveland before the introduction of the regular system. The uncertain and semi-barbarous territory on the north-eastern frontier of Rungpore was de-regulationized under Regulation X, 1822. The existing rules for the administration of civil and criminal justice were suspended, and a Commissioner was appointed with full power to conclude arrangements with the Chiefs, and to conduct the entire administration of the tract under the Governor-General in Council. This law was the germ of the late non-regulation administration.

Assam.

Assam and its dependencies were annexed during the first Burmese war in 1824, and were formally ceded by the Burmese by the Treaty of 24th February 1826, but it was only by degrees that a regular administration was established there, Upper Assam not having been regularly occupied till a comparatively late date. The Commissioner of the north-east frontier became Commissioner of Assam. The separation of this province from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and its formation into a Local administration under the direct supervision of the Government of India have already been described.

Cooch Behar.

A Commissioner for carrying on the administration of the Cooch Behar State was repeatedly appointed in the last century, and the early part of the present century. Finally, in 1863, a Commissioner was appointed during the minority of the Rajah. In 1866 Cooch Behar was raised into a Non-Regulation Commissionership; and the districts of Darjeeling, from the Bhagulpore division, and Goalparah and the Garo Hills, which had been under the Assam division, were placed within the new jurisdiction. At the same time the northern portion of Rungpore was transferred to this division, and eventually was united with the submontane country ceded by the Bhuteas, forming the district of Julpigoree. In 1868 the judicial administration of the Goalparah district was placed under the Judicial Commissioner of Assam, the administration in other matters remaining with the Divisional Commissioner. In 1874 on the formation of Assam into a separate Administration the Cooch Behar Division was abolished as a separate charge—and such of its districts as were still attached to the Government of Bengal were transferred to the Rajshahye division, thenceforward known as the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar division. In 1883, the Maharajah attained his majority and the State was released from the direct control of the Commissioner.

Darjeeling.

A part of the hill portion of the district of Darjeeling was ceded by the Rajah of Sikkim in 1835. The Morung low-land under the hills, and another portion of the hills, were taken from him in 1850 in consequence of his having seized and detained in confinement the Superintendent of Darjeeling while travelling peaceably through his country. The portion of the hills known as British Bhutan was ceded by the Bhuteahs after the Bhuteah war in 1865, and annexed to Darjeeling. The district was placed under the charge of an officer called Superintendent whose designation has since been changed to that of Deputy Commissioner. The Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes were extended to Darjeeling in 1863. The police administration of the district was conducted

under Regulation XX of 1817 until the 25th May 1864, when Act V of 1861 was introduced.

The civil history of Cachar, the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, the Garo Hills and the Naga Hills belongs to the history of the Assam Administration—and need not be further noticed here.

HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG.

The Hill Tracts of Chittagong were removed from the operation of the general regulations by Act XXII of 1860. The excepted tract was placed under an officer called Superintendent (now Deputy Commissioner), and a few short rules prescribed for his guidance in the administration of civil and criminal justice and the collection of revenue, which are still acted upon. The Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes have not been extended to this tract. The Scheduled Districts Act XIV of 1874 has not yet been extended to this district and Regulation I of 1873—a regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal has been in force there since the 1st of November 1873.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

The South-Western Frontier Agency was called into existence as a Non-Regulation Province after the suppression of the Kol insurrection in 1831-32 by Regulation XIII of 1833. By this Regulation portions of the Ramgurh district, all the jungle mehals except Senpahari, Sherghur, and Bishenpore, and Dhulbhoom from the Midnapore district, were removed from the operation of the general regulations; and the administration of civil and criminal justice, the collection of revenue, the superintendence of the police, the land revenue, customs, excise, stamps, and every branch of Government of the excepted tracts were placed under an officer called the Agent to the Governor-General. The Governor-General in Council was declared competent to prescribe any rules he deemed advisable for the guidance of the Agent and the officers subordinate to him.

Subsequently the Tributary Mehals noted in the margin* and Singbhoom were placed under the Agent. Of these Tributary Mehals, those which are noted† are still attached to the South-Western Frontier Agency of Chota Nagpore Division, and the rest have been transferred to the Central Provinces. By Act XX of 1854 the designation of the officer in charge was changed from Agent to Commissioner, and that of his province from South-Western Frontier Agency to Chota Nagpore. The Deputy or Judicial Commissioner, as he is now styled, was appointed in 1843. The other subordinate appointments were at that time two Principal Assistants on Rs. 1,000, two First Class Assistants on Rs. 750, and one Second Class Assistant on Rs. 500.

* Sumbulpore, Sonepore, Sarunghur, Suktor, Gangpore, Bamra, Bonai, Rehracole, Raighur, Patna, Borasamber, Bindra, Nowagurh, Khurriar, Phooljhur, Sirgoojah, Oodeypore, Jushpore, Korea, Chang Bhukar.

† Sirgoojah, Korea, Oodeypore, Chang Bhukar, Jushpore, Gangpore, Bonai.

In 1833 a few short rules were issued by Government for the guidance of the Agent, which directed that, pending the issue of detailed instructions, the Agent and officers subordinate to him were to be guided by the "rules heretofore in force for the conduct of all local duties."

These criminal rules continued in force till they were superseded by the Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), which was extended to the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division when passed. It was subsequently held in 1864 that the Code was extended to so much only of the Singbhoom district as is comprised in Dhulbhoom and the Kolhan, the remaining estates being administered in the Political Department. The new Code, Act X of 1882 is in force throughout the division.

As regards the administration of civil justice, a set of rules was proposed by the Agent at the same time that criminal rules were laid before Government, but orders on them were suspended pending the promulgation of a Bill on the subject then under preparation. This Bill was never passed, and till Act VIII of 1859 was extended to the division there was no specific law or rule to guide the procedure of the civil courts in the province, but they followed the regulations, except in points where some order of the Agent interposed.

From the first creation of the agency the ordinary laws for the sale of land for debt or arrears of rent were regarded as inapplicable to the province, and the rules proposed by Captain Wilkinson provided that no sale or alienation, or even mortgage of hereditary or moveable property was to take place

without the sanction of the Agent. This rule was until recently always acted on as regards sales, and formed one of the most peculiar features of the agency; and in extending the old Civil Procedure Code to the districts of Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom a proviso to this effect was added to the notification. That Code was not extended to Singbhoom, but was considered in force in Dhulbhoom of that district. The new Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), has now however been extended to the scheduled districts without any such proviso, and in June 1882 a notification was issued, withdrawing (with a small exception) the restrictions that had hitherto been imposed on the sale of immoveable property for debt or arrears of rent. The remainder of Singbhoom *quoad* civil rules, is administered in the Political Department, as are the Tributary Mehals; the appeals from the Chiefs and Deputy Commissioner lying to the Commissioner, not to the Judicial Commissioner and High Court.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

The inquiry into the causes of the Sonthal insurrection in 1855 having brought to light the unsuitability of the regulation system to the tract of country now designated the Sonthal Pergunnahs, inhabited by the Sonthals and other rude tribes, who are far behind the Bengalees in civilization, these pergunnahs were exempted from the operation of the general regulations by Act XXXVII of 1855, except in regard to civil suits above Rs. 1,000 in value, the collection of revenue in permanently-settled estates, the sale of lands for arrears of revenue, &c.

The excepted tract was placed under the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division, assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and a number of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

In 1856, a few simple rules for civil and criminal administration were laid down for the guidance of the Sonthal officers.

The rules in regard to criminal matters remained in operation till 1862, when the Penal Code was introduced; and although the Criminal Procedure Code was not formally extended to these pergunnahs, the Sonthal officers were directed to act in accordance with its spirit. The Sonthal Pergunnahs drifted more or less under the ordinary law and procedure of the regulation districts, the Rent Law, the Civil Procedure Code, the Stamp Act, and other Acts were considered to be in force, and the Deputy Commissioner was practically transformed into Judge. In 1871, however, serious difficulties arose in Santhalia, and it was felt that the pergunnahs really required a peculiar and simpler form of administration than the rest of Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor recommended that they should be de-regulationized and brought within the scope of the Act 33 Vic., Cap. 3. This measure received the assent of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, and a special regulation for the peace and good Government of the pergunnahs was sanctioned.

TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTACK.

The Tributary Mehals of Cuttack were exempted from the operation of the regulations by Sections 36, 13, and 11 of Regulations XII, XIII, and XIV of 1805. This exemption was recognized on the ground of expediency only, and it was held that there was nothing in the nature of the connection with the proprietors that would preclude their being brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts if it should ever be thought advisable.

The office of Superintendent was established in 1814, and he was directed to endeavour to establish such control over the conduct of the zemindars as might prevent the commission of crimes and outrages.

Regulation XI of 1816 appears to be the only law by which the Superintendent was invested with any judicial authority, and by that law claims to inheritance and succession among the Rajahs are disposed of.

In 1821, the Government ruled that the interference of the Superintendent should be chiefly confined to matters of a political nature, to the suppression of feuds and animosities prevailing between the Rajahs of adjoining mehals, or between the members of their families, or between the Rajahs and their subordinate feudatories, to the correction of systematic oppression and cruelty practised by any of the Rajahs or by their officers towards the inhabitants, to the cognizance of any apparent gross violation by them of their duties of allegiance and subordination, and generally to important points, which if not attended to

might lead to violent and general outrage and confusion, or to contempt of the paramount authority of the British Government.

The Penal Code was declared applicable to the Tributary States by an order of the Government of India dated the 18th December 1860.

Under orders of the Government of Bengal, dated the 11th March 1863, the criminal authorities were directed to be guided in their proceedings as closely as possible by the spirit of the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 13 of Regulation XIII of 1805 is still in force.

The *kila* of Banki has, as already mentioned, recently been annexed to the regulation district of Cuttack. The Estate of Angul is administered direct by Government and the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes as well as Act V of 1861, are in force there.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The separation of the Government of Bengal from the Government of India and the North-Western Provinces and from the Administration of Assam has been already noticed in the course of this narrative; but it will be convenient to recite here more exactly the origin of the present form of Government.

The constitution, origin, and extent of the Lieutenant-Governor's authority.

Sub-division of Bengal Presidency, 1834

The Bengal Presidency was divided into two portions by Act of Parliament in 1834, the titles selected being "Fort William in Bengal" and "Agra." Agra was to be placed under a separate Governor, but the Governor-General of Bengal (created by this same statute, Governor-General of India) was declared to be the Governor of Fort William in Bengal. It was left optional with the Court of Directors either to appoint a Council to assist the newly-created Governor, or to leave the executive Government to be administered by such Governor alone; and the Governors or Governors in Council were to "have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, immunities whatsoever, not in any wise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in their respective Councils now have in their respective presidencies."

Governor of Agra.

Governor-General appointed Governor of Bengal.

Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The Governor-General was also empowered to appoint a Deputy Governor from among the ordinary Members of his Council, who would be invested with all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Government during his absence.

In 1835 another Act was passed, which declared that whereas much difficulty had arisen in dividing Bengal into two presidencies, "and the same would be attended with a large increase of charge," the Court of Directors might suspend the execution of so much of the said Act.

By Section 2 the Governor-General in Council was authorized to "appoint a Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, now under the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and from time to time declare and limit the extent of the territories so placed under such Lieutenant-Governor, and the extent of the authority to be exercised by such Lieutenant-Governor."

Lieutenat-Governor of the North-Western Provinces—1836.

This power of suspension was exercised, and the formal division of the Bengal Presidency into two separate and distinct presidencies, once arrested, has never been again carried out. On the 29th February 1836 the first Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was appointed "with the same powers as have heretofore been exercised by the Government of Agra."

Appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—1854.

Bengal remained under the Governor-General as Governor, his place during his occasional absence being supplied by a Deputy Governor appointed from among the Members of his Council, till 16 and 17 Vic., Cap. 95, was passed. Section 15 of that Act continued the power vested in the Directors to make Agra a separate presidency or leave it under a Lieutenant-Governor; and Section 16 empowered them also to declare "that the Governor-General of India shall not be Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but that a separate Governor shall be appointed, and until such Governor be appointed the Directors may authorize the Governor-

General in Council to appoint "any servant of the said Company who shall have been ten years in their service in India to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, * * and to declare and limit the extent of the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to be so appointed." The appointment by 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, Section 29, is now made subject to the approbation of Her Majesty.

On the 12th October 1853, the Court of Directors authorized the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and in Home Department Resolution No. 415 of 28th April following, the Hon'ble F. J. Halliday was appointed first Lieutenant-Governor.

Territorial jurisdiction.

Paragraph 7 of this Resolution fixed the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor, which was to be "co-extensive with the jurisdiction which has heretofore been exercised by the Governor of Bengal, with the exception of the Tenasserim provinces, which, like the adjoining Province of Pegu, shall be placed directly under the Governor-General in Council."

Extent of authority.

Paragraph 8 fixed the extent of his authority. It was to "correspond in all respects with the authority that has been exercised by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces."

Practically the Lieutenant-Governor for a long time exercised the same powers in civil matters as the Governors in Council of Madras or Bombay, though subject in some respects to somewhat closer supervision by the Supreme Government. Since the inauguration of the policy of financial decentralization in 1871, by Lord Mayo, large increases have been made to the powers and responsibilities of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Government of Bengal now stands practically in the same relation towards the Government of India as any other Local Government, the only difference being as regards the Governments of Madras and Bombay. These two Local Governments still possess a certain nominal authority in military matters, and are empowered to communicate direct with the Secretary of State in a few cases of minor importance. The development of the decentralization policy effected in 1877 and again in 1882 has still further increased the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Government of Bengal in common with the other Local Governments now form an *imperium in imperio*. The Lieutenant-Governor possesses complete authority in all the departments of the civil administration. He appoints to all offices other than those which are recruited direct from England; he can create modify or abolish all appointments on a salary not exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem which require the sanction of the Secretary of State; he is empowered to undertake any works of public utility, other than railways, up to a limit of ten lakhs for any one work—and his orders are final in all matters connected with the working of the civil administration of the Province.

Form of Administration.

Administrative system. Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts.

THE province is divided into (1) districts subject to the general regulations and Acts; (2) tracts known as the Scheduled districts, to which the regulations and Acts do not apply of their own force, but to which they may be extended at the discretion of Government; and (3) semi-independent and tributary States, administered or partly administered by British officers. Under the second head come the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the hill tracts of Chittagong, which are still administered under a peculiar system, and the districts of Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom, in which many of the general laws are at present in force. Under the third head are the tributary mehals of Orissa and Chota Nagpore.

Calcutta.

The capital of the province, Calcutta, has, like the other presidency towns, a special organization of its own. In civil suits above a certain limit, as well as in all Sessions trials, it is under the original jurisdiction of a branch of the High Court, in which only English and Irish Barristers and Scotch Advocates can practise. The Small Cause Court of Calcutta is of purely local jurisdiction, and is regulated by a special Act. A separate establishment of Police is under the control of a Commissioner. Criminal justice is administered by two stipendiary Magistrates of Police and by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates. In revenue matters also the city forms part of no district, though it is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division. Customs and Stamps are under the direct superintendence of the Board of Revenue. The affairs of the municipality and Municipal taxation are managed by a Chairman and a Board of Commissioners, of whom some are appointed by Government and some are elected by the rate-payers.

Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Service.

The public Civil Service is divided into two classes, the Covenanted and Uncovenanted. The former includes the civil servants who have entered into covenant with the Home Government, whether nominated to the service by the old Court of Directors and passed through Hayleybury, or whether appointed after passing the open competitive examination for the Service, which is now held once a year. The number of Covenanted Civilians employed in Bengal on the 31st March 1883 was 209, of whom 32 were from Hayleybury, and 177 had entered the Service after competitive examination. There were then six native gentlemen in the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service. Natives of India are now also appointed annually to the Covenanted Civil Service without examination under Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3; and on the 31st March there were six statutory civilians in the service. The principal appointments that are at present held by Covenanted officers are the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, some of the Judgeships of the High Court, the Board of Revenue, the Regulation and Non-Regulation Commissionerships, the Judicial Commissionership, the principal Secretariat appointments, the Registrarship of the High Court, the Legal Remembrancership, the Opium Agencies, the Inspector-Generalship of the Police and Registration Departments,

the Collectorship of Customs, the District and Sessions Judgeships, and the District Magistrate-Collectorships, the majority of the Deputy Commissionerships, Joint-Magistracies, and Assistant Magistracies of the interior.

The Uncovenanted Civil Servants include all other civilians in Government employ, and are for the most part those Europeans, East Indians, and Natives who have been appointed in this country without reference to the Secretary of State. Their allowances are fixed on a lower standard, and their responsibilities are, generally speaking, of an inferior class to those of the Covenanted Civil Service. The principal appointments held by Uncovenanted officers are the appointments in the Education, Opium, and Police Departments, the office of Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the Superintendentship of Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, the Small Cause Court Judgeships, Subordinate Judgeships, and Moonsiffships, the Deputy Magistracies, and Deputy Collectorships, certain appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces, the Special and Rural Sub-Registrarships, and the appointments of Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongoes. Most of these appointments are held by natives, but Europeans and East Indians have a share of the subordinate appointments in the district executive and in the judiciary, as well as most of the appointments in the Police, Opium, Customs, and some other Departments.

The Regulation Provinces are, with the exception of a few departmental appointments, exclusively officered by Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civilians. In the Non-Regulation Provinces besides Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers there are a few Commissioned Military Officers of the Staff Corps employed on civil work. These however are being absorbed as opportunities offer, and no new ones are appointed. The annexed table shows the distribution of officers employed in the Non-Regulation Provinces during 1883.

Appointment.	Sanctioned number.	Number held by Covenanted Civilians.	Number held by Officers other than Covenanted Civilians.			Remarks.
			Military Officers.	Uncovenanted Officers.	Total.	
Commissioner	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Deputy ditto ...	*9	6	3	.....	3	
Assistant ditto ...	6	1	2	3	5	
Total ...	17	9	5	3	8	

* Including the Deputy Commissionership of Cooch Behar, which has since passed under native rule.

Administrative staff.

The following is a list of the principal gazetted officers who were employed on the 31st March 1883 in the executive administration of the country, in the administration of justice, in the ordinary duties connected with the collection of the revenue, and in the chief offices in the Police, Customs, Education, Registration, and other Departments:—

Officers at the Presidency.

Lieutenant-Governor	1
Private Secretary and Aide-de Camp	2
Secretaries, Joint and Under Secretaries to Government ...	13
Judges of the High Court	12
Members of the Board of Revenue	2
Secretaries to Board of Revenue	2
Registrar of the High Court	1
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	1
Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs ...	1
Collector of Customs	1
Assistant Collector of Customs and Head Appraiser	1

Officers at the Presidency—concluded.

Superintendent, Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs ...	1
Port Officer and *ex-officio* Shipping Master, Calcutta	1
Deputy Shipping Master	1
Assistant ditto	1
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery	1
Inspector-General of Registration	1
Inspectors of Registration Offices	2
District Registrar of Calcutta	1
Collector of Calcutta and Superintendent of Excise Revenue ...	1
Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta	1
Deputy Commissioner of Police	1
Presidency Magistrates	2
Inspector-General of Police	1
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police	1
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police	2
Inspector-General of Jails	1
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Jails	1
Superintendent of Jail Manufacture	1
Superintendents of Jails	2
Sanitary Commissioner	1
Judges of the Small Cause Court and Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer	5
Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration ...	1
Medical Inspectors of Emigration	2
Director of Public Instruction	1
Inspectors of Schools	2
Principals and Professors of the Presidency College, Sanskrit College, and Madrissa	25
Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens	1
Meteorological Reporter	1
Architect to Government	1
Superintendent, Government Printing	1
Accountant-General, Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General ...	4
Police Surgeon	1
Health Officer, Port of Calcutta	1
Principal, School of Arts	1
Lord Bishop of Calcutta	1
Archdeacon of Calcutta	1
Surgeon-General, Bengal	1
Principal, Professors and Resident Physicians and Surgeons ...	15
Superintendent of Vaccination	1
Bengali Translator to Goverment	1

Regulation Districts.

Commissioners of Divisions	8
District and Sessions Judges	28
District Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge	1
Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade	15
Ditto ditto, 2nd ,, ...	15
Ditto ditto, 3rd ,, ...	7
Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st grade	23
Acting ditto ditto, ditto	4
Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2nd grade	12
Assistant Magistrates	89
Cantonment Magistrates	3
Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors	233
Sub-Deputy Collectors	77
Tehsildars	5
Principal Judge of Small Cause Courts in Jessore and Nuddea ...	1
Subordinate Judge and Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	49*
Moonsiffs	235*
Special Sub-Registrars	18
Rural Sub-Registrars paid by fees	173
District Superintendents of Police	51*
Assistant ditto ditto	37*
Inspectors of Schools	4
Principals and Professors of Colleges	28

* Including Assam.

Non-Regulation Districts.

Commissioner	...	...	...	...	1
Judicial Commissioner		...	...	...	1
Deputy Commissioners,	1st grade	...	...	...	2
Ditto ditto,	2nd „	...	...	...	3
Ditto ditto,	3rd „	...	...	...	3
Ditto ditto,	4th „	...	...	...	1
Assistant Commissioners,	1st „	...	...	...	3
Ditto ditto,	2nd „	...	...	...	2
Ditto ditto,	3rd „	...	...	...	1

Executive administration.

The unit of the executive administration, whether in Regulation or Non-Regulation Districts, is the District Officer—in the one case styled Magistrate-Collector, in the other Deputy Commissioner. The Superintendents of Police are the right hand of the Magistrate. The ordinary district jails, while placed in the hands of an officer, usually the Civil Surgeon, selected for the duty, are under the general control of the Magistrate. A similar arrangement is in force in the department of education. All District Officers are *ex officio* Registrars. They are also *ex officio* Chairmen of the District Road Committees, and as such are charged with the execution and administration of all local public works. The District Officer is the executive chief and administrator of the tract of country committed to him, and is or ought to be supreme over everyone and everything, except the proceedings of the courts of justice. As District Magistrate he is also head of the department of criminal justice, which is charged with the summary trial of small cases, and the inquiry into greater cases previous to trial at sessions, although he generally rather distributes and superintends this work than does a large share of it himself.

At the disposal of the District Officer are the subordinate magisterial, police, and revenue authorities. The District Superintendent of Police, who is the head of the police under the Magistrate, confines his attention to police administration and kindred subjects; but the subordinate Magistrates combine revenue with their magisterial functions. The sub-divisional officers, who are Assistant and Deputy Magistrates in charge of divisions of districts, exercise in their own jurisdictions the delegated power of the District Officer, except in matters of police over which they have only judicial and no executive control.

Above the District Magistrates are the Divisional Commissioners. Their duties are principally those of supervision. In almost all matters they exercise a general superintendence, and especially in the Revenue Department they keep a control over the Collectors' proceedings. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and Government, sifting, collating, and bringing together, in a compact form, the information they receive. In revenue matters the Commissioners are in their turn subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue, in Calcutta; in other matters they are under the Government direct.

Under the system of Provincial decentralization which has undergone such great development during the last ten years, the powers and responsibilities of the Local Government, both administrative and financial, have been extended to almost every department of Government. By the financial contract which came into force on the 1st April 1882, the whole of the receipts under the heads of General Administration, Police, Jails, Marine, Education, Medical, Superannuation, Miscellaneous, Stationery, Interest, and Productive Public Works (including Railways and Canals constructed from borrowed capital on the financial responsibility of the Provincial revenues, as well as works constructed with surplus Provincial funds) were made over in their entirety to the Local Government together with the corresponding charges. In addition to these, one-half the receipts and an equal proportion of the expenditure under Stamps, Excise, Registration, Forests, and Assessed Taxes were similarly made over, together with certain items of receipt and expenditure under Customs and Salt and a fixed proportionate share in the Land Revenue of the Province. In all cases the fullest authority in all the internal details of the departments mentioned above has accompanied the transfer of financial interest.

Revenue administration.

The revenues of the Province of Bengal are derived from the following principal sources:—the land revenue, the monopoly of opium, excise on spirits and intoxicating drugs, stamps, salt, license-tax, the customs duties, and the Public Works Cess levied under Act IX (B.C.) of 1881. Of these, land revenue, excise, stamps and the license-tax are managed by the District Collector and his establishments, but the opium, customs, and salt revenue are under special departments. The Public Works Cess is levied conjointly with the Road Cess by the District Collector by means of an establishment which is paid for partly by Provincial revenues and partly by Local Funds. The District Collector is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner, who again is subject to the orders of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the department. The Board consists of two Members, who are each the heads of their own departments, and exercise full powers independently of one another. The Senior Member devotes his undivided attention to the department of land revenue. The Junior Member has charge of all other sources of revenue. The opium branch of the revenue is under the management of two Opium Agents—the one stationed at Patna and the other at Ghazeepore; but although the latter station lies in the North-West Provinces, both officers are subordinate to the Government of Bengal. The organization of the Opium Department, and the question of its subordination to the Government of Bengal are now under consideration. The Opium Agents are aided by a local agency of Principal Assistants and Sub-Deputy Agents. The general superintendence of the opium revenue, under the direction of the executive Government, is vested in the Member of the Board in charge. At the head of the customs is a special Collector, who is aided by a number of assistants. The customs duties have recently been abolished upon all articles except arms and ammunition, wines and spirits, opium, and salt, and the revenue from this source has been very greatly reduced. There is also a large body of preventive offi[illegible] The minor custom houses at Chittagong and Balasore are u[illegible]ers. the local officers. [illegible]nder the control of

The principal executive officer of the Gove[illegible] is the Port Officer of Calcutta, who, besid[illegible]nment in the Marine Department Master and controlling the Hooghl[illegible]es discharging the duties of Shipping report on the outports periodically[illegible] Pilot Service, is required to visit and on which a nautical opinion i[illegible] and is referred to generally in marine matters formerly th[illegible]s desired by the Government. This officer had with a[illegible] the entire management of the approaches of the Port of Calcutta, was d[illegible]l the establishments connected with that portion of the Hooghly, but it [illegible]ecided in 1881 to relieve him of this portion of his duties, and the approaches were transferred towards the end of that year to the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, who have administered the port proper since the constitution of a Port Trust under Act V (B.C.) of 1870. The Commissioners have now the entire control of the river, as Conservators of the Port and its approaches, from the northern boundary of the Port to the sea, the pilot service alone being left under the Port Officer's supervision. Chittagong and the three ports of the Province of Orissa are in charge of Port Officers, directly subordinate, in the case of Chittagong to the Commissioner of the Division, and in the case of the other ports, to the Magistrate of the district in which each port lies.

Department of Public Works.

No branch of the administration has developed to a greater extent during the past ten years than that of Public Works. The Department is now divided into three branches, of which one deals with Railways, one with Irrigation, and one with civil buildings and roads and miscellaneous matters. In 1872-73, it was managed by one Chief Engineer and Secretary, and two Assistant Secretaries. It now requires the services of two Chief Engineers and four Under-Secretaries.

For the purposes of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Department, the Province is divided into 3 circles, each of which is under the charge of a Superintending Engineer. These circles are again subdivided into divisions, each managed by an Executive Engineer. The latter officers are now independent of the district Magistrates in all respects it having been found that the system introduced in 1871 by Sir G. Campbell did not work in a satisfactory manner. The bulk of the local works are however in charge

of the District Committees, each of which has its own District Engineer, who is under the immediate orders of the Magistrate-Chairman. It is probable that considerable modifications will shortly be introduced into the constitution of these committees both in their relations towards the district Magistrates and the Public Works Department, and that they will be entrusted with the execution and charge of many minor works that have hitherto been managed by Government direct.

Railways.

The Railway system of the Provinces is now for the most part under the Local Government and constitutes a separate branch of the Public Works Department. The Government of India has retained in its own hands the administration of those lines which like the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway have been guaranteed from the Imperial Revenues. Of these two lines, the former has already become the property of the State, and the latter will become so in the course of a few months. The Local Government has no direct concern with the management of these lines, and their mileage, &c. is not taken into account in the remarks below.

Exclusive of these lines, the Bengal railway system includes (1) State Railways, (2) Railways guaranteed by the Local Government, and (3) Railways the property of private persons which have not received a Government guarantee. In the following paragraphs an account is given of the progress made in this branch of the administration since 1872-73, and the existing state of the Department.

The Railway Branch of the Public Works Department first came into existence through the surrender of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway to the Government of India on the 1st April 1868 under the terms of the contract between the Secretary of State and the company. In April 1872 the Nalhati Railway also, which had been constructed by a company as a feeder to the East Indian Railway, was purchased by Government for Rs. 3,00,000.

The following table will show the progress made in State Railways at the close of the years 1872-73 and 1882-83:—

Year.	Mileage.			Total capital outlay.	Financial Results.			
	Open to traffic.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under survey.		Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net earnings.	Percentage on capital expenditure.
	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1872-73	55	.....	211	67,59,128	1,67,000*	1,30,000*	37,000*	0·55*
1882-83	570	179	1,175	4,46,61,441	37,68,000	20,53,000	17,15,000	3·61

* Figures approximate only.

At the close of 1872-73 no State Railways were under construction, but surveys with a view to the selection of the route to be followed by the Northern Bengal Railway had been carried out. Extensions of that line to Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra, and towards Assam were also projected.

At the close of 1882-83 the Northern Bengal, Kaunia-Dhurlla and Mogulhât, Tirhoot, Patna and Gya, Calcutta and South-Eastern, and Nalhati State Railways were open to traffic. The Dinagepore Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Western Extension from Motihari to Bettiah, and the Hajipore Extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, the Extension from Mugrahat to Diamond Harbour of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, and the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway were under construction. The Extension from Kaunia to Dhubri and from Dinagepore to Purneah with a branch to Munihari of the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Sitamurhi Branch, and Extension from Jhinjharpore to Bullooa on the Kosi of the Tirhoot State Railway, the Bengal-Nagpore and Benares-Cuttack Railways, and the Chittagong and Chandpore Railway with a branch to Comillah had been surveyed or were under survey, and the Cuttack and Puri Railway, and a railway from Bukhtiarpore on the East Indian Railway, or from Jehanabad on the Patna and Gya State Railway to Behar, were projected.

During 1872-73 the earnings were but slightly in excess of the working expenses owing to the heavy percentage of expenditure to earnings on the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, and the heavy capital outlay

(Rs. 63,98,697) on that line resulted in a considerable loss to the State on account of interest charges.

During 1882-83 the expenditure amounted to 54 per cent. only of the gross earnings, and the net earnings gave a return of 3·61 per cent. on the total capital outlay, which result would have been even more satisfactory had the unproductive capital expended on the various extensions not been taken into consideration.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department was formed in 1869, the Orissa and Midnapore Canals having been purchased from the East India Irrigation and Canal Co. on the 1st of January of that year. Preliminary operations connected with the Sone canals were commenced shortly after. The following table shows the progress made at the close of the years 1872-73 and 1882-83 on irrigation projects classed as productive public works :—

YEAR.	Miles of canal for irrigation open.	Miles of canal for navigation open.	Miles of distributaries open.	Area irrigable.	Area irrigated during year.	Capital expended to end of year.	Gross revenue for year.	Working expenses for year.	Net revenue for year.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	153	160½	641	211,013	18,159	2,61,04,810	1,02,931	3,34,210	—2,31,279
1882-83	641½	466½	1,978	1,227,695	372,366	5,33,17,265	13,17,726	11,50,027	1,67,699

At the end of the year 1872-73 the excess of working expenses over revenue had amounted to Rs. 5,64,679, whilst at the close of 1882-83 this amount had risen to Rs. 13,69,826. The four great irrigation projects, the Sone, Orissa, Midnapore, and Hidgellee tidal canals, to which the above figures refer, are practically completed so far as present sanctions admit. What remains to be done consists chiefly of subsidiary works for improving the drainage of the lands irrigated, and for extending the distributary system. The provisional sanction of the Government of India has, however, lately been accorded to an extension of the Orissa canals, under which the area irrigable will be increased by 374,486 acres. Besides the works enumerated above, the Sarun canals, constructed principally to provide water for the manufacture of indigo, have been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,68,025, and Rs. 2,92,155 expended on the Eden canal; the main object of which is the provision of water for domestic purposes through the old river beds which permeate the Burdwan and Hooghly districts. The Orissa coast canal, which will connect the tidal and Orissa canals, and so provide through navigation between Calcutta and Cuttack, was sanctioned in January 1881. It is estimated to cost Rs. 34,45,742, of which Rs. 16,93,395 had been expended to the end of 1882-83.

Other departments.

The Departments of Police, Jails, and Registration are each supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General, with a suitable staff of assistants, under the general direction of Govenment. The Education Department is presided over by an officer styled the Director of Public Instruction whose functions are more fully explained in the chapter specially devoted to that subject. The Medical Department is managed by the Surgeon-General, who though appointed by the Government of India is under the orders of the Local Government. A Sanitary and Vaccination Department has been established within the last few years, and placed under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner. This officer also is appointed by the Government of India, but is under the orders of the Local Government. The question of the reorganization of the Sanitary Department is now under consideration.

Judicial organization.

The existing (31st March 1883) judicial organization of the Regulation Provinces in Bengal is as follows :—

High Court Judges	12
District and Sessions Judges of districts	28
District Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge	1

The functions of these officers are exclusively judicial, and include both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Chief Justice and four of the Puisne Judges of the High Court are Barristers. Another of the Judges is a native

gentleman, who was a distinguished pleader of the Court. The rest are Covenanted Civil Servants.

Criminal administration.

Criminal justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session, and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. The High Court on its original side tries by a single Judge, with a jury, all cases committed to it by the Presidency Magistrates, and also certain cases in which the accused are European British subjects, which may be committed for trial by Magistrates in the interior. On its appellate side the High Court, by a bench of two or more Judges, disposes of appeals in respect of convictions on trials before a Court of Session. It revises upon reference from Sessions Judges or Magistrates the decisions of inferior courts, when in error upon points of law, and it confirms, modifies, or annuls all sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts in the interior. The Courts of Session are presided over by a single Judge, who tries, with the aid either of a jury or assessors, all cases committed by Magistrates empowered to that end, and decides, sitting alone, all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates of the first class when the sentence exceeds one month's imprisonment or 50 rupees fine. The powers of a Sessions Judge are limited only by the amount of punishment which may be inflicted for the offence under the Penal Code, except that sentences of death are passed subject to confirmation by the High Court. The powers of a Magistrate of the first class extend to sentencing offenders to imprisonment, either rigorous or simple, up to two years, including solitary confinement; to fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000, or imprisonment and fine combined; also to whipping as a separate or additional punishment for certain offences. The Magistrate of the district always exercises first class powers, and he also hears appeals from the Magistrates of the second and third class within the district. Any Magistrate of the first class duly empowered by the local Government can similarly hear and decide all such appeals (section 407, C. C. P.). A Magistrate of the second class can award imprisonment up to six months, fine up to Rs. 200, or both, and also whipping as the sole or as an additional punishment if specially empowered by the local Government. A Magistrate of the third class can only imprison up to one month, or fine up to Rs. 50, or combine these punishments. Benches of Magistrates, consisting of two or more Magistrates sitting together, have now been appointed at most of the head-quarter stations and many of the subdivisional stations in Bengal. Their powers vary in different localities.

Civil administration.

In respect of civil justice, the High Court of Calcutta exercises an appellate, a legal and equitable, an ecclesiastical, an admiralty, and a bankruptcy jurisdiction. The functions which in England were until recently divided among different courts are here exercised in one court and by the same Judges. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Cause Court and Subordinate Judges, and the Moonsiffs. Of these officers, the District Judges also exercise the powers of a Criminal Court; the remainder are purely Civil Judges.

The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court unless these be specially conferred. The jurisdiction of a Moonsiff extends to all like suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees. An appeal lies from the High Court to the Privy Council in England, if the value or amount of the subject-matter exceeds ten thousand rupees. Appeals from the decrees and orders of District and Additional Judges lie to the High Court. Appeals from Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs lie to the District Judge, except when the value of the subject-matter exceeds five thousand rupees, when the appeal lies to the High Court. The High Court, with the sanction of the local Government, may also direct, when necessary, that appeals from the Moonsiffs may lie to the Court of the Subordinate Judge. The following suits are cognizable by Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil, and when there is a Small Cause Court, are not cognizable in any other court:—Claims for money due on bond or other contract, or for rent or for personal property, or for the value of such property, or for damages when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of Rs. 500, whether on balance of account or otherwise: provided that no action shall lie in any such court (1) on a balance of partnership account,

unless the balance shall have been struck by the parties or their agents; (2) for a share or part of a share under an intestacy, or for a legacy or part of a legacy under a will; (3) for the recovery of damages on account of an alleged personal injury, unless actual pecuniary damage shall have resulted from the injury; and (4) for any claim for the rent of land or other claim for which a suit may now (in 1865) be brought before a revenue officer. There is no appeal from the order of a Small Cause Court.

Besides the regular Small Cause Courts, 92 Moonsiffs have been vested under the law with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of cases up to Rs. 50 in value, and four with the same powers for the trial of cases up to Rs. 25 in value.

Character of Land Tenures; System of Settlements and Survey.

Development of Government revenue.

THE East India Company succeeded to the *diwání* or financial administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa in the year 1765, but it was not until 1772, on the dismissal of Mahomed Reza Khan, the *naib diwán*, that they assumed, by the agency of their own servants, the direct management of the revenues. The grant of the *diwání* included the right to collect the revenue of the three provinces, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil and financial or revenue cases. It was subject to the payment of a fixed yearly stipend of twenty-six lakhs of rupees to the Emperor of Delhi, and the Company was also required to defray the expenses of the administration of criminal justice and police. For some years the revenue was collected on the old Mughal system. The zemindars or Government farmers were recognized as having a right to collect the revenue from the actual cultivators. But no principle of assessment existed, and, with the single exception of a five-year settlement introduced by Warren Hastings in 1772, the revenue was in general adjusted from year to year. The decennial settlement of Lord Cornwallis was commenced in 1789, and completed in 1791. No attempt was made to measure the fields, or calculate the outturn. The amount to be paid in the future was fixed by reference to what had been paid in the past. At first the settlement was called decennial, but in 1793 it was declared permanent. It was confined to the three provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, according to their boundaries at that time. By the term Orissa was meant only the tract of country lying between the Rupnarain and Suburnreeka rivers, which is now included in the district of Midnapore. Orissa proper, which was conquered from the Mahrattas in 1803, is subject to a temporary settlement, of which the current term of thirty years will not expire until 1897. In 1790-91, the total assessment amounted to sicca Rs. 2,68,00,989 (Company's Rs. 2,85,87,722), and this assessment was, no doubt with some slight variation, declared to be permanent in 1793. The settlement embraced, roughly speaking, the tracts of country now comprised in the divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, and Bhagulpore. It also comprised parts of the Hazaribagh and Manbhoom districts in the Chota Nagpore division, as well as Goalpara, Julpigoree, and Cooch Behar; the two last of which at that time formed part of the Rungpore Collectorate. The total assessment of the same provinces during the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 3,62,78,355.

Permanent Settlement 1793.

Status of zemindars.

The zemindars with whom the settlement was originally made were for the most part powerful men, whose authority extended over wide tracts of country, police and other powers being entrusted to them. Of these tracts they were by the settlement raised to the status of landlords, with rights of transfer and inheritance, subject only to the payment, in perpetuity, of a fixed rent-charge. In default of punctual payment their lands were to be sold to the highest bidder. Whilst the claim of Government against the zemindars was thus fixed for ever, the law intended that the rights of the zemindars over their own tenants should equitably be restricted. No detailed record of tenant-right however was inserted in the settlement papers. The rights of the landlord as against the State were defined by the regulations of 1793; the right of the tenants as against the landlord were reserved, but were not defined. Though important privileges were conceded to the zemindar, it was

not intended that he should have the power of setting aside existing subordinate rights; it was taken for granted that the law courts would afford sufficient protection to the latter. It was intended, however, that such tenures should be registered. One result of the permanent settlement was that under the influence of debt and mismanagement large zemindaries were speedily broken up. The Government demand was one which at that time left a margin of profit but small compared with that enjoyed by zemindars in modern days. The rights of the ryot to hold at customary rates were secured by law, and the power of the zemindars over them was limited. While regular payment of the revenue, without remissions, was insisted on by Government, the zemindars had no legal means of enforcing payments from the tenants with the same rigid punctuality. Consequently there was widespread default in the payment of the Government dues, and extensive sales of estates, or parts of estates for recovery of arrears. In 1796-97, lands bearing a total revenue of sicca Rs. 14,18,756 were sold for arrears of revenue, and in 1797-98 the revenue of lands so sold amounted to sicca Rs. 22,74,076. By the end of the century the greater portions of the estates of the Nuddea, Rajshahye, Bishenpore, and Dinagepore Rajahs had been alienated. The Burdwan estate was seriously crippled, and the Beerbhoom zemindary was completely ruined. A host of smaller zemindars shared the same fate. In fact, it is scarcely too much to say, that within the ten years that immediately followed the permanent settlement a complete revolution took place in the constitution and ownership of the estates which formed the subject of that settlement. The average annual collections from 1794 to 1798 amounted, however, to sicca Rs. 2,65,00,000, being only three lakhs short of the annual demand.

In order to facilitate the collection of the Government revenue, the zemindars in 1799 were invested with greater powers for the recovery of rents from the ryots, and again in 1812 further power was given them, so that for some 50 years of the present century they exercised authority over the ryots far greater than that given them by the original settlement of 1793.

Some additions were made to the revenue demand when the zemindars were relieved of police and other charges, and in 1824-25 the demand had risen to sicca Rs. 2,79,95,710, or Company's Rs. 2,98,62,021. After that period the revenue expanded as resumptions of invalid revenue-free tenures proceeded under Regulation II of 1819. In 1828-29 the current demand was sicca Rs. 2,85,26,034, or Company's Rs. 3,04,27,770. Eighteen years later (in 1846-47) it had risen to Rs. 3,12,52,676, and after this period a fresh and very marked enhancement occurred, bringing the demand in 1848-49 up to Rs. 3,40,96,605. During the three years, 1847, 1848, and 1849, no less than 6,198 estates were added to the revenue-roll by resumption, and the revenue was otherwise swelled by escheats, by the assessment of lands brought to light by survey, and by resettlements of Government estates. After this, the demand remained almost stationary up to 1856-57, in which year it appears at the slightly reduced amount of Rs. 3,37,38,783. In the following year it rose to Rs. 3,39,10,362, and from that time there has been a steady expansion, interrupted in the year 1866-67 only by the famine, and by a nominal falling off in the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, up to Rs. 3,62,78,355, which represents the current demand for 1882-83; the increase during the last ten years being Rs. 10,72,935, or at the rate of more than a lakh a year.

In calculating these figures, the revenue of the districts of Assam and of those of the Orissa division, and of Lohardugga, Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Darjeeling have been excluded as was done in the report of 1872-73, none of those districts being covered by the settlement of 1789 to 1791. But in order to complete the comparison with 1872-73 and the previous periods, the figures of Sylhet, Goalpara, and Cachar, which have been separated from Bengal since 1874-75, and now belong to the Assam Administration have been included in the demand.

Variations of rent-roll.

The fluctuations in the total annual demand of revenue do not indicate the full difficulty of tracing the variations of the revenue-roll. Those fluctuations are the net result of variations in the opposite directions of enhancement and reduction, and are therefore the measure of the difference of those variations, not of their sum. But, in addition to this, the number of estates on the Government revenue-roll has been greatly augmented since the permanent settlement—*first*

by the admission to the roll of talukdars, who succeeded in the claims preferred by them to hold their taluks independently of the zemindars through whom they had previously paid their revenue, and *secondly*, by partitions of estates. In the district of Jessore alone no less than 1,000 estates were added to the roll by the separate registration of taluks between the years 1796 and 1798. Partitions have occurred in two ways,—*first*, by the act of Government or the courts of law, the object being to bring portions of estates to sale for arrears of revenue or for private debts due from the proprietors, and *secondly*, at the instance of the proprietors themselves, under the permission accorded by clause 3, Art. IX of the Proclamation of the 22nd March 1793. Partitions of the former class were carried to such an extent during the ten years which immediately succeeded the settlement, as completely to disintegrate most of the large ancestral estates in the country. The process of voluntary partition has been constantly carried on up to the present time under the provisions of the law above referred to, and of the subsequent laws on the subject; the large majority of such partitions having been effected in the districts of the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions. Every partition has of course added one or more estates to the number on the roll, and a large portion of the estates so added have been registered under new names. The result of all these operations has been a transformation of the revenue-roll so complete that it is almost impossible to establish in most districts the points of identity between the list of 1793 and that of 1882.

Classification of estates.

Under the orders of Sir George Campbell the following fourfold classification of estates was introduced into the district revenue-rolls from 1876-77. In the Board's land revenue reports this classification was first adopted in 1874-75:—

Class I, permanently-settled estates, to include all permanently-settled estates, whether—

(1) Estates settled from the date of the decennial settlement;
(2) Resumed revenue-free estates settled in perpetuity;
(3) Estates formerly the property of Government, the proprietary right in which has been sold to private persons, subject to a revenue fixed in perpetuity;
(4) Estates once the property of Government, the proprietary right in which has been sold to private persons subject to a revenue liable to periodical revision.

Class II, temporarily-settled estates, to include all estates the property of private persons—

(1) Settled for definite periods;
(2) Farmed on account of the refusal of the proprietor to accept settlement;
(3) Managed direct for the same cause.

Class III, Government estates, to include all estates the proprietary right in which still vests in Government, however acquired, whether settled, farmed, or under direct management, except (in the latter case) estates falling under Class IV.

Class IV, ryotwari tracts, to include all single estates or groups of two or more closely adjoining estates, the property of Government, with an area of not less than 5,000 acres, wherein the settlement is made direct with the ryots.

To these general instructions have been added the following explanations or modifications, rendered necessary by the local circumstances of particular cases:—

(*a*) The Damin-i-koh (Sonthal Pergunnahs) is to be regarded as a single ryotwari tract;
(*b*) The Khurda and Noanand estates in Orissa are to appear each as one number in Class III, the tehsildars keeping a separate subordinate revenue-roll in which each sarbarakar's circle appears as a unit;
(*c*) The jalpai lands of Midnapore are not to be treated as ryotwari tracts unless the area of any one tract settled amounts to 5,000 acres or upwards;

(*d*) In Chittagong, circle farms and noabad taluks paying direct to the treasury have been transferred from Class II to Class III.

By the introduction of this revised classification, the number of estates was greatly reduced. In Calcutta alone 10,000 holdings, which had hitherto been wrongly shown as permanently-settled estates in Class I, were transferred to Class III as a single Government estate. Similar decreases also occurred in other districts. Since 1876-77, the total number of estates borne on the revenue-roll has again greatly increased, chiefly in the Behar districts, in consequence of partitions of estates.

The following statement shows the increase in the number of estates in the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions during the last 20 years:—

Districts.	Number of Estates.		Increase in the number of estates
	1862-63.	1882-83.	
Patna Division.			
Patna	5,015	8,182	3,167
Gya	4,936	5,595	659
Shahabad	4,186	5,912	1,726
Sarun	4,183	5,225	1,042
Chumparun			
Mozufferpore	7,521	23,581	16,060
Durbhunga			
Total ...	25,841	48,495	22,654
Bhagulpore Division.			
Monghyr	3,539	5,732	2,193
Bhagulpore	3,594	4,210	616
Total ...	7,133	9,942	2,809

The above figures show the rapid subdivision of estates that has of late years taken place in Behar. The total number of estates has nearly doubled in the Patna division in 20 years; in Tirhoot the total number has more than trebled. This tendency to subdivision of property diminishes in a great measure the size of the estates. Out of a total number of 1,10,456 estates at present borne on the revenue-roll of the 39 districts of Bengal proper and Behar, 457 or ·41 per cent. only are great properties with an area of 20,000 acres and upwards; 12,304 or 11·1 per cent. range from 500 to 20,000 acres in area, while the number of estates which fall short of 500 acres is no less than 97,695, or 88·4 per cent. of the whole.

In the Behar districts great disproportion is observable between the numbers of large and small estates upon the roll. The present average area of the estates in these districts are, as shown by recent reports from the district officers, as follows:—

In Gya 547 acres, in Patna 177 acres, in Shahabad 418 acres, in Sarun 406 acres, in Chumparun 2,169 acres, in Durbhunga 218 acres, in Mozufferpore 128 acres, in Bhagulpore 734 acres, and in Monghyr 315 acres. But these figures are not so significant as those shown in the table below of the extent to which subdivision of property has been carried in the part of the country

under notice, the average being raised by a few great estates exceeding 20,000 acres which exist in each district :—

Classification of estates in Bengal according to area.

Divisions.	Districts.	First Class. Number of very large estates of 20,000 acres and upwards.	Second Class. Number of moderate estates from 500 to 20,000 acres.	Third Class. Number of small estates under 500 acres, exclusive of resumed lakhiraj estates under 20 acres.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	9	148	2,711
	Bankoora	11	65	669
	Beerbhoom	4	245	697
	Midnapore	21	461	2,277
	Hooghly with Howrah ...	6	223	2,001
	Total ...	51	1,142	8,355
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	5	408	1,113
	Nuddea	18	298	972
	Jessore	16	244	1,707
	Moorshedabad	8	326	2,024
	Khoolna	15	204	705
	Total ...	62	1,480	6,521
Rajshahye & Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	21	419	258
	Rajshahye	12	358	999
	Rungpore	20	307	279
	Bogra	4	200	513
	Pubna	6	218	1,571
	Darjeeling	4	33	71
	Julpigoree	7	5	50
	Total ...	74	1,540	3,741
Dacca ...	Dacca	21	1,188	7,059
	Furreedpore	12	372	5,500
	Backergunge	17	395	2,740
	Mymensingh	40	393	5,878
	Total ...	90	2,348	21,177
Chittagong ...	Tipperah	14	309	1,645
	Chittagong	7	93	1,702
	Noakhally	11	108	1,429
	Total ...	32	510	4,776
Patna ...	Patna	1	483	7,259
	Gya	21	707	4,869
	Shahabad	7	939	3,198
	Mozufferpore	3	553	14,173
	Durbhunga	4	502	8,443
	Sarun	3	588	3,536
	Chumparun	6	199	852
	Total ...	45	3,971	42,321
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	16	508	5,148
	Bhagulpore	12	435	3,774
	Purneah	23	96	1,474
	Maldah	9	174	188
	Total ...	60	1,213	10,584
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	21	75	186
	Lohardugga	5	18	34
	Singbhoom	3	1	.....
	Manbhoom	14	6	.....
	Total ...	43	100	220
	Grand Total ...	457	12,304	97,695

Increase of revenue in Behar.

It has been seen from the figures given in the first paragraph of this chapter that the increase in the Government revenue of the permanently-settled tracts in Bengal, during the period which has elapsed since the decennial settlement of 1789-91, amounts to Rs. 76,90,633. Of this sum no less than Rs. 42,92,208 have been

obtained in the province of Behar. In 1790-91, the total revenue of Behar amounted to sicca Rs. 53,09,181 (Company's Rs. 56,63,126); in 1812-13 it had risen to sicca Rs. 61,25,380 (Company's Rs. 65,33,739). The demand from the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions (exclusive of the districts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Purneah, and Maldah) in 1871-72 was Rs. 95,92,278. In 1872-73 it rose to Rs. 96,09,063. In 1874-75 and 1875-76 the demand was nominally reduced to Rs. 94,77,251 and Rs. 94,73,068 respectively, in consequence of the exclusion from the current demand of all balances not realizable by law during the year. In 1876-77 the demand rose to Rs. 95,85,583, and then remained almost stationary for two years. In 1879-80 it rose to Rs. 96,47,454, and has since steadily increased up to Rs. 96,65,928, which represents the current demand for 1882-83.

Since the settlement of 1789-91 four new districts have been constituted in Behar, viz., Patna, Chumparun, Durbhunga, and Monghyr; and all the districts in the two divisions appear to have expanded and contracted under successive administrative changes with a frequency which would greatly impede the inquiry, even if the record of those changes were complete: but unfortunately this record is far from complete, and it is, therefore, impossible to accomplish the first step in the necessary analysis. Assuming, however, that the transfers have on the whole nearly balanced each other, or, in other words, that the two divisions as a whole (excluding Purneah, Maldah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs) have not, as it apppears in point of fact that they have not, received any large accession of territory from the surrounding provinces; it would seem that the enhancement of revenue is mainly due to the causes already enumerated, especially to resumptions of invalid rent-free and other lands under Regulations II of 1819 and III of 1828, which were actively carried on in Behar between 1830 and 1850. The increase of revenue in Bengal proper since the decennial settlement has been Rs. 36,87,831 only—an amount not in excess of what might reasonably be expected in so large an area.

Realization of permanently-settled revenue.

The revenue of the permanently-settled estates of Bengal has for years been realized with great punctuality. Losses sometimes occur through famine, epidemics, the devastations of cyclones, and other calamities of season; but, under the conditions of settlement, no such pleas can be urged as excuses for non-payment, and, as a rule, the large present excess of the annual rental over the Government demand enables the present landholders to meet that demand even in the most disastrous years. When, however, a landowner cannot pay, the estate comes to sale for arrears, and then it depends upon its actual value in the market whether the price realized will cover the amount due to Government. If the debt be not cleared off, the defaulter is open to other processes for the recovery of the remainder, which is in but few cases so recovered. Small losses to Government occur from time to time in this way. In other cases estates, usually small ones, come to sale for arrears in consequence of desertion of ryots or of diluvion, and sometimes of fraudulent transfer of land, and no bidders are found for them. These have to be bought in by Government, and settled as the revenue authorities best can settle them. Many almost valueless estates come in this way into the hands of Government. Some are settled, permanently or temporarily, at a revenue far below that which they originally bore on the revenue-roll; others, after all attempts at settlement had failed, have been sold to the highest bidders in revenue-free tenure. In this way Government has frequently suffered losses of permanently-settled revenue; but these losses are more than made up by accessions from freshly assessed alluvion and occasional re-settlements of Government estates at a higher revenue than that which they originally bore. It would also seem proper, in estimating the gains to be set off against the losses under observation, to take into account the annual value of the capital sums which have been realized by the sale of Government estates, such sums representing the market value at the time of sale of the prospective proprietary profits from the estates so sold.

Government estates.

The Government estates were originally either permanently settled or sold outright. This policy was changed in 1871, since when, temporary settlements only have been allowed, and, where sales have been considered expedient, the estates were first settled for a term of years, and then sold subject to a revision of the

Government revenue on the expiration of the term of settlement. The above procedure, however, appeared to be of questionable legality, and in 1875 the Government, at the suggestion of the Board of Revenue, ruled that an estate should be considered as qualified for direct management—

(1) If it was of sufficient extent and cultivation to support a tahsildari establishment.

(2) If, though not yielding a revenue sufficient to cover such expense, there was reasonable expectation that its gross rent could be increased by improvements, extended cultivation, or otherwise, to that amount.

(3) If, though not sufficient in extent or rental alone to find employment or funds for a separate establishment, it was so situated as to be capable of being incorporated with one or more similar khas mehals, so as to form a compact tahsildari circle.

It was also decided that smaller isolated estates might still be retained under direct management, if their situation near the head-quarters of a district or a sub-division was such as to allow of their proper supervision by the Government officers. Smaller estates not admitting of such supervision were to be sold after survey and settlement, in which the rights of all classes of cultivators were to be recorded, and the estates so sold to be transferred to their new proprietors with the revenue fixed in perpetuity, except in Orissa (a temporarily settled province), where the sale should be made subject to revision of the jama on the termination of the general settlement of the province. The above orders are still in force. Farming is adopted only in very exceptional cases, or as a last resort, when every other mode of disposing of the estate has failed. Direct management, though more difficult and probably not less expensive, is preferred to farming, because it enables Government officers to gain a practical knowledge of the progress of agriculture, of the extent to which the productive powers of the land have developed, and of the increased money-value of the produce, which, in Bengal, it is difficult to obtain in any other way.

Record of rights. Registration of estates.

A primary object of the framers of the permanent settlement was to record all rights in the land. Regulation XLVIII of 1793 prescribed the preparation of a general register of estates, to be arranged in alphabetical order according to the English alphabet, and also directed that a register of intermediate mutations should also be kept up in the manner therein detailed. The intention was that, every fifth year, the general register should be re-written, and all the mutations entered intermediately in the mutation register embodied in it. In fact, however, the registers were never kept up in such a manner as to be really useful in any district in Bengal. Practically speaking, before the year 1876 there was no obligation enforced on zemindars to register transfers of their estates; registration was only effected whenever it suited the parties to observe the law, and the penalty for disobedience prescribed by the law was practically never enforced. The registers did not explain who the zemindars were, and they furnished no information at all of under-holders or ryots. As a partial remedy of this evil, the registers of the returns of estates and tenures for purposes of valuation under the Road Cess Act of 1871 afford valuable information as the basis for the preparation of fresh general and pergunnah registers in nearly all the districts of Bengal. The question however of preparing and maintaining a complete record of possessory titles in landed estates was not taken up till the year 1875, when a Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council to provide for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in landed estates. The Bill underwent very great discussion both before the Select Committee and before the Council, and was passed into law as Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 in July 1876. This law requires the registration of all lands, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free; and every person in possession, as owner or manager, of such lands, or of any share in such lands, is required within a certain period, and under heavy penalties, to register full particulars of the property in his possession. Registration is optional only in the case of those who, though not in possession as owners, have a lien on the proprietary right as mortgagees. The Act has been extended to all districts,

except certain special localities such as the Doars in Julpigori and the Kolhan and political estates in Singbhoom. The object of the Act is not to make inquisition into titles, but to identify all individuals on whom the Legislature has imposed certain duties and the fulfilment of certain obligations in virtue of their being in possession of land as proprietors. Eventually, the registers should account for every acre of land in the tracts to which the Act has been extended.

The following table shows the work done from the commencement of the operations:—

Total number of applications received up to 31st March 1883.	Total number disposed of prior to 31st March 1882.	Total number disposed of during 1882-83.	Balance pending on 1st April 1883.	Total number of applications granted up to 31st March 1883.	Number of cases in preceding column, of which particulars have been entered in Register.	Number remaining to be entered on 1st April 1883.	Total cost incurred up to 31st March 1883.	Total fees received up to 31st March 1883.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	
1,027,490	852,441	82,586	92,463	760,562	757,447	3,115	4,07,861	1,14,116	

The work is now complete in 31 districts, except as regards some office details (varying in each district) which still remain to be done before the first registers under the Act are finally completed and bound up. The work is incomplete in 12 districts, but in the case of six districts the completion reports may be expected shortly.

Canoongoes and patwaris.

By the Regulations of 1793, all zemindars were required to maintain patwaris, and to file their accounts with canoongoes. The functions of the latter officer (literally, 'expounder of the laws,' from *kanún* = laws and *go* = to speak), who was appointed by Government, were to keep the public accounts, and to receive the returns and registers of the zemindars and other local officers who collected the public revenue. The canoongoe was appointed for each estate or pergunnah, and was required to compile information regarding articles of produce, rates of rent, transfers of holdings, and the rules and customs established in each pergunnah, and to assist in measurements of lands. The patwari occupied the lower grade in the local agency, and performed the duties of a village accountant. He was required to keep accounts relating to lands, produce, collections, and charges. The canoongoes were district registrars; the patwaris were official village accountants. English ideas of the rights of a landlord and of the advantage of non-interfence afterwards began to prevail in Bengal. The executive by degrees discarded the functions of recording rights and protecting the inferior holders, and left everything to the judicial tribunals. The patwaris fell into disuse, or became the mere servants of the zemindars, and, along with the canoongoes whose office had long become little more than a name, were abolished by Lord Cornwallis. In 1815, the Court of Directors took up the matter afresh, and directed the introduction of measures by which the patwaris should be transformed from zemindari to Government servants, and be paid from public funds. Objections, however, were raised, and the scheme fell through. The patwaris remained as they were; but it was determined to appoint canoongoes to supervise them, and make their accounts available for reference by the courts and the revenue officers of Government. Regulations regarding patwaris and canoongoes were passed in 1817-18-19, and Regulation I of the latter year provided for the re-establishment of canoongoes, and defined the position and duties of patwaris; and throughout Bengal, with the exception of few districts, canoongoes were appointed. No success, however, appears to have attended even these measures. The Bengal revenue authorities were opposed to the arrangement. In 1827, the Board reported that the canoongoes had effected but little towards the main object of their appointment, and that their action met with systematic and determined opposition from the landholders, who in most cases failed to appoint patwaris, or, when they did appoint them, refused to pay their

allowances, dismissed them without warning, and did not allow them access to their real records. The Board of Revenue gave no support to the system, and though the Government of India never conceded the point, the passive resistance of the landholders had the effect of defeating all action until canoongoes dropped out everywhere but in Orissa; and patwaris were discouraged, and as far as possible extinguished.

The record of all rights, which was required by the old system, is now partially supplied by the returns submitted under the Cess Act, which is already to some extent a register of tenures in Bengal. The cess returns under the Act of 1871, however, did not afford a complete register, the results being vitiated by the system of summary valuation allowed by the Act, which withdrew from sight all details of tenures, under-tenures, and ryoti holdings contained in such estates, or tenures, as were summarily valued. In the instructions issued to the officers engaged in making revaluations under the new Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, an attempt has been made to remedy this defect in the returns, by declaring that the least possible recourse should be had to the process of summary valuation.

Efforts have been made of late to revive the patwari system. Throughout the province, provision was made for the appointment of patwaris, or the performance of their duties, in all settlements, under instructions from Sir George Campbell issued in 1872. As a rule, in every estate of which the revenue was above Rs. 300, remuneration for a patwari formed a set-off against assessment, and in a smaller estate the settlement-holder engaged himself to perform the duties which the law required of a patwari. Except in Orissa and Behar, however, no successful results sprang from the attempt to revive an institution which had long ceased to have much vitality. The system was generally condemned by officers in Bengal proper, as being vexatious and irritating to the landlords, useless for all practical purposes, wasteful of Government money, and opposed to the present customs and traditions of the land-owning classes. The Government, therefore, at the suggestion of the Board, directed that no further attempts should be made to revive the institution, and that the allowances granted in the estates should be resumed. This is now being done.

Attempted revival of the patwari system.

Even in Orissa, where a readjustment of the measure has been effected after much opposition from the zemindars, the patwaris are stated to be of little use, and their accounts to be untrustworthy.

In Behar and Monghyr, steps were taken to give the system a more effective existence. The reorganization has been completed in Monghyr, and has reached an advanced stage in Behar; but, with the means of supervision and control now in the possession of Government, it is impossible to compel the patwaris to keep trustworthy papers and accounts. Nothing can be done to consolidate and improve the system without fresh legislation.

The security of the Government revenue depends at present upon the operation of the sale law. It was apprehended that the proprietor of an estate from improvidence, ignorance, or with a view to raise money, might be induced to reduce his own receipts by granting leases at reduced rates to tenure-holders or ryots, and so occasion a permanent diminution of the Government revenue in the event of the reduced receipts of the proprietor proving insufficient to defray the Government demand and of the estate being brought to sale in consequence. In view of this danger, it was thought well to provide that when an estate was sold for arrears of its own revenue, all encumbrances should be voided, all leases cancelled, and the estate handed over to the new proprietor in the same condition in which it was at the time of the permanent settlement. It was accordingly enacted in the Regulation of 1793, that on a sale for arrears of revenue, all engagements subsisting between the proprietors and their dependent talukdars, farmers, and ryots, on account of such lands, should, with certain exceptions, be null and void. The law on the subject has been re-enacted in the present sale law, Act XI of 1859, and the exceptions are—

Security of the revenue.

(1)—Istemrari or mokurrari tenures, which have been held at a fixed rent from the time of the permanent settlement.

(2)—Tenures existing at the time of settlement, which have not been held at a fixed rent; provided that the rents of such

tenures shall be liable to enhancement under any law for the time being in force for the enhancement of the rent of such tenures.

(3)—Talookdari and other similar tenures created since the time of settlement and held immediately of the proprietors of estates, and farms for terms of years so held, when such tenures and farms have been duly registered under the provisions of this Act.

(4)—Leases of lands whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories, or other permanent buildings have been erected, or whereon gardens, plantations, tanks, wells, canals, places of worship, or burning or burying grounds have been made, or wherein mines have been sunk.

The average annual number of whole estates and shares which became liable to sale during the last ten years has been 9,126, of which only 1,624, or 17·8 per cent. were actually sold. It is thus apparent that the sale law is not worked with any undue severity or harshness by Collectors. The effects of the land registration proceedings are becoming apparent in the greater number of applications made under the protective clauses of the sale law. The opening of a separate account is now an easier matter than it was when title and possession could be readily questioned. Under Act XI of 1859, shareholders and sub-shareholders are permitted, under certain conditions, to obtain separate registry so as to protect themselves from the effect of sale due to the default of others. The total number of tenures entered in the common register up to the end of 1882-83 was 3,999, with an area of 4,044,241 acres, and a rental of Rs. 23,47,484; and the total number of tenures entered in the special register on the same date was 330, with an area of 10,40,090 acres, and a rental of Rs. 4,49,394. The annexed statement shows the number of separate accounts opened under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859 and section 70 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, during the last 10 years. Lately there has been an increase under each head of accounts opened.

Number of separate accounts opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	Number of separate accounts opened under section 11 of Act XI of 1859.	Number of separate accounts opened under section 70 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.
16,637	1,893	2,564

Wards' and attached estates.

There are four classes of private estates which may legally be brought under the management of Government officers:—

(I) The estates of a disqualified proprietor who owns, either alone, or as a sharer with other disqualified proprietors, the *whole* of an estate paying revenue direct to Government. Whenever a disqualified proprietor comes under the Court of Wards, all his property, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free, held in common tenancy or held sole, becomes subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

(II) The estates of a minor, consisting in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, in respect of whom a Civil Court may think it necessary, under section 9 of Act XL of 1858, to make provision for the charge of his person and property, and may apply to the Court of Wards to take charge of the same.

(III) The estates, consisting in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, of a person adjudged, under Act XXXV of 1858, to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, and in respect of whom a Civil Court may apply to the Court of Wards to take charge of his property and person.

(IV) Shares of disqualified proprietors in estates that have ceased to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards may be continued under its charge by an order of the Civil Court.

By the term disqualified proprietors is meant—

(*a*)—Females declared by the Court incompetent to manage their own property;

(*b*)—Persons declared by the Court to be minors;

(*c*)—Persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind, and incapable of managing their affairs;

(*d*)—Persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities of managing their own property.

Besides the four classes of estates described above, the revenue authorities may be called on to take charge of attached estates. The various modes in which attachments may take place are as follows:—

(*a*)—Attachment of landed property may take place under section 5 Regulation V of 1799, when no one of several claimants to the estate of a person dying intestate can give "the good and sufficient security for his compliance with the judgment that may be passed in the suit," which is requisite before he can be placed in possession of the estate under section 4; and in all cases when there may be no person authorized and willing to take charge of the landed property of a person deceased. In such cases the Civil Court is bound, under section 3, Regulation V of 1827, to issue a precept to the Collector, directing him to hold the estate in attachment, and to appoint a person for its due care and management. The appointment of a manager is subject to the revision of the Board of Revenue.

(*b*)—According to sections 503 and 504, Act XIV of 1882, the Civil Court may, for the interest of those concerned, appoint the Collector to be the receiver of any property which is the subject of a suit or under attachment, if such property be land paying revenue to Government, or land of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed; and place it under his management.

(*c*)—The Collector may represent to the Civil Court, under section 326, that the public sale in execution of any revenue-paying estate, or share in such estate, is objectionable, and that the decree could be satisfied by a temporary alienation of such estate or share. And the Court may authorize the Collector, on security for the amount of the decree or value of the property being given, to make provision for satisfying the decree as proposed. Such cases, however, rarely occur in Bengal.

(*d*)—Attachment may take place under section 88, Act X of 1882, which provides that a Magistrate may order the attachment by the Collector of land paying revenue to Government belonging to a person who is accused of certain crimes, and believed to be absconding or concealing himself for the purpose of avoiding service of warrant. Property thus attached becomes at the disposal of Government, if the absconding person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation issued at the time of attachment. It cannot, however, be sold until six months have expired. No special mode of management is prescribed in the interim. Regulation V of 1827 would ordinarily be applied.

(*e*)—In addition to the cases above stated, lands which remain under attachments issued under Act IV of 1840, (now repealed), and section 26 of Regulation V of 1812, the reference to which in section 2, Regulation V of 1827, is repealed, are managed by Collectors under the provisions of Regulation V of 1827.

(*f*)—Encumbered estates of Chota Nagpore taken in charge under Act VI (B.C.) of 1876.

Duties of Court of Wards.

The Court of Wards was originally established for the security of the Government revenue, but Government interference on this score is no longer necessary, and revenue officers who now take charge of these estates make it their principal business to act the part of good and prudent landlords, to extricate the estate from any difficulties into which it may have fallen, to employ surplus income in improving the estate and the condition of the tenantry by judicious expenditure on protective embankments, irrigation channels, khals

and wells, tanks for the supply of good drinking water, the introduction of new crops, the clearance of jungle, and the purchase of agricultural implements. In regard to improvements to be undertaken, the Board have issued the following general directions.

It must be distinctly understood that wards' estates are not to be made fields for experiments, nor is their surplus income to be applied to any purposes of which the results are uncertain. Managers, therefore, should not make use of their position to carry on merely experimental farming, but should act as an enlightened and prudent landowner would act in respect of his own property, by utilizing the results of science, and adopting any well-tested and clearly demonstrated improvement, either by works for adding to the permanent value of the estate, or by the adoption of improved methods of farming. When, therefore, any improvement in the method of cultivating or preparing any staple crop, or of rearing cattle, or in the construction of implements, has been proved to be successful, it may, without objection, be introduced to the people and popularized by means of its adoption on wards' estates, but it would obviously be unjustifiable to impose upon such estates the cost and risk of introducing agricultural improvements into the country. As a rule, no experiments should be attempted the success of which may not reasonably be expected. At the same time the Court of Wards will be careful to see that the surplus proceeds of wards' estates are not unnecessarily hoarded in any case in which (subject to the conditions above described) they can be more usefully employed in the improvement and development of the resources of the estate.

Court of Ward's Fund.

In order to meet the charge for establishments employed in Government offices for the performance of work connected with wards' estates, contributions are levied from the estates under management. So far back as 1828-29, the "Court of Wards' Fund" was opened to exhibit charges incurred in the Board's office on account of such estates. In 1830-31, charges on the same account incurred by Commissioners and Collectors, and in 1856 advances on account of the Wards' Institution, were debited to this fund, the actual amount expended on all the above accounts being met by recoveries levied rateably on the estates under management. In May 1851, a similar account was opened for "charges on attached estates." In 1863, the Board, on looking into the matter, found that the contribution was levied on different principles in different districts and divisions, some Collectors charging a percentage on the sudder jumma, some on the mofussil jumma, and others on the net profits; while some estates paid nothing at all.

With a view to secure uniformity of practice, various proposals were discussed, and under the orders of Government it was finally decided, in 1865, that, instead of realizing from time to time the precise sums expended on account of each estate, a fixed rate should be levied on the mofussil rent-roll of each to meet the cost of establishments employed in conducting the business of the Court of Wards and of all attached estates. The rate, the levy of which has since been recognized by section 17, Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, was graduated according to the rent-roll. A Litigation fund was opened in 1874, to meet the expenses contingent on filing appeals in wards' cases.

The services of the Board of Revenue, and of the Commissioners and Collectors, to whose supervision the improvements to the estates are mainly due, are given without any cost to the estates under management. A question was raised by the Secretary of State, in 1878, whether, in addition to the rates levied on account of establishment, a contribution should not be imposed for the services rendered by the various officers and departments of Government in superintending the administration of wards' and attached estates. There was much difference of opinion on the subject. The Government of Bengal considered that the services which the Board and the local revenue officers give to the wards' estates are not such as the wards should be required to pay for, and that the employment of the revenue officers on wards' work is really of as much value to the Government in its results, and to the officers themselves in the training which it affords, as it is to the wards' estates. Eventually this view prevailed, and it was decided that the existing system should remain unaltered.

By the passing of Act IX of 1875, which came into force on the 2nd June last, the age for the attainment of majority in the case of minors under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, or under the tutelage of courts of justice, was fixed at 21 years.

Changes in the law.

A new Court of Wards Act IX came into force in 1879. The most marked changes introduced by it are the following. Under section 5, the Board of Revenue is now the Court of Wards for the whole province. Hitherto each Commissioner was the Court of Wards for the districts of his division. Under section 10, when a Civil Court has occasion to make provision for the charge and person of a minor under Act XL of 1858, or of a lunatic under Act XXXV of 1858, it can apply to the Court of Wards, which is empowered to undertake or to reject such charge at its discretion. Formerly, under similar circumstances, the Civil Court addressed an order to the Collector, not the Court of Wards, and he had no option but to obey it. Under section 12, the Court can at any time withdraw from the charge of any estate of which it has undertaken the management at the request of a Civil Court. Formerly, no such power was vested in the Collector. Under section 18, there now is nothing to prevent the Court of Wards from giving leases extending beyond the period of a ward's minority. This is an important change, as the granting of patni leases on receipt of a premium is sometimes the best means of clearing off the liabilities of an encumbered estate. Under section 49, the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor is necessary before any amount exceeding 10 per cent. of the surplus proceeds of any estate can be expended on the improvement of a ward's estate, or otherwise for his benefit.

Act IX (B.C.) of 1879 was amended by Act III (B.C.) of 1881. The primary object of the latter enactment was to admit of the payment of pensions being debitable to the wards' rate, but opportunity was taken to amend the law in other particulars. The law regarding the exemption from sale of an estate, or share or part of an estate, under the Court of Wards, was re-enacted with important modifications, and provision has been made for the recovery of arrears of revenue due at the time when an estate ceases to be under charge of the Court. It is also enacted that if the Court of Wards has certified in writing, with the reason therefor, that the interests of the ward require a sale of his property, an estate may be sold for arrears of revenue which have accrued under the Court's management. The former provisions regarding the application of moneys received by the manager, and the relative priority of claims to payment, have been considered and expanded in the new law. Power is given to impose a penalty on a farmer neglecting to furnish accounts, &c. Interest on rent and costs incurred in obtaining and executing a certificate are made realizable by the same process as an arrear of rent. The new law concludes with a provision for the recovery of expenses incurred on account of property in charge of the Court, after such property has passed out of the Court's management.

Under section 7 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 all arrears of rent on account of property under the Court of Wards' charge can be recovered by the certificate procedure.

Survey and record of rights.

The orders of the Secretary of State, in 1880-81, drew attention to the fact that while it is one of the first duties of a manager to adjust the accounts of his estate and to free it from fictitious demands, it is still more important that he should carefully revise the rent-roll of his estate, raising rents which are clearly inadequate, but not hesitating to reduce those which are excessive. His aim in fact should be to fix fair and uniform rates. The difficulty of systematically giving effect to these general principles is, however, admitted by the Government of India, and it was suggested that the best way of doing so would be by setting on foot a systemetic field survey conjoined with the preparation of a record of rights in all estates in which this is possible. The proposal had already been anticipated in the case of many estates, as for example, the Chota Nagpore estate, and other estates in that division, the Durbhunga property, the Kanika estate in Cuttack, and the Chanchal and Chaklajat estates. It is not always easy to find estates which fulfil the necessary conditions before a survey and record of rights can be undertaken. What is required

is an estate, or rather a number of estates, of considerable size and importance, which can afford the expense, and are in a solvent state, which are likely to remain for a sufficient number of years under the Court, to enable the proceedings to be completed before the release of the estate; which are not let out on permanent leases, and which are in the sole possession of the disqualified proprietor. It is not often that an estate under the Court of Wards complies with all these conditions, and where they do not exist, it is hardly possible to attempt a survey and record of rights. Proposals, however, have been sanctioned for the survey and record of rights in nine estates, and the survey of others is under consideration.

Education.

Besides controlling the management of the ward's property, the Board are required to exercise a close supervision over his education. Until recently, some of the wealthier wards were educated at the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, but in 1881 it was decided to abolish the institute, in view of the improvement that had taken place of late years in the various aided and zillah schools. The wards now mostly attend these schools in the neighbourhood of their homes.

The schools which have been chosen for the wards to attend are unexceptionable, and there is nothing in the reports of local officers which shows that the education of the wards is neglected, either in school-hours by the class-masters, or by the private tutors at home; but the fact remains that the scholastic attainments of the wards generally compare unfavourably with those of average boys of their age. The reasons of this are not far to seek. It frequently happens that a ward is sent to a public school for the first time at a much later age than that at which a boy who has to make his way in the world by his own exertions usually begins his education. The influences around him at his home are not such as to develope a taste for study or any work requiring constant and regular application. The house attendants and zemindari amlah combine to pamper and flatter him, and to keep him in ignorance, and even in vice; for it is unfortunately sometimes their interest that when he grows up, instead of being a well-educated and accomplished gentleman, able to manage his own affairs, and to look after the intricate and difficult questions of zemindari business, he should become an inert and listless master, satisfied to leave the affairs of his household and property entirely in the hands of his dependent advisers. With these opposing influences at work, school-masters and tutors have to contend with serious difficulties in promoting the education of the boys and youths in their charge, to whom there is generally lacking a proper incentive to study; and every reasonable allowance should therefore be made in estimating the results of the present system of education provided for wards. The practice now is to place the ward in the manager's office during the last year or two of his minority, and the manager is instructed to afford him every facility for acquiring a practical knowledge of business and an insight into the affairs of the estate; and sometimes the minors are deputed to the mofussil to make local enquiries on the estate, and are especially invited to give their opinion on questions affecting the management, for the information of the Collector and higher revenue authorities. Of the advantages of this system there can be no question, and it may to some extent supply what is wanting in the educational training which the wards receive at school.

Brief account of certain important estates lately released from the Court's management. The Durbhunga Raj.

The Durbhunga Raj is the largest property which has, for many years past, been under the charge of the Court of Wards. When the Court took charge in 1860, its condition seemed almost hopelessly bad. The gross annual rental was nominally Rs. 16,39,357, and the Government revenue only Rs. 4,07,484. But the management had for years been left entirely in the hands of underlings. All the villages were leased to farmers, most of them relatives of the Raj servants, who had got their leases on favourable terms. Others were outsiders, men of straw, who had nominally undertaken to pay rents far above the value of the lands, and who made what they could by rack-renting the ryots and levying illegal cesses, without attempting to satisfy the Raj demand. Security for payment was never taken from the farmers. Pottahs and kabuliyats were seldom interchanged. The correct rental of the villages was nowhere recorded. Putwaris' papers were seldom forthcoming. The outstanding

arrears of rent, at first unknown, proved to amount to Rs. 56,44,972. There were other debts due to the estate, aggregating Rs. 3,37,775. The debts alleged to be due by the Maharajah to creditors amounted to a crore of rupees, of which the Court of Wards was compelled to admit Rs. 71,88,427. The estates were destitute of roads and bridges. The palace was neglected and in ruins; its courtyards quagmires; its environs a hopeless waste of jungle, pools, and filth. Notoriously all the epidemics of the town took their rise in the Rajbaree. There were no refuges for the sick; no resting-places for travellers; not a school in the whole estate. No productive works of any kind had anywhere been attempted.

On the surrender of the estate to the Maharajah, in 1879, all this had been changed. The rent-roll had been re-adjusted; and although reductions of rental had been made, amounting to Rs. 5,92,323, the gross rental (including that of a few small properties purchased) was Rs. 21,61,885. The outstanding arrears of rent due to the estate were Rs. 18,51,397 (less than a year's demand), of which Rs. 14,51,664 were good and in process of realization. All debts had been paid off long before. There was a cash balance in hand of Rs. 2,75,733, besides Government securities of the value of Rs. 38,54,500. Over 150 miles of road had been constructed and bridged (in many places with screw-pile viaducts). Upwards of 20,000 trees had been planted along their sides. Feeder and village roads had been made and improved. In Khurrukpore, extensive irrigation works, securing that property against famine, had been made and opened. A large bazar had been built at Durbhunga, including a handsome public serai. The old palace was considerably improved and was made the centre of a pretty garden some 50 acres in extent. In lieu of the ruinous system of farming leases, the whole estate had been brought under direct management. Collections were made without friction or difficulty. The outlying zerat lands had been equitably settled with indigo planters, while those in the vicinity of villages had been reserved for the ryots, thus putting an end to the constant disputes between the factories and the cultivators. Hundreds of small embankments, water-channels, tanks, and wells had been constructed from advances made without interest to the tenants. Complete surveys had been made of the greater part of the property, and a considerable area had been resettled to the advantage both of the estate and of the cultivators. Twenty vernacular schools had been established by the Raj, educating 1,000 children; aid being at the same time given to other educational institutions not belonging to the estate. Three admirable hospitals were kept up for the use of the tenantry, while assistance was also afforded to six charitable dispensaries in various places near. Above all, both the Maharajah and his brother had received a thorough English education, were proficient in manly exercises, and free from the vices which are too often the ruin of native magnates. The Maharajah had been trained to manage his own affairs, and to take a lively interest in the welfare of his people, while his brother had been deemed fit for appointment to the civil service of the province, in which he is now an Assistant Magistrate.

During the incumbency of the Court of Wards, the aggregate demand of rent due to the estate amounted to Rs. 4,26,79,578. Of this, Rs. 3,54,66,458, or 83 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 55,39,610 remitted. The total receipts from all sources during the management were Rs. 4,84,50,669, and the total disbursements Rs. 4,80,86,228, of which Rs. 32,90,934, or only 6 per cent. of the receipts represents the cost of management. Rs. 80,41,113 were expended in payment of Government revenue, and Rs. 31,98,000, or 6 per cent. of the receipts in the allowances of the family, including social and religious ceremonies. The collection of rent was on several occasions during the management seriously affected by drought and scarcity. These calamities serve to explain the heavy remissions of rent shown in the accounts. The total expenditure on public works from first to last was Rs. 54,92,245.

Goberdanga, Naldanga, and Chakdighi estates.

Among other important estates, of which the Court has had charge in recent years, may be mentioned the Goberdanga, the Naldanga, and Chakdighi estates. The Goberdanga estate in the 24-Pergunnahs was released during 1879-80, after being ten years in charge of the Court. During that period Rs. 15,96,963 were realized out of a total rent demand of Rs. 18,16,335;

Rs. 1,21,831 were remitted; and Rs. 1,06,541, or less than a year's demand, left realizable. The expenses of management were only 6 per cent. on the rental. A lakh of rupees of debt was paid off. The wards were well educated. Rupees 66,606 were spent in improving the property; Rs. 40,000 on the dwelling houses; and eventually the estate was made over free from all encumbrances, with Rs. 53,834 surplus assets. Similarly, the Naldanga estate in Jessore was released in the same year after being ten years in charge. During that period out of a total rent demand of Rs. 11,99,751, Rs. 10,50,701 were realized. Debt to the amount of Rs. 70,348 was paid off. The proprietor was educated at the Ward's Institution, and to him the property was made over with promissory notes to the value of Rs. 2,46,700, and a cash balance of Rs. 27,886. In both these estates the Court of Wards' management was highly successful. The Chakdighi estate in Burdwan was released in 1880-81. During the six years it was under the Court of Wards the total rent demand was Rs. 11,82,371, of which Rs. 1,23,681 were remitted, leaving a net demand of Rs. 10,58,690. Of this, Rs. 9,54,550 were realized. The total receipts from all sources were Rs. 13,49,339, and the disbursements amounted to Rs. 13,31,365. The cash balance was Rs. 17,974, which was made over to the proprietor with Government securities to the value of Rs. 3,50,000. A heavy suit, in which the ward's whole interest in the property was at stake, was decreed in favour of the estate. The ward himself was an inmate of the Wards' Institution, and was reported to take a very intelligent interest in the management of his valuable property, and to promise to be an excellent landlord.

Subordinate tenures.

At the permanent settlement Government, by abdicating its position as exclusive possessor of the soil, and contenting itself with a permanent rent-charge on the land, escaped thenceforward the labour and risks attendant upon detailed mofussil management. The zemindars of Bengal proper were not slow to follow the example set them, and immediately began to dispose of their zemindaries in a similar manner. Permanent under-tenures, known as patni tenures, were created in large numbers, and extensive tracts were leased out for long terms. By the year 1819, permanent alienations of the kind described had been so extensively effected, that they were formally legalized by Regulation VIII of that year, and means were afforded to the zemindar of recovering arrears of rent from his patnidars, almost identical with those by which the demands of Government were enforced against himself. The practice of granting such under-tenures has steadily continued, until at the present day, with the patni and subordinate tenures in Bengal proper and the farming system of Behar, but a small proportion of the whole permanently-settled area remains in the direct possession of the zemindars. In these alienations the zemindars have made far better terms for themselves than the Government was able to make for itself in 1793. It has rarely happened that a patni, or even a lease for a term of years, has been given otherwise than on payment of a bonus, which has discounted the contingency of many years' increased rents. It is a system by which, in its adoption by the zemindars, their posterity suffers, because it is clear that if the bonus were not exacted, a higher rental could be permanently obtained from the land. This consideration has not, however, had much practical weight with the landholders. And if a gradual accession to the wealth and influence of subproprietors be a desirable thing in the interest of the community, the action of the landholding class is not in this instance a subject for regret.

The process of subinfeudation described above has not terminated with the patnidars and izaradars. Lower gradations of sub-tenures under them, called dar-patnies and dar-izaras, and even further subordinate tenures, have been created in great numbers, and not infrequently, especially where particular lands are required for the growth of special crops, such as indigo, superior holders have taken under-tenures from their own tenants. These tenures and under-tenures often comprise defined tracts of land; but a common practice has been to sublet certain aliquot shares of the whole superior tenure, the consequence of which is that the tenants in any particular village of an estate now very usually pay their rents to two, or many more than two, different masters, so many annas in the rupee to each. It must be added that in many cases

where an estate or tenure has been sublet, the lessor has reserved certain portions, generally those immediately contiguous to his residence, in his own possession. These he may cultivate by keeping ryots upon them, or, especially if he be a European indigo-planter, by hired labour.

All the under-tenures in Bengal have not, however, been created since the permanent settlement in the manner above described. Dependent taluks, ganties, howalas, and other similar fixed and transferable under-tenures existed before the settlement. Their permanent character was practically recognized at the time of the settlement and has, at any rate since that period, been confirmed by lapse of time.

In addition to all these tenures, the country is dotted over with small plots of land held revenue-free, the large majority of them having been granted by former Governments, or zemindars under those Governments as religious endowments—grants which have since been recognized and confirmed by the English Government.

The imperfection of the arrangements for securing a complete record of rights in tenures has been already noticed. On this subject the Rent Commission have thus written:—

"The registration of transfers of tenures and under-tenures in the *sarrishta* of the superior landlord is a subject which has on more than one occasion received the attention of the Legislature. Since the earliest times, a record has been kept in the collectorate of the transfers of revenue-paying estates, in order that Government might be apprised as to who is the person for the time being liable to pay the revenue. When *patni* tenures were created, their incidents were in many respects assimilated to those of revenue-paying estates. We may take, for example, the liability to sale for arrears, the avoidance of incumbrances by such a sale, and further (which is pertinent to our present subject) the registration of transfers. The proprietor was required, upon a fee being paid and security being given, to register all transfers and otherwise to give effect to them by discharging the transferrer from personal responsibility, and accepting the engagements of the transferee. Act X of 1859 required all dependent *talukdars* and other persons possessing a permanent transferable interest in land, intermediate between the zemindar and the cultivators, to register in the *sarrishta* of the zemindar or superior tenant, to whom the rents of their *taluks* or tenures were payable, all transfers of such *taluks* or tenures, or portions of them by sale, gift, or otherwise, as well as all successions thereto, and divisions among heirs in cases of inheritance. The zemindar or superior tenant was further required to admit to registry and otherwise give effect to all such transfers when made in good faith, and all such successions and divisions, and, if he refused to do so, an application could be made to the Collector, who was empowered to inquire, and, if he saw fit, make an order for registration. Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869 reproduced so much of these provisions as required the tenant on the one hand to register, and the landlord on the other hand to admit to registry; it omitted any provision for compelling the landlord to admit to registry, no doubt because it was thought unnecessary to make any such express provision, when the cognizance of all cases arising out of the relation of landlord and tenant was transferred from the revenue to the civil courts. The right being declared, the civil court could afford a remedy.

Registration of transfers of tenures and under-tenures.

When a *patni* tenure was sold in execution of a decree, and the purchaser did not within one month register his purchase, the *zemindar* was empowered to send a *sazawal* and attach the tenure; and so also, if a purchaser at a sale for arrears of rent failed for one month to furnish security when required by the *zemindar*. In other cases, however, the landlord had no means of compelling the transferree to register; and non-registration in the case of private transfers soon became usual. Two causes contributed to this: *First*, the landlord was by law entitled to a fee upon registration of the transfer of a *patni* tenure; and the payment of such a fee was customary in the case of other tenures and under-tenures. The payment of this fee was avoided by not registering the transfer. *Secondly*, the habit of holding land *benami* was facilitated by secret private transfers. Persons unacquainted with the customs of this country may ask how the transfer could be kept secret when the transferree has to pay the rent. The answer is to be found in a practice very prevelant in this country: rent is ordinarily received from any one who brings it, but the receipt is granted in the name of the person whose name stands in the landlord's books. Thus, a receipt may be given in the name of a man who died forty years ago, the payment being stated therein to be made *marfat, guzrat, i.e.*, by or through the person who actually brought the money. This practice, which appears to us to be a very mischievous one, constantly leads to litigation when a balance of rent remains unpaid after the sale of the tenure, or when, for other purposes it is necessary to ascertain the real owner of the tenure."

In fact, there is no complete register of tenures and no system of compulsory registration of them, and even in estates the property of Government it is difficult to secure registration in the office of the manager. The

draft Tenancy Bill now under the consideration of Government in the Legislative Department proposes to remedy this by establishing a complete system of registration.

Rent of under-tenures.

The general provisions of the Regulations of 1793 were in favour of the tenant. The theory of the permanent settlement was to give to all under-holders, down to the ryots, the same security of tenure as against the zemindars which the zemindar had as against the Government. Sub-holders of taluks and other divisions under the zemindars were recognized and protected in their holdings, subject to the payment of the established dues. As respects the ryots, the main provisions were these: all extra cesses and exactions were abolished, and the zemindars were required to specify in writing the original rent payable by each ryot at the pergunnah at established rates. If any dispute arose regarding the rates to be so entered, the question was to be "determined in the civil court of the zillah in which the lands were situated, according to the rates established in the pergunnah for lands of the same description and quality as those respecting which the dispute arose." It was further provided that no zemindar should have power to cancel the leases except on the ground that they had been obtained by collusion at rates below the established rates and that the resident ryots should always be entitled to renewed pottahs at these rates. In fact, fixity of tenure, and perhaps also fixity of rent-rates, were intended to be secured to the ryots by law. It has already been pointed out that provision was made for canoongoes and patwaris, one object of whose appointment was declared to be "to prevent oppression of the persons paying rent." On behalf of the ryots it was a record of rights only that was wanting. The status that was designed for the tenantry was, however, much impaired, and in great part destroyed by the great powers subsequently given to the zemindars under the old *huftum* (seventh) and *punjum* (fifth) regulations with a view to enable them to realize their rents. Under the *huftum* process (Regulation VII of 1799), the person of the ryot could be seized in default; under the *punjum* process (Regulation V of 1812) his property could be distrained, and in either case the proceedings commenced by what has been described as a strong presumption, equivalent to a knock-down blow, against the ryot. Although the rights of the ryot were not defined in the Regulations of 1793, the power of ascertaining and settling them was reserved, and it seems clear that to the ryots belonged the right to have the proportion of the produce payable by them determined by Government. Between 1793 and 1859 surveys and settlements took place, but no record was made of rights in the soil. To remedy this state of things the whole rent law was remodelled by Act X of 1859. By this law the cultivators were divided into four classes:—

(1) Those who had held their lands at fixed rates of rent since the time of the permanent settlement.
(2) Those whose rent had not been changed for twenty years.
(3) Those who had held for twelve years.
(4) Those who had held for less than twelve years.

Act X of 1859.

The Act provided that the rent of the first class of tenants should not be raised at all; that the cultivators of the second class should be presumed to have held since the permanent settlement, unless the contrary was proved; on the third class it conferred a right of occupancy, under which the rent could only be enhanced for certain specified reasons, and by a certain procedure; while to the fourth class the Act gave no vested rights, but left them (unless they were protected by local custom) in the position of mere tenants-at-will. The Act also abolished the zemindars' power to compel the attendance of ryots against their will, amended the law of distraint, made provision for the interchange of pottahs and kabuliyats between landlord and tenant, the delivery of receipts for rent by the former, and the registration of transfers of tenures, and afforded the remedy of a summary process for the settlement of disputes about rent. Rent suits were at first tried in revenue courts, but were in 1869 transferred to the civil courts. The experience of twenty years having shown that the provisions of the Act were inadequate to accomplish the objects for which it was framed, the Government issued a Commission in 1879

to inquire into the matter. The Commission prepared a report and a draft Bill, which has formed the basis of the Bengal Tenancy Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Government of India. The principal changes proposed in the Bill are the following. The present ryots at fixed rates are converted into tenure-holders. The third class of cultivators, who have held for twelve years, will have their privileges increased. The acquisition of such a right will depend not, as heretofore, upon the holding of one and the same plot of land for twelve years, but, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, on the holding of any ryoti land (whether the same or not it does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of twelve years before or after the passing of the Act. The incidents attaching to the occupancy right are declared to include the power of transfer by sale, gift, or inheritance. It is further provided, in connection with the question of enhancement of rent, that if the increase has been effected wholly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord, he shall be entitled to the whole benefit of it; that, if it has been effected partly by the agency or at the expense of the landlord and partly by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, the benefit shall be divided between them in such shares as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the court thinks fair and equitable; and that, if it is not proved that the increase has been effected by the agency or at the expense either of the landlord or of the tenant, each of them shall be entitled to one-half the benefit. The position of non-occupancy ryots will also be improved: they will not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction; and the acquisition by them of the improved status of settled ryots will in every reasonable way be promoted. The landlord, if he proposes an enhancement of rent to which the ryot does not agree, will not be able to eject him without awarding him compensation for disturbance. Such are some of the main provisions of the Tenancy Bill which is now under discussion.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

In Assam and Cachar, in the Himalayan slopes to the north of Bengal, in the Terai at the foot of the Himalayas, on the uplands behind Chittagong, and in the Sunderbuns or jungle tract between the cultivated districts of the Gangetic delta and the Bay of Bengal, there are large uncultivated wastes which belong to Government. So far as they are not to a small extent occupied by aboriginal tribes and scattered settlers, these lands have in past years been leased and sold and granted to settlers in one of two methods, viz., either in accordance with the sale rules, known as the fee-simple, or Lord Canning's rules of 1861, or in accordance with the practice sanctioned by Government, which allowed Collectors of certain districts a discretion in giving cultivation leases of certain waste lands.

Waste lands.

Lord Canning's minute of the 17th October 1861 laid down three main principles on which grants of waste lands were to be made in future. These were *first*, that "in any case of application for such lands they shall be granted in perpetuity as a heritable and transferable property, subject to no enhancement of land revenue assessment;" *second*, that "all prospective land revenue will be redeemable at the grantee's option by a payment in full when the grant is made, or, at the grantee's option a sum may be paid as earnest at the rate of 10 per cent., leaving the unpaid portion of the price of the grant, which will then be under hypothecation until the price is paid in full;" and *third*, that "there shall be no condition obliging the grantee to cultivate or clear any specific portion after grant within any specific time." The minimum price for the fee-simple was fixed at Rs. 2-8 per acre, so that by paying 10 per cent. of this, or four annas per acre, a title was obtained. Moreover, many large tracts were obtained by speculation in anticipation of measurement for a merely nominal payment. A despatch from the Secretary of State subsequently required in addition to these provisions that grants should be surveyed before sale, and that all sales should be by auction to the highest bidders above a fixed upset price.

In granting waste lands under the above rules, some abuses were unfortunately allowed to occur. There was a great rush upon tea-planting; speculators bought upon credit Government wastes wherever they could

get them, and Government officers were so far carried away by the mania, that they relaxed the rules as to surveying wastes before they were sold, and in other particulars. It followed that large areas of waste were sold to jobbers, who transferred them at a profit, or threw them up if they could not transfer them; while in many cases cultivated lands not regularly settled were sold as "Government waste lands" over the heads of the occupiers. In other cases, lands beyond the British border, in others again valuable forest lands, were sold under the waste land rules. Before Sir George Campbell came to Bengal attention had been directed to this matter, and, in Chittagong especially, mistakes had been recognized. There had in more than one instance been risk of grave disturbance with frontier tribes on account of ill-judged sales of waste land in the occupation of border people. To prevent complications, the Lieutenant-Governor published *ad interim* rules, which received sanction, and orders were passed that no more land should be sold revenue-free in perpetuity without the previous sanction of the Government of India, except such small plots, not exceeding 10 acres in extent, as might be required for buildings or gardens.

In 1874, revised rules for the sale of waste lands were issued, superseding all previcus rules for the sale and lease of waste lands within the Lower Provinces. The formation of the Chief Commissionership of Assam had, by that time, withdrawn the districts in which the chief transactions in waste lands used to occur from the control of the Bengal Government, and, in the districts left to the Lower Provinces in which there are waste lands, these sale rules remained inoperative, the terms having failed to attract applicants, and eventually in May 1879 the sale rules were withdrawn, and the only rules now in force in Bengal are those under which waste lands are leased for certain terms of years.

Waste lands capable of being leased exist in the Sunderbuns, the Western Dooars of Julpigori, Darjeeling, Chittagong, the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, in Palamow in Lohardugga, and, to a very small extent, in Shahabad. The tea lease-rules for the Dooars, of 1875, were at first extended to Palamow, but were found inapplicable, and applications for waste land there require to be dealt with on their own merits. For the other districts there are different sets of rules. It may be here observed that one feature in the Sunderbuns and Chittagong is that the leases are sold by auction.

There are two classes of lease rules—

1.—Those for large capitalists wishing to grow special crops, as tea, coffee, or cinchona.

2.—Those for small capitalists for ordinary cultivation.

Julpigori and Darjeeling.

The main features of the rules of the first class, as applicable to Julpigori and Darjeeling, published on 10th October 1878, are the following:—

Declared forest reserves and land having valuable timber in compact blocks, lands in which other rights exist, lands lying within 60 feet from the centre of any public road, and lands expressly exempted by Government, are not to be granted. Each lot must be compact, and not contain more than 800 acres. Inquiry and survey at the expense of the applicant must ordinarily precede the grant of a lease. A preliminary five years lease is granted rent-free for the first year, and at progressive rents for the rest of the term. The rights conveyed are heritable and transferable, provided that the whole lot is transferred, that clearance conditions are observed, that the transfer is registered, and a registration fee paid. The right of Government to minerals and quarries, and to payment for valuable trees on the grant, and the right of the public to fisheries, and a right of way along the banks of navigable streams are reserved, while provision is made for the construction and maintenance of proper boundary-marks, the presence of the lessee himself, or of a resident manager on the grant, and for acquisition by Government of any land required for public purposes free of cost, except by proportionate reduction in the rent and by the payment of the value of any improvements in the land taken up. If, after inspection during the term of the preliminary lease, 15 per cent. of the total area shall have been brought under cultivation, the lessee is entitled to renewal for a term of years,

and to similar renewals in perpetuity, provided that Government may fix the rent on certain specified conditions on each renewal; that the renewed lease be heritable and transferable in so far that only the whole may be transferred, and that only with the consent of Government; and that all the other conditions of the preliminary lease hold good. Failure to comply with any of the conditions renders the lessee liable to forfeit his lease; and failure to apply for a renewal before the expiration of his preliminary lease reduces him, if he is allowed to continue, to the status of a tenant-at-will till other arrangements are made. Grantees can club or amalgamate their grants by transfers, duly registered, on payment of the prescribed fee.

The second class of rules for small capitalists, as applicable to the Dooars, published on the 23rd June 1879, corresponds in the main with the rules for the grant of leases for tea cultivation. The differences are briefly these: Ordinarily the lot must not be less than ten acres or contain more than 200 acres. The survey fee is to be three annas an acre, and no further sum will be demanded nor any refund made; while in the case of tea leases the fee is fixed at one rupee an acre and the applicant is entitled to a refund of any surplus, or, if the expenses exceed the deposit, has to make good the deficiency. Renewal of the preliminary lease is conditional on one-half of the total area held being occupied by homesteads, or cultivated or left fallow, according to good husbandry, or otherwise fairly turned to account for agricultural purposes. The periods of renewals are to be conterminous with the period of settlement of the district, current at the time of renewal. Sub-infeudation in the first degree only is allowable. The sub-tenant is, however, to have from the lessee the same promise of renewal as the lessee himself has from Government, and the sub-tenant's rent is to be determined by the Deputy Commissioner. Rates of rent on renewal of lease have been fixed both in the case of tea leases and of leases of arable lands. Where half the area of the grant of the arable land has not been brought under cultivation the renewed lease shall ordinarily include an area of waste land equal to the extent of land brought under cultivation during the currency of the preliminary lease, but in such cases the Deputy Commissioner has the power, under certain restrictions, of refusing renewal altogether, or of allowing it on special conditions. Each description of land, tea, bastoo, rupit, &c., is charged at the rate fixed in the pergunnah wherein it is situated. In the case of tea leases in the hills of the Darjeeling district, an all round rate of one rupee an acre is imposed on renewal of the lease, subsequent to the expiration of the preliminary lease.

Grants under these rules are heritable, but not transferable during the term of preliminary lease. It has been the local custom not to allow tea to be cultivated on land leased under these rules; but there seems to be no reason for such a restriction.

Darjeeling.

For small capitalists it has been decided that no rules are necessary for Darjeeling.

In consequence of a readjustment of the boundary between Darjeeling and Julpigoree, the issue of orders which have indirectly affected the rules, and the grant of certain concessions on the part of Government, such as extending the term for renewed leases, reducing the fee to be charged on transfers, and permitting partial transfers, the tea lease rules of 1878 are under revision; and it is at the same time proposed to revise the Dooar arable land lease rules of 1875.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

A set of rules for the grant of leases for tea cultivation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, based on the tea lease rules for Julpigoree and Darjeeling, was published by Government on the 30th June 1879. No charge is made for trees on tea grants, though the right is reserved to levy tolls on forest produce exported either by land or water.

Chittagong Regulation District.

There are no rules for leases to large capitalists in this district. Government is averse to granting waste lands in Chittagong proper for any other purpose than ordinary native cultivation. Here and there there may be large tracts of waste land better fitted for the cultivation of tea than for anything else, and a special grant may be made of such blocks, if necessary, on special terms.

For small capitalists, the waste lands are broken up into compact blocks of 50 acres each, and the lease of each lot sold by public competition. There is no restriction as to the kind of crops that may be grown.

The whole of the waste lands are not thrown open at once for sale, but the leases of the surplus waste-land blocks in one village at a time are put up to auction on a given day on the established terms.

The leases are heritable and transferable. The rates are fixed with reference to the quality of the land. A measurement and assessment after 10 years, and another after 15 years is provided for; and in the case of lands exposed to salt-water inundation, and requiring the protection of embankments, a larger area than 50 acres, up to a maximum of 200 for a single applicant, or 50 acres each to several applicants jointly, may be granted. The other provisions generally follow the rules for the grant of tea leases in Julpigoree and Darjeeling.

Sunderbuns.

The Sunderbuns lease rules of 1853 were virtually superseded by the several sets of sale rules issued since 1862; but as these latter proved inoperative, transactions used now and again to take place under the rules of 1853. A revised set of lease rules for large capitalists was published in 1879.

These differ from the rules of 1853 in providing a rent-free period of only 10 years, and in laying down only one clearance condition, viz., that one-eighth of the entire grant should be rendered fit for cultivation at the end of the fifth year. This condition may be enforced either by forfeiture of the grant or by the issue of a fresh lease, omitting the remainder of the rent-free period, and requiring payment of rent at enhanced rates during the term of grant. The rules also provide for gradually increasing rates of assessment after the expiration of the rent-free period, and varying rates within different tracts according to the rent-paying capabilities of the land. It is further provided that there shall be constantly recurring renewals of the lease on resettlement. The term of the original lease is fixed at 40 years, and resettlements are to be made after periods of 30 years; maximum rates being laid down for each resettlement.

The limits within which lands may be held for leasing are fixed in consultation with the Forest Department. An accurate definition of boundaries is provided for. The maximum area of grants is restricted to 5,000 bighas, the minimum being 200. Cultivation must not be scattered all over the area of the land, but proceed regularly through the blocks; and leases are to be sold at an upset price when there is only one applicant and to the highest bidder when there are more than one.

The leases confer an occupancy right hereditary and transferable. Survey fees are payable by the applicant at the rate of four annas an acre, as also a deposit of Rs. 16 for notices to objectors. Refunds and adjustments of fees deposited are permitted. Rights of way and water and other easements are reserved. The right of using all streams in any way navigable, and the use of a tow-path not less than 25 feet wide on each side of such stream are also reserved to the public; while Government reserves to itself the right to all minerals in the land, together with rights of way and other reasonable facilities for working, getting, and carrying away such minerals. No charge is made for timber on the land at the time it is leased, nor for any cut or burnt to effect clearances or used on the land; but a duty is levied on any exported for sale.

Amalnamahs for plots of land below 200 bighas are given to small settlers, guaranteeing them a formal lease for 30 years if the lands are brought under cultivation within two years. The 30 years' lease allows a rent-free term of two years, with progressive rates of rent on the cultivated area, fixed with reference to rates paid in the neighbourhood by ryots to landholders for similar lands.

If available, an area of unreclaimed land equal to the cultivated area is included in the lease, and in addition, the lessee can bring under cultivation any quantity of land adjoining his holding which he may find *bonâ fide* unoccupied. The holding is liable to measurement every five years, and all cultivated land in excess of the area originally assessed can be assessed at the same rate. After 30 years renewed leases can be given for 30 years' periods, and rates of assessment can be adjusted at each renewal with reference to rates then prevailing in the neighbourhood. The tenure is heritable and transferable provided that notice of transfer is given to the Sunderbuns Commissioner within one month, and no holding is to be divided without his permission. No charge is made for wood and timber on the grant, nor for any

cut or burnt in making clearances, or used on the land; but a duty is levied on any exported for sale.

These rules are reported not to have worked well, as when the time comes to grant leases those who hold amalnamahs wish to be recognized as howaladars and refuse to take leases as ryots. It has been decided, therefore, to grant howaladari rights

SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF ORISSA.

Historical and geographical notice.

The province of Orissa presents peculiar features of land-tenure. Hemmed in between the mountains and the sea, the province of Orissa occupies the south-eastern sea-board of Bengal, and consists of a long belt of country, bounded on the north by the district of Midnapore, on the west by the hilly regions of the semi-independent tributary states, which separate it from Chota Nagpore and the Central Provinces, on the south-west by the Madras district of Ganjam, and on the south and east by the Bay of Bengal. Its western border is very irregular, but on the side facing the sea its configuration is quadrantal, only broken by the projections of Palmyras and False Point, the headlands which respectively guard the estuaries formed by the Byturnee and Mahanuddy rivers. For revenue purposes it is divided into three parts. The Byturnee forms the natural boundary between Balasore and Cuttack, the two northernmost divisions. Lower down flows the great river, the Mahanuddy, with its net-work of bifurcations and its vast volume of water brought down from the plains of Central India. Some of its great arms furnish the water-supply of the Poori district, the last of the three fiscal divisions of the province.

Orissa was conquered by the Mughals about the year 1580, and from that time the long strip of cultivated land which lies between the western mountain tracts and the sea-board marshes, and from which the conquerors derived their revenue, became known as the mughalbandi. The encircling tracts, in which the Orissa chiefs maintained a semi-independence, were called the Rajwara. The Mahrattas subsequently overran the province, and Orissa, as made over to the East India Company in 1765, was confined to the territory now occupied by the Midnapore district and a part of Hooghly. The rest of the province was recovered by the English from the Mahrattas in 1803.

The Mahrattas imposed on the Rajah of Khurda and all the "Khundaits," as the subordinate feudal chiefs were called, a quit-rent. This the native Government frequently had to levy at the point of the sword; and one result of the opposition raised to its payment was the complete subjection and assessment at full rates of the estates of nearly all the smaller Khundaits. These estates existed principally in the eastern Rajwara, and when the province was conquered by the British their number was fifty. They were assessed at full rates and reduced in all respects to the condition of ordinary landholders, though some of them retain to this day their old title of Khundait, and keep up small guards of retainers. The rights of the Rajah of Khurda, and of all the principal Khundaits to hold their estates at permanent quit-rents were recognized by our settlement officers and by Government. The remainder were left in the position of semi-independent tributary estates, and a superintendent was appointed to keep himself informed of their proceedings, levy the quit-rents due from them, and put a check upon any revival of their old turbulent and predatory habits. The engagements entered into by Government with the Khundaits of the independent and dependent estates were notified, and the principles upon which the mughalbandi was to be settled were affirmed by Regulation XII, 1805.

With reference to the large estates incorporated in British territory, it is sufficient to say that by sections 33 to 35 of the Regulation alluded to they were permanently settled at fixed rents. The arrangement was, however, immediately upset in respect to the most important of them, Khurda, the Rajah of which was dispossessed, and his lands resumed, for rebellion. Khurda has ever since been held under direct Government management, the Rajah receiving an annual pension of Rs. 25,600.

Settlement.

With the exception of these large estates, the permanent settlement was not extended to the remainder of the province. Sections 4 to 7, Regulation XII, 1805, confirmed, with certain

modifications, the terms of a proclamation which had been issued in September of the previous year by the Special Commissioners deputed to settle the province. A series of ten short temporary settlements followed the proclamation, the last of which expired in 1837. A 30 years' settlement was then concluded, which expiring in 1867, was renewed without alteration for a further period of 30 years, and is, therefore, now in force.

The settlement of 1838 was based upon a careful field measurement, and upon an investigation into the individual rights of each land-holder and under-tenant. It was a work of great labour, and occupied nearly eight years. The system was to settle the revenue payable by each of the old ryots and then to grant settlement to a superior landholder, who collected the revenue from them.

Khurda settlement.

Khurda comprises nearly half the district of Pooree. Until 1837 it was settled mehalwari on rough estimates, the persons admitted to engagement being the sarbarakars. In 1836, a regular ryotwari settlement was made after measurement and ascertainment of rates for different classes of soil. Each ryot received a lease, and the sarbarakars with whom the settlement was made were allowed a commission of about 20 per cent. on the collections, partly in cash and partly in land. They usually entered into a joint engagement for a tract of land. The settlement was for 20 years, but was renewed for a further like period after measurement of new cultivation. Under these settlements the value of land in Khurda greatly increased. Preparations for a revision of settlement began in 1875. A cadastral survey of the estate was undertaken by the Revenue Survey Department. A settlement party was also deputed to enquire into the assessment. Friction and misunderstanding arose between the two parties, which impeded the progress of the work. It was found that the settlement officer was competent to do the survey, and in 1879, Mr. Dampier, Senior Member of the Board, visited Orissa for the purpose of making more economical arrangements for the conduct of the operations, and at a conference held at Cuttack, it was settled that the settlement officer and his party were to do a portion of the cadastral work not yet taken up by the professional party, and the latter were for the future to confine themselves chiefly to the survey of the outer boundaries of villages.

The main work of settlement was nearly complete at the end of 1881. The settlement met with much opposition from the ryots, and matters were for some time brought to a dead-lock by the state of suspense pending disposal of the ryots' petition by Government. The Government have since reduced the land revenue demand from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the gross produce, and limited the period of settlement to 15 years, terminating in 1897.

The cost of the operations has been heavy, but the value of what has been secured must not be lost sight of. Over a thousand square miles of country a minute survey has been made, and the area has been mapped on scientific principles with a degree of accuracy which is amply sufficient for all revenue purposes. More than 40 years have elapsed since the last detailed settlement of the estate was made; and since then facilities of communication have opened out the resources of the country, and the average price of rice has been trebled.

The greater portion of the land in Orissa is temporarily settled, and the revenue demand has increased from Rs. 17,36,845 in 1872-73 to Rs. 19,23,911 in 1882-83. The increase is chiefly due to the settlement of the Khurda estate. The current settlement of the province will expire in 1897. The people are, on the whole, tolerably prosperous, and have wonderfully recovered from the devastation of the great famine of 1866, which resulted in many important measures for the amelioration of the province. The harbour at False Point has been surveyed and deepened, the channels have been buoyed, and a canal has been opened connecting the port with the interior of the country. Large sums have been spent on canals, roads, harbours, and other means of intercommunication and transport. These improvements have been followed by a remarkable expansion of the sea-borne trade of Orissa during the last ten years, the total value of the imports and exports having increased from 12 lakhs of rupees in 1872-73 to 119 lakhs in 1882-83.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENT.

Amount of temporarily-settled revenue.

What has been said hitherto regarding Bengal and Behar has had reference to their general character as permanently-settled provinces. A certain fraction, however, of the whole revenue of these provinces is derived from lands under temporary settlement. A settlement may be described as the ascertainment and recording of information relating to the agricultural condition of the soil. According to the earlier Regulations on the subject, it was the duty of the officer making or revising a settlement "to unite with the adjustment of the assessment, and the investigation of the extent and produce of the lands, the object of ascertaining and recording the fullest possible information in regard to landed tenures, the rights, interests, and privileges of the various classes of the agricultural community," and for this purpose his proceedings were to embrace "the formation of as accurate a record as possible of all local usages connected with landed tenures, as full as practicable a specification of all persons enjoying the possession and property of the soil, or vested with any heritable or transferable interest in the land or the rents of it, care being taken to distinguish the different modes of possession and property, and the real nature and extent of the interests held, more especially where several persons may hold interests in the same subject-matter of different kinds of degrees."

Section 9, Regulation VII of 1822.

These requirements of the law were never fully carried out, being found beyond the capacity of the agency available for their performance. A remedy was provided by Regulation IX of 1833, which, *inter alia*, repealed so much of Regulation VII of 1822 as prescribed that the amount of jama to be demanded from any mehal should be calculated on an ascertainment of the quantity and value of actual produce, or on a comparison between the cost of production and value of produce. The principle was then adopted that the only safe and practical foundation for the calculation of the public revenue was the rent *actually paid* by the several tenants, of whatever class or description, and that when it was found impossible to obtain this information in the estate under settlement, the rent paid for land of the same quality and under similar circumstances in the adjoining estates was the best criterion. Since these instructions were written, however, circumstances have changed, and owing to the rapid development of the country and the difficulty which besets the attempt to raise the rents which are paid by ryots, it is frequently found that neither the rents which are actually paid on the estate under settlement nor those paid in adjoining estates approach to what is fairly and equitably demandable under existing circumstances. In such cases the rents to be recorded as demandable in the settlement proceedings cannot be determined by comparison with the rents actually paid.

In 1837 it was directed that the assessment should be according to the value and capabilities of the land and not according to the crops produced. In Lower Bengal, the lands being for the most part permanently settled, the rules duly apply to resumed rent-free lands, estates purchased on account of or escheated or forfeited to Government, islands thrown up in the middle of navigable rivers, alluvion accretions, and to resettlements of temporarily-settled estates, the property of private individuals.

The number of these estates and the revenue demand from them stood as follows at the end of 1882-83 :—

Division.	Number of estates	Revenue demand.
		Rs.
Orissa	5,606	13,73,344
Burdwan	142	5,78,500
Presidency	544	2,24,239
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	124	39,213
Dacca	568	3,00,503
Chittagong	262	57,149
Patna	414	1,35,847
Bhagulpore	108	53,400
Chota Nagpore	4	19,949
Total ...	7,772	27,82,144

The amount of revenue demand represents 7·6 per cent. of the total revenue demand in Bengal.

In the case of resettlements, it is thought desirable to avoid detailed enquiries as much as possible. In practice, however, it has been found that such enquiries cannot always be dispensed with. In alluvial estates, the rapid physical changes have prohibited resettlements on the ascertained data of previous settlement. In estates of a more stable character, the rough measurements and the rougher record of them on which previous settlements were based, the imperfect record of rights, the numerous changes in holdings (making identification impossible), the extensive additions to the cultivated area, the great increase in the profits of land and in its letting value during the currency of the long-term settlements (30 and 40 years), which have been in vogue in Lower Bengal have made it often impossible to dispense with detailed measurements and settlement enquiries as the basis of the revised assessment of revenue.

It will be borne in mind that the professional survey of the districts of Lower Bengal, which has been made within the last twenty years, surveyed and recorded only the boundaries of mouzahs or villages. One of the objects of the survey was to assign to each estate the area which belonged to it. In many cases the boundaries of one mouzah contained lands belonging to several different estates. Wherever this was found to be the case internal measurements were made of the lands of the mouzah, and each plot of land appertaining to a different estate was separately demarcated and mapped, the area being assigned on the registers to the respective estates. But the professional survey of the province has not involved a cadastral survey. For the purposes of resettlement such surveys went no further than to identify the lands belonging to the estate under settlement. The field-to-field measurements for settlement purposes used therefore to be made by amins and peshkars with no scientific knowledge. The maps, if any were made, were often mere eye-sketches, inaccurate, untrustworthy, and altogether inadequate to satisfy the requirements of later days.

All classes of Government estates were at first usually, and under present rules are invariably, brought under temporary settlement. A policy was inaugurated twenty-five years ago of settling permanently and then selling all Government estates of the resources of which no very rapid development seemed probable, or which it was on other grounds undesirable to retain, the object being to get rid of a number of widely scattered small properties requiring at the hands of the officers of Government a kind of attention and supervision inconsistent with the system thus prevailing. This principle, however, is not now accepted, and it is the established policy of Government not to alienate its proprietary right in estates, but to keep them under direct management. Settlement operations may be said to have taken a new departure in 1872-73, when the Government of the day took up the subject and insisted upon a careful record of rights being made on every occasion of settlement and resettlement, and also gave a great impetus to improvement in the mode of survey, special classes for land surveying being established in different schools and colleges. Pending a final decision of the question temporary settlements only of Government estates are now permitted.

Settlements.

The following are the general rules which have been prescribed by the orders now in force for the guidance of the revenue officers in making settlements:—

I.—No estates of any kind (save those described in the next following clause) are to be settled in perpetuity without the express sanction of Government in each case, unless the holders have a statutory right to such settlement.

II.—Very petty estates which, though well cultivated, pay less than one rupee land revenue per annum may be sold revenue-free for ever, being put up at an upset price of ten times the annual jama, or sold by special bargain to the cultivator in possession at not less than the above rate.

III.—Alluvial accretions to private estates should be settled separately for a term of years, each accretion with the estate-holder to whom it may belong.

IV.—No settlement or re-settlement should be concluded without first making a survey or revision of survey, and complete record

of rights of the whole estate. In making the record of rights, a discretionary power of enlarging or completing the rights of long-settled and deserving ryots should be exercised.

V.—Ordinarily Government estates should, as existing leases or other arrangements fall in, be settled for a long term of years (*a*) with the people on the ground, tenure-holders, or village headmen, or ryots where this can be done; or (*b*) with a purchaser, where a settlement cannot be made with the people on the land; or (*c*) in very exceptional cases only with a farmer.

VI.—The persons with whom the settlement may be made, whether tenure-holders, or ryots, or purchasers, will be proprietors, and will be entitled to have future re-settlements made with them. No farming leases are granted, except when there are special reasons for such an arrangement.

VII.—When the settlement is made with an outsider, or with tenure-holders, or with village headmen, old ryots permanently located on the land are to have pottahs at fixed rates for the term of settlement, wherever this may be possible.

VIII.—Until the survey and record of rights, necessary to a re-settlement, can be completed, existing leases may be extended from year to year.

IX.—A year should be fixed for each district or division, at which all future long-term settlements or re-settlements for estates therein should expire.

Under the new system inaugurated in 1872-73, the agency at the disposal of Collectors for such surveys, and with it the character of the surveys themselves, has been improved. Not only so, but the results of the professional surveys have given settlement officers of late years advantages in the way of identifying the estates and mouzahs, and of checking the areas brought out by their settlement surveyors, which their predecessors twenty years ago did not enjoy. But the generally small areas and scattered position of the estates which come under re-settlement, and the fitful character of the demand for surveyors, have prevented the organization of anything like a settlement department.

Within the last decade, however, some very large temporary settlements fell in. Among these may be mentioned the settlement of the Majnamutha and Jalamutha estates, the property of zemindars in the Midnapore district, with areas of 271,945 and 202,194 local bighas respectively, and the settlement of the Khurda estate, the property of Government in the Pooree district, with an area of about 1,000 square miles. For the settlement of each of these estates a special party was organized and placed under a special settlement officer. The Midnapore party cadastrally surveyed and revised the assessment of Majnamutha and Jalamutha, the operations extending from the year 1874 to 1878.

Chittagong settlements.

The operations in Chittagong have been on a scale even more extensive, and are of sufficient importance to call for more detailed notice. The cultivated lands of the Chittagong district were first measured in 1764. The assessments upon the area thus ascertained were declared permanent by Regulation I of 1793. In 1797 it was discovered that the owners of a large estate had attempted, by a forged deed, to usurp possession of all lands excluded from the original measurement. The upshot of the long correspondence and litigation which followed, extending over no less than 40 years, was a regular temporary settlement of all the cultivated lands of Chittagong not permanently settled already.

The first step was an exact definition of all the lands to which the zemindars were entitled by virtue of the measurement of 1764 and the terms of the permanent settlement; as also of all revenue-free tenures, whether valid or invalid. The remainder was considered as noabad land. The expression noabad properly means newly cultivated land. In Chittagong it means all

land not measured in the original measurement of 1764, or in other words, all land which was lying waste and in nobody's possession at the time of the measurement. This land is the property of Government and may be held either by zemindars of the permanent settlement or by others. In the settlement of 1848, concluded by Sir Henry Ricketts, every noabad holding was made into a separate *taluq* or plot, and assessed without reference to any permanently-settled land which might be held along with it. The maximum rate of assessment was Rs. 2-4-6 an acre. This rate was adopted as far back as 1801, and had been repeatedly sanctioned by the Government. It was reduced wherever circumstances made a lighter assessment necessary. The average rate on the 460,000 acres assessed (cultivation and waste together), was Re. 1-11 per acre, giving a total jama of Rs. 2,00,826.

At the same time lakhiraj or revenue-free tenures were investigated, and lands held on invalid tenures were resumed. Their assessment amounted to only Rs. 75,635. Certain other lakhiraj lands had been compounded for at Re. 1-1-9 per acre, subsequently reduced to Re. 0-13-9 per acre, and these yielded Rs. 13,708. The area of all lakhiraj lands, resumed and revenue-free, including waste, was 111,223 acres.

Adding together the assessments imposed on noabad and lakhiraj lands, the total increase to the revenue of the district effected by the settlement of Sir Henry Ricketts would appear to be Rs. 2,90,169. But as compared with the average collections from 1830-31 to 1834-35, the financial results of the settlement appear as follows:—

	Rs.
Old assessment (average 1830-35)	5,54,082
New assessment	7,65,507
Difference	2,11,425
Percentage	38
Cost	15,23,411

The work lasted from 1841 to 1848. Its heavy cost is explained by the laborious character of the proceedings. No less than 89,389 separate settlements were made, 79,586 of which related to new mehals, lakhiraj or noabad, mostly of minute size, and intermingled with each other and with permanently-settled lands in the most complicated manner.

The collection of revenue from these estates is an exceptionally troublesome and expensive business. On the introduction of the settlement, leases were given to "circle farmers," who were to receive a commission on the revenue collected by them from the petty estates of their circles; but this has recently, on the expiry of the circle farms, been replaced by a system of khas management.

At the time of settlement the Government demand was estimated to be equivalent to 19 per cent. on the value of the gross produce. Settlement was made in all cases with actual possessors. The resumed lakhiraj holdings were of course permanently settled. The noabad holdings, in which the proportion of jungle was very small or nil, were settled for 50 years; those in which the proportion of jungle was considerable were settled for 25 years.

This term having expired, the re-settlement of these taluks was undertaken in 1875. The operations extended over 740 villages, with an area open to settlement (as recorded in the former papers) of 240,000 acres. It was found, however, that lands greatly in excess of the recorded areas were in the occupation of the talukdars, and the area found by actual measurement amounted to 475,000 acres. The former Government revenue of these 25-year taluks had been Rs. 43,898: under the new settlement the revenue has been raised to Rs. 1,41,801. The total cost of the operations was $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, and the proceedings occupied seven years in completion. The total number of settlements concluded was 4,355. The settlement has been made with the talukdars on an allowance of 20 per cent. on the rents receivable by them from the actual cultivators; the talukdar also receiving a free grant of

waste land equal to one-third of the cultivated area of his taluk. Lands for which the talukdars refused to engage, or which subsequently came into the hands of Government on the sale of the taluk for arrears of revenue, have been let in farm, or held direct by the Government officers. As the settlement of the 50-year noabad taluks will expire in 1898 the term of re-settlement of these 25-year taluks has been fixed so as to terminate in that year.

Direct management.

A general option has been allowed to all district Collectors in the case of any estate to the settlement of which no private individual is entitled by law, or the settlement of which may have been declined by a person entitled to it, to take the property into direct management when they consider such a course desirable for the interests of Government or the tenantry. It was formerly the custom to let estates of this kind in farm, but in 1873 the practice was condemned as injurious to the interests of the property and the tenantry, and revenue officers were enjoined to take such estates under their direct charge. A system of management by means of village headmen, who were entrusted with the collection of the rents, was introduced into some estates in Behar and the Bhagulpore division, but it did not prove a success financially, and has been abandoned. As already stated, it is now the wish of Government that as many Government estates as possible should be retained under direct management, so that the officers of Government may be thereby enabled to gain a practical knowledge of the progress of agriculture, of the extent to which the productive powers of the land have been developed, and of the increased money value of the produce. By the introduction of a more liberal and enlightened system of management it may be hoped that the form of management of Government estates will become a model for imitation by zemindars throughout the province. There are 1,061 estates, with an annual revenue of Rs. 26,27,360, under the direct management of the revenue officers throughout the Lower Provinces. They are composed partly of estates which are exclusively the property of Government and partly of estates belonging to private individuals, of which the rents are temporarily payable to Government under the provisions of section 3, Regulation VII of 1822, or section 4, Regulation IX of 1825. They do not, however, include estates which are farmed.

Excluding the Chittagong district, which is one vast network of petty Government estates interspersed with permanently-settled lands,* the Dacca division contains the largest number of estates and Orissa the fewest. From a revenue point of view, however, the Burdwan division, with a demand of over five lakhs, is the most important, from the fact that the large estates of Jalamutha and Majnamutha are included in it. Next comes the Orissa division with a revenue demand of about 4½ lakhs.

* The real number is about 45,000, but for convenience of management they are grouped into five circles, each circle being called an estate.

The modes of management are—

(1) By officers of Government, as Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collectors, canoongoes, nazirs, as part of their ordinary work, without extra remuneration.

(2) By special managers, with the assistance of suitable collecting establishments.

(3) By tehsildari establishments working under the Collector, Deputy Collector, or Sub-Deputy Collector, as the case may be.

(4) By special tehsildari establishments under the direct supervision of the Collector.

Of these, the system adopted in Chittagong, after the manner of the tehsildari system of the North-Western Provinces, is the most deserving of notice. The chief features of the scheme, which was devised after much consideration and discussion by Government and the Board, and which eventually received the approval of the Secretary of State, are as follows:—The estates, numbering about 45,000, and scattered all over the district, are parcelled out into five circles. The division adopted is that which is most convenient with reference to geographical

limits, and facility of communication by land and water. The circles are therefore necessarily of unequal proportions as regards both their areas and the number of estates in each of them. Three of the circles are placed under three special tehsildars appointed by Government, and the other two under two Deputy Collectors from the regular staff. The tehsildars are at present employed in the collection of rent and disposal of certificate cases; and, after the scheme has been at work for some time, it is in contemplation to utilize their services in settlement work, in effecting partitions, in the determination of cases under the Land Registration Act, and other miscellaneous executive work.

Management fund.

The management charges are thus provided: Ten per cent. of the total collections on all the estates concerned is appropriated to meet the cost of their management and improvement, and is entered in the provincial accounts as a land revenue receipt. From the assets thus set apart, assignments are made by Government for expenditure on management proper, education, communication, and miscellaneous improvements, to the respective departments which deal with the expenditure for these purposes. Thus, a sum equal to 7 per cent. of the collections of each year is placed at the disposal of the Board for allocation to districts on account of management proper, including petty settlement work, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for works of improvement. The remaining $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is assigned for expenditure on education and roads, and is managed by the Departments concerned. As soon as the year's grant is placed at their disposal, the Board make the distribution to districts, according as the circumstances of the different districts demand.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

Demarcation survey.

Almost the whole of these provinces has now been surveyed so as to show the boundaries of each village and estate; but there has been no field measurement except in a few limited tracts. There is a demarcation department, whose business it is to define the boundaries of villages and estates, and to make a compass-and-chain survey of them. The ordinary scale of the maps prepared from this survey is 16 inches to the mile. All disputes regarding boundaries are decided by the demarcation officers.

Where the whole of a village belongs to one estate, nothing but the outer boundary of the village has to be defined and surveyed; but, in a very large proportion of cases, there are lands of more than one estate in the village, and the lands of each estate are frequently scattered about the village and not situated in one compact block. Thus, there may be lands of ten estates in a village, but they may be contained in forty, fifty, or even double that number of separate plots. Each of these plots has to be separately defined and surveyed by the demarcation surveyor. It is the extent to which plots of land belonging to different estates are thus intermixed that renders the demarcation of a Bengal district such a lengthy operation. To take Hooghly as an example, there were in round numbers 4,000 village circuits demarcated; in about 1,000 of these the whole of the village belonged to one estate, and no interior measurements were necessary. In the remaining 3,000, no less than 80,000 plots had to be surveyed, owing to the intermixture of lands of different estates.

The professional or village survey.

The demarcation has been followed by a professional survey, whose business it is to make a scientific survey of the village boundaries, and also a map (usually on a scale of four inches to the mile), showing the geographical and topographical features of the country. The whole of the work, both of the demarcation and the professional survey, has been carried out at the expense of Government, although the Government derives no additional revenue and no direct advantage from the process. The surveyors, in making the survey of the village boundaries, were guided by the marks put up at time of demarcation at every bend and turn of the boundary. Unfortunately, there were no permanent marks round the boundaries of villages or estates in Bengal, and no provision then existed for compelling landholders to set them up and keep them in order. The consequence was that the marks have been obliterated and the use of the survey for practical proposes has been greatly impaired.

The subjoined statement shows how far all Bengal has been surveyed up to date, when the survey of each district was commenced and completed, the scale and nature of survey, and the total area as far as it can be ascertained :—

Division or Commissionership.	Districts.	Date of Survey. From	Date of Survey. To	Area in sq. miles.	Scale of survey.	Character of survey.
	BENGAL.		Western Districts.			
Burdwan Division.	1. Burdwan	1855	1857	3,588	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	2. Bancoorah ...	1854	1856	1,346	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	3. Beerbhoom ...	1848	1852	1,344	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	4. Midnapore ...	.....	.....	5,032	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	5. Hooghly with Howrah.	1869	1872	1,470	Ditto ...	Ditto.
			Central Districts.			
Presy. Divn.	6. 24-Pergunnahs ...	1846	1852	2,536	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	7. Nuddeah	1849	1855	3,421	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	8. Jessore	1855	1859	3,713	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Soonderbuns ...	Unsurveyed.				
Rajshahye Division.	9. Moorshedabad ...	1848	1853	2,705	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	10. Dinagepore ...	1857	1861	4,126	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	11. Maldah	1840-42	1844-45	1,813	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		1847	1849			
	12. Rajshahye... ...	1848	1853	2,234	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	13. Rungpore	1855	1859	3,599	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	14. Bogra	1852	1856	1,501	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	15. Pubna	1853	1855	2,099	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Cooch Behar Division.	16. Darjeeling ...	1851	1852	1,234	2 inches=1 mile	Ditto and partly topographical.
		1862	1867		4 inches=1 mile	
	17. Julpigoree... ...	1858	1859	2,906	Ditto ...	Professional village survey.
		1864	1868			
	Cooch Behar State	1868	1870	1,292	Ditto ...	Ditto.
			Eastern Districts.			
Dacca Division.	18. Dacca	1857	1860	2,897	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	19. Furreedpore ...	1858	1870	1,677	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	20. Backergunge ...	1859	1863	5,264	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	21. Mymensingh ...	1850	1857	6,386	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	22. Sylhet, with ...	1860	1867	5,415	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Jynteah Plains ...	1837	1839			
	23. Cachar (Plains) ...	1864	1868	1,297	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Chittagong Division.	24. Chittagong ...	1835	1841	2,717	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Chittagong Hills...	1861	1865	6,882	1 inch=1 mile...	Topographically surveyed by the Revenue Survey.
	25. Noakhally... ...	1863	1865	1,557	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	26. Tipperah	1861	1864	2,655	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Hill Tipperah (portion of).	1863	1864	2,879	1 inch=1 mile...	Topographically surveyed by the Revenue Survey.
	BEHAR.					
Patna Division.	27. Patna	1841	1844	2,101	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
					8 inches=1 mile	
	28. Gya	1838	1844	4,718	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	29. Shahabad	1844	1846	4,385	4 inches=1 mile	Ditto.
	30. Tirhoot	1842-43	1845-46	6,343	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		1846	1850		8 inches=1 mile	
	31. Sarun	1843	1847	2,654	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	32. Chumparun ...	1843	1847	3,531	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bhaugulpore Division.	33. Monghyr	1836	1839	3,913	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		1845	1847			
	34. Bhagulpore ...	1839	1842	4,327	4 inches=1 mile	Ditto.
		1846	1850			
	35. Purneah	1844	1848	4,957	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	36. Sonthal Pergunnahs	Surveyed with Bhaugulpore and Beerbhoom.		5,488	4 inches=1 mile 1 and 2 inches =1 mile.	Ditto and topographical.

Division or Commissionership.	Districts.	Date of Survey. From	Date of Survey. To	Area in sq. miles.	Scale of survey.	Character of survey.
	ORISSA.					
Orissa Division.	37. Cuttack	1838	1842	3,178	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.
	38. Pooree	1838	1841	2,505	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	39. Balasore ...	1838	1842	2,066	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.					
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	South-West Frontier Agency.				
	40. Hazaribagh ...	1858 1868	1863 1872	7,021	Ditto ... 1 inch=1 mile.	Professional village survey and topographical.
	41. Sub-divn. Palamow & Pergunnah Toree of Lohardugga.	1863	1869	4,923	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	42. Singbhoom ...					
	43. Manbhoom ... Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore.	1861	1867	4,921	4 inches=1 mile	Professional village survey.

Professional surveys in Bengal.

The professional village survey of the district of Midnapore was commenced in December 1874 and finished at the close of 1877, the scale adopted being 4 inches = 1 mile.

In 1875, a cadastral survey of the lands irrigable from the Sone Canal and its distributaries was undertaken on a scale of 32 inches = 1 mile and brought to a close in 1878. A small area of irrigable lands in Cuttack was similarly surveyed.

The Dhanwar estate in Hazaribagh and the Barkagurh estate in Lohardugga were cadastrally surveyed on the 16 inches = 1 mile scale.

The survey was extended to the Government estate of Khurda in Poori, when great difficulty was experienced in demarcating the outer boundary, the boundary line running through dense jungle, and land-marks in many instances disappearing.

A survey party organized for the purpose of relaying on the ground the boundaries of villages on the banks of the Ganges from Kushtea to Dakhin Shahbazpore, which were subject to fluvial action since the last survey, broke ground in the northern part of the Furreedpore district between the Chanda river and Goalundo, and extended its operations down to Bunderkhola, 25 miles below Furreedpore. Simultaneously operations were carried on along the left bank from Dowlatpore, on the Mymensingh boundary, to a point some miles below Bunderkhola. A survey was also made of the Jamuna river from Goalundo to the great trigonometrical station Bangaon, a distance of 20 miles. The party was further employed in making the necessary measurements for showing alterations in the boundaries of some waste land grants in Darjeeling and checking the areas thereof for the purpose of recovering excess lands which had been taken possession of by the grantees.

Surveys of settlements of new alluvial lands.

The surveys of alluvion and diluvion caused by the action of the Ganges, in accordance with the provisions of Act IX of 1847, were commenced in the Patna division about 1863, and brought to a close in the Rajshahye division in 1871-72. The operations were afterwards continued in the Dacca division. The object of the law was to obviate the effects of the changes constantly going on in the banks of rivers and adjacent lands. By these changes large portions of land are often washed away—sometimes suddenly, sometimes by slow degrees—from one side of a river, while an accession of land takes place on the other side. It was thought advisable for the security of the land revenue that some provision should be made for allowing to a proprietor whose estate had suffered diluvion an abatement of revenue corresponding to the extent of his loss, and, on the other hand, for assessing the proprietor whose estate had gained land with an additional revenue, proportionate to the amount of his gain. The law accordingly enacts that in districts of which a revenue survey has already been made Government may, whenever ten years may have

elapsed from the date of approval of such survey, have a new survey made of lands on the banks of rivers with a view to ascertain the extent of the changes since the last survey. Having ascertained, by inspection of the new survey map, which estates have lost and which gained land, a corresponding abatement from, and addition to, the revenue assessed on the estates respectively losing and gaining is to be made.

The settlements made were formerly made permanent, except when the proprietors of some of them refused to take the engagement, in which case the lands were let in farm for periods of from three to ten years; but latterly, orders have been issued by Government prohibiting further permanent settlements, and temporary settlements are made.

In 1875, Baboo Parbati Churn Roy, Deputy Collector, was selected to conduct the Deara survey work. The duties on which he was then employed were the demarcation of the base line and the building of the base line pillars in the Furreedpore and Dacca districts. During the years 1874-75, 1875-76, and 1876-77, the dearah survey of the banks of the lower Ganges from Pangsha, in the Furreedpore district downwards was done by the professional survey department, but as that department failed to relay on the alluvial land the boundary lines of mouzahs as shewn in the old maps, their work was practically valueless to the Revenue Department. This was represented to Government, and a scheme submitted by the Deputy Collector for doing both survey and settlement work through a non-professional party was tentatively sanctioned; and in 1877-78 he was entrusted with the carrying out of that scheme.

In the course of the past six years, 1877-78 to 1882-83, the banks of the chief rivers of Eastern Bengal, namely, the Ganges and Megna, with their principal branches down to the Bay of Bengal, the Dhaleshwari, the Brahmaputra, and the southern portion of the Jamuna, were surveyed. The total area of the tracts of country surveyed in Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Tipperah, Noakholly, and Mymensingh, is 5,682·74 square miles, at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,59,430. The cost per square mile of country surveyed has therefore been Rs. 28-6-10. This survey has been made in the same scientific manner as the survey conducted by the Revenue Survey Department, and the accuracy of the work has been tested by connections made with 18 Tower stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The total area of the land added to estates since the survey of the districts, ascertained by a comparison of the new maps with those of the previous survey, was nearly 479 square miles. Out of this area, 273 estates, measuring 120·5 square miles, have been assessed and settled under the provisions of section 6, Act IX of 1847, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 59,461-2, including malikana; 128 estates, measuring 51·2 square miles, with a rental of Rs. 23,848, are pending settlement. In 113 cases, 57 square miles, with a rental of Rs. 45,084, have been left unassessed under orders passed in appeal by the Commissioner or the Board; 151·3 square miles have been left unassessed as being (1) less than 10 acres, (2) accretions to temporarily-settled estates which are not liable to assessment until the settlements of the estates expire, (3) washed away between survey and settlement, and (4) included in estates sold or permanently-settled by Government on a revised assessment since the first survey of the districts, and therefore not liable to reassessment. In 165 cases, covering an area of 99 square miles, with a rental of Rs. 48,765, the proceedings have not yet become final, as objection cases are pending before the Superintendent or in appeal.

One thousand and three objection cases—mostly claims to re-formations—arose out of the survey operations, of which 952 have been decided and 51 are now pending decision by the Superintendent.

Nine atlases, containing 462 maps, have been submitted to the Board of Revenue. One more remains to be completed. A second set, containing the same number of maps, has been prepared for the Collectors of districts, while a third set has been prepared for the use of the survey office.

Five hundred and thirty-one boundary pillars have been built after the survey. These pillars cost Rs. 6,616-3-9, out of which Rs. 6,021-9-6 has been realized from the zemindars under the provisions of the Bengal Survey

Act, V of 1875, and steps are being taken for the realization of the remainder, Rs. 594-10-3. Three thousand four hundred and eighty-five notices of diluvion have been served on the proprietors under section 5 of Act IX of 1874, and notices remain to be served in the case of 45 villages only.

The experimental survey of thanah Chakarea in Chittagong was made in order to ascertain to what extent the old noabad settlement operations fell short of covering the whole area of the thanah, and whether on looking to the results of that survey it should appear advisable on financial or administrative grounds to undertake a general survey of the whole district.

A survey has also been made of a narrow strip of land on both sides of the Hooghly river, from the northern boundary of the 24-Pergunnahs to the mouth of the river.

A revenue survey under Act V (B.C.) of 1875, of the estates bordering on the Ganges and Gogra, in Shahabad and Saran, so far as those rivers form the boundary between Bengal and North-Western Provinces was carried out. In order to improve and reorganize the ghatwali police in Bankoora, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom a survey of the ghatwali and other service lands in those districts is in progress.

There has been some demarcation work in Khulna and Darjeeling in addition to that accomplished in Midnapore as a preliminary to the professional survey of that district.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Commissionerships.

THE territory subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is portioned off into nine large tracts, officially called divisions, each of which is superintended by a Commissioner. Six districts of Bengal Proper west of the Bhagiruttee or Hooghly constitute the Burdwan Division, and are known as Western Bengal. Central Bengal includes the Presidency Division, the district of Maldah in the Bhagulpore Division, and the greater part of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division. Eastern Bengal comprises the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The province of Behar contains the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions, with the exception of the district of Maldah. Each of the provinces of Orissa and Chota Nagpore constitutes a separate division.

Districts and Sub-divisions.

Regulation Districts.

These divisions are divided into 37 Regulation and 8 Non-Regulation Districts. The Regulation Districts comprise 81 sub-divisions, besides the head-quarters division of each district. The subjoined table shows the divisions, districts, and outlying sub-divisions of the Regulation Districts as they stood on the 31st March 1883. The Bongong Sub-division has been transferred from the Nuddea to the Jessore District since the close of the year.

Division.	District.	Sub-division.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Cutwa.
		Culna.
		Raneegunge.
	Bancoorah	Bissenpore.
	Beerbhoom	Rampur Haut.
	Midnapore	Tumlook.
		Ghatal.
		Contai.
	Hooghly	Serampore.
		Jehanabad.
	Howrah	Ooloobariah.
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	Busseerhaut.
		Baraset.
		Diamond Harbour.
		Barrackpore.
		Dum-Dum.
	Khoolna	Satkhira.
		Bagirhat.
	Nuddea	Meherpore.
		Chooadangah.
		Kooshteah.
		Ranaghat.
	Moorshedabad	Lalbagh.
		Kandi.
		Jungypore.
	Jessore	Narail.
		Bongong.
		Jenidah.
		Magoorah.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	Dinagepore	Thakoorgaon.*
		Patnitala.*
	Rajshahye	Nowgong.
		Nattore.
	Rungpore	Nelphamari.
		Kurigaon.
		Gyabanda.
	Bograh	*Nil.*
	Pubna	Serajgunge.
Dacca	Dacca	Naraingunge.
		Moonshegunge.
		Manickgunge.
	Furreedpore	Goalundo.
		Madaripore.
	Backergunge	Perozepore.
		Patooakhally.
		Dukhin Shahbazpore.
	Mymensingh	Jamalpore.
		Attia.
		Netrokonah.
		Kishoregunge.
Chittagong	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar.
	Noakhally	Fenny.
	Tipperah	Brahmanbariah.
		Chandpore.

Note.—Sub-divisions marked with an asterisk (*) have been sanctioned, but not yet opened.

Division.	District	Sub-division
Patna	Patna	Behar.
		Barh.
		Dinapore.
	Gya	Aurungabad.
		Jehanabad.
		Nowadah.
	Shahabad	Sasseeram.
		Buxar.
		Bhubooah.
	Durbhanga	Tajpore.
		Mudhoobanee.
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi.
		Hajipore.
	Sarun	Gopalgunge.
		Sewan.
	Chumparun	Bettiah.
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	Begoo Serai.
		Jamooie.
	Bhagulpore	Sooltool.
		Mudhepoorah.
		Banka.
	Purneah	Kudba.*
		Kissengunge.
		Arrareah.
	Maldah	*Nil.*
Orissa	Cuttack	Jajpore.
		Kendraparah.
	Pooree	Khoordah.
	Balasore	Bhuddruck.

Non-Regulation Districts.

The Non-Regulation Districts, as shown below, include one entire Commissionership, and portions of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, the Bhagulpore and the Chittagong Divisions. They contain 10 sub-divisions, besides the head-quarters division of each district:—

Division.	District.	Sub-division.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Kurseong.
	Julpigoree	Alipore.
Chittagong	Hill Tracts of Chittagong	Sungoo.
Bhagulpore	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal.
		Deoghur.
		Godda.
		Jamtara.
		Pakour.
Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh	Giridi.
	Lohardduggah	Palamow.
	Singbhoom	*Nil.*
	Maunbhoom	Gobindpore.

In addition to these should be mentioned the Cooch Behar State, which, on the 31st March 1883, formed a non-regulation district within the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division. Since then, the Maharajah has attained his majority, and the State has passed under native management.

The area and population of these tracts is given in detail in the chapter on the census. By far the most populous division in the province is that of Patna, and the least populous is Chittagong, the mean population of the nine divisions being 7,410,161 souls. The districts vary in size from 476 to 12,045 square miles, while their population varies from 101,597 to 3,051,966. The average population of a sub-division is 487,762.

Pergunnahs.

For the purposes of revenue administration the country was divided by the Mogul Government into *pergunnahs*, each pergunnah comprising a certain number of villages with their lands. This arrangement still forms the basis of our own revenue system; but from its want of compactness, as well as for other reasons, it has been found extremely inconvenient, and in Bengal it has fallen into such decay, that in some districts the pergunnah boundaries can hardly be ascertained. Detached villages belonging to the same pergunnah may now be found all over the district, and in some cases in other districts altogether. Practically the pergunnah divisions of districts have died out, except for purposes of land-revenue payments, in favour of the simpler and more compact arrangements adopted for purposes of police. This arrangement had its origin in Regulation XXII of 1813, by which the Magistrates were directed to divide their districts into police jurisdictions, to be named after the places at which the chief police officers were stationed. And in this way the term *thannah*, which originally meant only the police station, came to be applied to the jurisdiction subordinate to that station. The thannah divisions have been for years growing into greater importance, and are now utilized to a large extent for other than police purposes.

Thannahs.

Note.—Sub-divisions marked with an asterisk (*) have been sanctioned, but not yet opened.

The thannah is now the unit of which a sub-division is composed, as the sub-division is of the district. The total number of thannahs in Bengal is 622, and the average area of each is 236 square miles. The average population of a thannah is 108,026: some of the large thannahs are divided again for police purposes into outposts.

Outposts.

The tahsildari system, which obtains in other parts of India for the collection of revenue, and the tahsil division of territory, is not generally known in these provinces. It prevails only in the district of Chittagong and the Khorda estate in the district of Pooree. In Chittagong, five circles have been formed for the management of the enormous number of petty estates scattered all over the district. Three of these are in charge of special tahsildars, while the remainder, with their head-quarters at Chittagong and Cox's Bazar respectively, are entrusted to a Deputy Collector and the Sub-divisional Officer. In Khorda the chief control of the arrangements is vested in the Sub-divisional Officer, who is assisted by a tahsildar. The actual collecting agency consists of the sarbarakars, or head village officers, their work being supervised by the tahsildar.

Tahsildari divisions.

The municipal system of Bengal has been largely developed during the last ten years. By the Bengal Municipal Act V (B.C.) of 1876, the previously existing enactments were consolidated and amended, and a variety of provisions were introduced with the object of making the municipal corporations really self-governing bodies. Exclusive of the town of Calcutta, which is under a separate Act (IV B.C. of 1876) of its own, the province now contains 28 municipalities of the first class, 101 municipalities of the second class, and 28 unions. Until recently there were also two stations, but these have now been converted into municipalities. The Act provides for the introduction of the elective principle for the appointment of Municipal Commissioners, in cases where one-third of the rate-payers desire it; but hitherto this condition has been fulfilled in three municipalities only, *viz.*, Serampore, Burdwan, and Krishnaghur. In these places it has worked well. Under the existing law, the Magistrate of the district or of the sub-division, as the case may be, is as a rule *ex-officio* Chairman of all Municipalities situated within his jurisdiction; but power is also given to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint other persons where he thinks fit. This power has recently been exercised in the case of the first class Municipality of Utterparah, where a native non-official gentleman has held the office of Chairman during the last eighteen months. A Bill to revise and amend the existing law is now pending before the Legislative Council of Bengal, and will probably become law in the course of the present session. By this measure the distinction between the various classes of Municipal Institutions will be abolished, larger provision will be made for the introduction of the elective system, and for the appointment of non-official Chairmen, and enhanced powers and responsibilities will be conferred upon the Municipal bodies.

Municipalities.

The Presidencey, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions, are those in which the municipal system has most developed itself. There are, however, very few places in Bengal with any pretensions to be called towns, and almost the whole of the vast population of this province consists of persons connected with agriculture, who live in little rural villages. These villages in Bengal are isolated, detached places, with a number of residents, varying from 200 or 300 to 3,000, living very much among themselves, and clinging tenaciously to their homes. These units are not apt to coalesce into clumps or associations, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the presidencey or other such large cities, but each remains with its own houses and adheres to its own communal servants. Sometimes the Mahomedans live a good deal by themselves or have their own villages apart; and the different castes of Hindoos congregate together in their own quarters. Sometimes the different religions and castes are very much mixed together. This is all a trace of the past, but the old communal institutions by which the village was governed have almost wholly disappeared under the influence of our rule and the zemindary system. The chowkidar or watchman now lingers as almost the only vestige of the old municipal commune. The other traces that remain are scanty; some things are in some places

Villages.

regulated by village *punchayets* or head-men of some sort, but more and more the zemindary agent has supplanted the village *mondul*, and the landlord takes the place of the indigenous self-rule. The vitality of the ancient system is now extinct. Such remnants as are still to be found are confined in their application to social and religious questions, and do not affect the government of the village in the modern sense of the term. It is not believed that any useful purpose can be served by attempting to revive the traditions of the village communal system, which has served its purpose, and will be supplanted by institutions more in harmony with the principles of the age. The Bill which is now pending before the Bengal Council for the development of Local Self Government will, it is believed, satisfy the aspirations and wants of those members of village communities who desire to take a part in the management of their own local affairs. A new unit will be formed which, standing on a broader basis than that of existing municipalities, will still import, as far as may be, the principles of election, representation, and joint responsibility.

Census of Bengal.

Previous estimates of the population.

At the close of the 18th century British territories in Northern India consisted of the Provinces of Bengal and Behar. The area of those territories included the present regulation districts of these Provinces and the greater part of the Division of Chota Nagpore, but it did not include Assam and Cachar nor Darjeeling, and the Bhutan Dooars, nor until later were Orissa and the adjacent hill tracts annexed by the British Government. The original area was approximately estimated by Mr. James Grant in 1786 in his *Analysis of the Finances of Bengal* at 97,200 square miles.

The first published estimate of the population of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa (including only under the term Orissa what is now comprised in the Midnapore district and part of Hooghly) fixed it at about ten millions. This estimate was formed soon after the Company's accession to the Dewany, and is that adopted throughout by Mr. Grant in his *Analysis of the Finances and View of the Revenues of Bengal.* In the meantime, however, it was found out that this estimate was too low. Sir William Jones, in 1787, forming his judgment from materials to which we have now no access, thought that the population of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, *and Benares,* amounted to twenty-four millions. In the first year of this century the Bengal Government called for information from the Collectors and Judges stationed in the districts of the four Provinces; but the returns were so imperfect, and, where they were made by both classes of officers, so contradictory, that no general conclusion could be drawn from them. Mr. Colebrooke, in 1802, computed the population to be thirty millions. The Fifth Report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, after consideration of these data, records in 1812 that "if any opinion were now to be offered on a point which has not been subjected to strict investigation, perhaps there would be no danger of exceeding the truth in adopting a medium between the calculations of Sir W. Jones and Mr. Colebrooke, and supposing the population of the four Provinces to be not less than twenty-seven millions." Dr. Buchanan had, however, about this period made an estimate of the population of several districts, which he puts very much higher than other authorities.

The semi-official estimate of Mr. Adams in 1835 assumes the population to be thirty-six millions. In 1844, when the territories under the Bengal Government were nearly the same as those now under the Lieutenant-Governor, their population was estimated by Mr. Dampier, the Superintendent of Police in Bengal, at 31,200,000. For some years before the census of 1871-72, however, the population of Bengal had been generally taken to be about forty to forty-one millions, and that total had been the recognized basis for legislation and finance. This has always been the accepted estimate since the publication of the Parliamentary Blue Book "on the area and population of India" on the 27th July 1857. The total population of all India is there recorded at 180,884,297; the total population under the administration of the Government of Bengal at 40,852,397. In the Administration Report of this Government for the year 1870-71, the population is put down after revision at something over forty-two millions.

After much discussion instructions were issued by the Government of India that arrangements should be made for a general census of the population in the year 1871, and preparations having been duly made, the work was undertaken in that year. The results of the census and a full account of the plan on which it was carried out were given in the Administration Report for the year 1872-73.

The census of 1881.

The second complete census of the Province of Bengal was taken on the night of the 17th February 1881, rather more than nine years after the first census of 1872, the operations for the whole Province, except Calcutta and the Suburbs, being conducted from the beginning to the end by Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, the permanent Inspector-General of Registration, who was selected for the purpose and placed on special duty as Deputy Superintendent of the Census.

The general lines on which the Census of Bengal was taken were as follows. The duty of superintending the operations in each district was entrusted to the district officer. Each thanna was divided into a convenient number of circles varying in size according to local circumstances. Each circle was similarly subdivided into ten or more blocks. The officer in charge of each circle, known as the circle supervisor, was provided with a tracing of the district map supplied by the Boundary Commissioner, and a list of the survey villages within his circle. He then went carefully over the area under his charge, checking and comparing his lists of villages upon the ground, entering all new villages and hamlets which he found, including those cases where groups of houses surveyed as part of an existing village had since grown to be separate villages or tolahs with distinct names of their own, referring all such new villages and all distinct groups of houses to the survey mouzahs within which they were situated, noting where old villages had disappeared and where changes of names had occurred, and generally taking care to produce a complete record of the state of things then existing. This being done, two registers were prepared for every thanna—one, Register A, giving the survey villages according to the Boundary Commissioner's list, and the other, Register B, giving the villages actually inhabited at the time according to the corrected records of the circle supervisors. The comparison thus instituted was found to be of the highest value. The Boundary Commissioner's lists are based on fiscal considerations, and deal with the units of the Land Revenue administration. They are not, and are not intended to be, a record of inhabited villages at the present time. They were found to differ widely from existing facts, and the endeavours made to reconcile the discrepancies, and the minute enquiries to which they gave rise, were the means of bringing to light numbers of hamlets, small villages, and isolated groups of houses which might otherwise have escaped enumeration. Register B contains a complete record of the inhabited villages in existence in February 1881. At the next census this register, which has been carefully preserved, will be adopted, like the Boundary Commissioner's lists on the present occasion, as the standard to which the state of things then existing should be referred; and by this means the operations of 1891 will probably be carried out with less difficulty and still greater accuracy than those of 1881.

The village lists having been prepared, and carefully checked according to existing circumstances, enumerators were appointed to each block. In November 1880 the census schedules, 10 millions in number, the form of which had been settled by the Government of India, were distributed. Each enumerator was then required to prepare a register showing each individual house comprised within his block, and to affix to each house a serial number. In the beginning of January 1881 a preliminary enumeration of the people was made, and the census schedules were filled in with the required particulars for all permanent residents of each block. During the interval that elapsed between the completion of this preliminary enumeration and the 17th February, the entries in the schedules were carefully checked by the supervising officers, and all possible errors were eliminated. Finally, on the night of the 17th February, each enumerator visited every house in his block, compared the state of things then found with the entries made at the preliminary enumeration, and made the necessary erasures, additions, or alterations as the circumstances required. In a few localities—the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and parts of Chota Nagpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling—it was impossible, for special reasons, to make the final check at night, and in these places it was made on the following morning. Special arrangements were also made for the enumeration of boats, both on inland waters and along the coasts; for the counting of the population on railways,

both resident and travelling; for the census of persons in camp, collected at fairs, travelling by roads, or without a home; for the enumeration of cantonments; for jails, hospitals, and other public institutions; and for the census of the Sunderbuns. Special arrangements were also made for the census of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, which were placed under the charge of Mr. H. Beverley as Special Census Officer.

The schedules, when properly checked and arranged, were forwarded to the head-quarters of the districts to which they belonged, and were there rapidly examined and totalled. The rough total thus obtained showed the population of the Province to be 68,850,747. When the detailed compilation had been carried out, it was found that the true figures for the population of the Province were 69,536,861, so that between the first and the corrected total there was a difference of 686,114 persons in favour of the latter.

The compilation of the returns was carried out in three large central offices, situated at Calcutta for Bengal, Dinapore for Behar and Chota Nagpore, and Cuttack for Orissa. This process was a most arduous and difficult task. The information contained in the original schedules was first abstracted into sets of forms, known as working registers, one set of seven registers for each village. The contents of these working registers were then tabulated in forms known as village tables, one set of seventeen for each thanna. In these village tables the unit was the village, and they contain in a compact form the fullest information concerning the population of every village in each district of Bengal. They have been carefully preserved, and are deposited at the head-quarters of the districts to which they belong. They constitute a source of information of the highest value to local officers for a great variety of purposes, a source which will not be available in any of the other provinces of India, in all of which, the Lieutenant-Governor understands, the village tables were destroyed when no longer required for the immediate purposes of the census. Finally, the totals of the village tables were compiled into the final forms prescribed by the Government of India, twenty-one in number. The compilation was carried out by a vast army of clerks, whose numbers at one time reached the high figure of 4,462. The utmost care was exercised to secure absolute accuracy in the returns. Between each stage of the work an elaborate check was applied; every mistake was carefully sifted out and set right, after reference to the original schedules; and the most rigid precautions were adopted to prevent the possibility of any discrepancy between the several returns.

Cost of the census.

So vast an undertaking as the census of nearly 70 millions of people was necessarily costly. The total expenditure incurred on the Census of Bengal was Rs. 8,55,647-5-11. Of this amount, Rs. 1,87,921 was expended on the preliminary operations, that is, in making preparations for the census and in carrying out the actual enumeration. The balance, which amounts to Rs. 6,67,725, represents the expenditure incurred in compiling the returns and publishing the Report and statements. The greater part of the preliminary expenditure, or rather more than a lakh of rupees, represents the cost of printing and paper. The greatness of this sum, and the enormous number of the forms used, more than ten and a half millions, serve in some measure to illustrate the magnitude of the undertaking.

The expenditure on the actual enumeration would have been considerably higher than it was, but for the fact that the census was for the most part taken by unpaid agency. Of the 14,015 supervisors and 192,382 enumerators who were employed upon the work, only 72 of the former and 1,323 of the latter were paid for their services. In Calcutta and the Suburbs, it was found impossible to secure the services of a sufficient number of men who would do the work gratuitously, while in the Chota Nagpore Division, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs the backward state of education compelled the importation of competent men from outside. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 19,137, of which Rs. 10,375 was incurred in Calcutta and Rs. 8,761 in the mofussil. In some districts difficulty was experienced in obtaining the gratuitous services of competent enumerators, but it is hoped that at the next census much assistance will be rendered by the local authorities now in process of establishment.

Of the total expenditure incurred in the compilation of the returns no less than Rs. 5,45,713 is debitable to the head of Establishment, the cause of the increased expenditure being the much greater detail required in the statements for 1881. The corresponding expenditure in 1872 was only Rs. 84,184, or little more than one-seventh of the amount. The mofussil expenditure was nearly the same on both occasions. Almost the whole of the expenditure was incurred before the 31st March 1882, and forms a charge against the Imperial Government. The expenditure during the year 1882-83, which amounts to about Rs. 40,000, is debitable to the Provincial Revenues. After making some slight adjustments, the net cost of the census, excluding the contributions from Feudatory States, amounts to Rs. 8,47,298. Calculated on a population of 69,536,861 persons, this sum gives a rate of a little more than two pie a head, or rather more than five persons completely censused for one anna. The cost per 1,000 persons has been Rs. 12-2-2, and the Deputy Superintendent points out how favourably this compares with the expenditure in England, where the cost per 1,000 was £5-9-0 in 1841, £5-4-0 in 1851, £4-15-5 in 1861, and about £5-4-2 in 1871.

Attitude of the people.

The demeanour of the people during the census operations was for the most part all that could be desired. In the less advanced parts of the Province some excitement prevailed, especially in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the superstitious fears of the people, fomented by interested agitators, led to some show of resistance to the civil authorities. The judicious arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. W. B. Oldham, however, reduced the opposition to a minimum, and on the arrival of a detachment of troops the disturbances immediately ceased. In the remoter parts of Pooree, also, some slight resistance was experienced. It was not to be expected that the objects of a census should be readily intelligible to the semi-civilized masses of the people, and in every part of the Province, even in the neighbourhood of the chief towns, the wildest rumours prevailed. It seems strange that the experience of the census of 1872 should not have sufficed to allay suspicion; but, singularly enough, the great majority of the country people do not appear to have retained any distinct recollection of the former census. One reason of this may have been the limited nature of the information then required. In 1872 the particulars required were for each person—

1. Age (divided into two periods, under or over 12 years).
2. Sex.
3. Religion or caste.
4. Race or tribe.
5. Occupation.
6. Infirmities.

In 1881 the enumerator's schedule contained columns for the following:—

1. Age (to be given as exactly as possible).
2. Sex.
3. Conjugal condition.
4. Religion.
5. Caste or sect.
6. Birthplace.
7. Mother-tongue.
8. Degree of education.
9. Occupation.
10. Infirmities.

The general attitude of the people was, however, submissive, and it was not found necessary to have recourse to the penal provisions of the Census Act in more than an insignificant number of cases. This result is highly creditable to the tact and care of the district officers and other officials who were employed in carrying out the details of the arrangements.

Accuracy of the census.

Taken as a whole, there can be little doubt that the census of 1881 was extremely accurate. Three principal causes are assigned by the Deputy Superintendent for the improvement. These are the more careful scrutiny of the village lists, and the preparation of the village registers; the elaborate numbering of the houses; and the checking of the entries made at the preliminary enumeration. Each of these measures was adopted for the first time at the recent census, and there can be no question that all three, and especially the first, were of great efficacy in securing the accuracy of the general enumeration. There is, moreover, internal evidence in the figures themselves to show that it has actually been secured.

The figures on every subject accord very closely with the conclusions drawn by experienced observers from known facts. Wherever there has been any discrepancy, it has given way on closer inspection, or a probable and simple explanation has been found. At the same time there is reason to believe that in points of detail the information afforded by the returns is not in all respects reliable. The line of life, as mapped out according to the recorded ages of the population, presents violent and unnatural variations which cannot be in accordance with the real facts. Some concealment of unmarried women of marriageable age has undoubtedly taken place; while the details of castes and occupations are in many cases open to doubt. These, however, are not errors which it was possible to avoid by better arrangements. They were due to the ignorance and inaccuracy of the people themselves, or, perhaps, in a few cases, of the enumerators. But in all the salient and important points which form the principal object of a census, the accuracy is remarkable, and the total amount of error that has crept in, while absolutely small, is relatively almost inappreciable, and does not sensibly detract from the accuracy of the general enumeration.

General results of the census.

The total area included within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal is 193,198 square miles, of which 70,430 square miles belong to the Province of Bengal, 44,139 square miles to Behar, 26,966 square miles to Chota Nagpore, 9,053 square miles to Orissa, and 36,634 square miles to the various Feudatory States. The balance, which amounts to 5,976 square miles, represents the unsurveyed area of the Sunderbuns. The total population of this vast area as enumerated on the 17th February 1881 is 69,536,861, which does not fall far short of the population of France and the United Kingdom added together. The following table shows the distribution of the population according to Divisions:—

Division and Province.	Population.	Percentage.
Burdwan Division	7,393,954	10·63
Presidency ditto	8,204,912	11·79
Rajshahye ditto	7,733,775	11·12
Dacca ditto	8,700,939	12·51
Chittagong ditto	3,574,048	5·13
Total of Bengal ..	35,607,628	51·20
Patna Division	15,063,944	21·66
Bhagulpore ditto	8,063,160	11·59
Total of Behar ..	23,127,104	33·25
Chota Nagpore	4,225,989	6·07
Orissa	3,730,735	5·36
All Bengal ..	66,691,456	95·90
Feudatory States	2,845,405	4·09
GRAND TOTAL ..	69,536,861	100

The most populous district is Mymensingh, which contains 3,051,966 inhabitants. Durbhunga comes next with 2,683,447, while seven other districts, Mozufferpore, Midnapore, Sarun, Gya, Dacca, Rungpore, and Nuddea, each contain a population exceeding two millions. Seven districts only contain less than three-quarters of a million inhabitants each. These are Bogra, Maldah, Howrah, Julpigoree, Singbhoom, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the last-named of which closes the list with a total of 101,597. The average density of the population of the entire Province is

132959

371·41 persons to the square mile. The density, as might be expected, varies enormously in different districts and in different parts of the same district. In Bengal Proper it is 505·57 persons to the square mile; in Behar 523·96; in Orissa 412·10; in Chota Nagpore 156·72; while in the Feudatory States it is only 77·67. The most densely populated rural district is Howrah, where the village density is 1,130 persons to the square mile. Mr. Bourdillon remarks that this "is a population which hardly answers the description of true rusticity, being composed in large part of the inhabitants of the crowded villages which cluster round the large mills and factories of the Howrah district, or line the river banks and form the outer fringe of the great Suburb of Howrah, though outside the pale of the Municipality." This is not quite correct. The whole of the river bank from Seebpore in the south to the northern boundary of the district is within municipal limits, and throughout the district the thanna average nowhere falls below 1,027. Next to Howrah in regard to density of rural population come Sarun with 843, Mozufferpore with 824, Durbhunga with 763, Hooghly with 737, and Dacca with 713. The most thickly-peopled rural area is that of the Moonsheegunge sub-division in Dacca, where the population averages 1,278 to the square mile and contains a Hindoo community of old traditions and high culture which has produced many of the most distinguished servants of Government. Apart from the urban population, 17 districts have a population of 500 or more to the square mile. Twenty-two districts, together with the Cooch Behar State, have a density of less than 500 and more than 200; while only six districts and the remainder of the Feudatory States have a density of less than 200.

The remarkable paucity of towns and large villages in Bengal has long been known, and is conspicuous in the present returns. The total urban population of the Province is only 3,664,229, which is less than the population of London alone. The percentage of urban to total population is only 5·26, the corresponding figures for England being 66·6, for France 31·06, and for the United States 22·5. Bengal contains eleven towns with upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, 22 towns with from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, and 63 towns with from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The population of Calcutta (433,219), together with the Suburbs (251,439) and Howrah (105,575), which are really a part of the metropolis, is 790,233, and exceeds that of any town in the United Kingdom except London. Next come Patna with 170,654 inhabitants, Dacca with 79,070, and Gya with 76,415. No other town in Bengal contains as many as 70,000 inhabitants. The number of villages with less than 5,000 inhabitants each is 264,523, with a total population of 65,558,430, the average population of a village being only 247·83. The boat population, under which term are included only those persons who were actually living in boats on the 17th February 1881, and not those who obtain their livelihood from the sea or rivers, was 309,336. The number of houses in Bengal is returned at 11,645,383, of which 11,036,774 were occupied and 608,609 unoccupied at the time of the census. This number gives an average of 6·30 persons to each occupied house, as against 5·75 at the census of 1872 in 10,903,435 houses. This average varies very little throughout the Province outside the limits of Calcutta, where it is 12·54.

After deduction of the figures for the Province of Assam, which has since been formed into a separate administration, the population of Bengal, as ascertained at the census of 1872, was 62,705,718. The increase in 9 years would therefore appear to have been 6,831,143, or 10·89 per cent. The total population in 1881 was composed of 34,625,591 males and 34,911,270 females, the excess of the latter being 285,679. In 1872 this excess amounted to only 22,986. The recorded increase has been at the rate of 10·47 per cent. among males, and at the rate of 11·30 per cent. among females. Part of the total increase is clearly due to omissions and defects in the former census. This is proved by the enormous apparent increase which has taken place in the more thinly populated parts of the Province, an increase which, if real, "implies a fertility of which the human race has hitherto not been considered capable, or an immigration which has no parallel except in the history of Californian townships." Thus, the recorded increase is at the rate in the Chota Nagpore Division of 34·26 per cent.; in the Feudatory States of 28·06; in Darjeeling of 63·84; in Julpigoree of 38·90; and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of 45·95. In none of these areas is

the proportion of children under 10 years of age remarkably above the average, and it is known that (with the exception of Darjeeling and Julpigoree) none of them are replenished by immigration. This conclusion is corroborated by the careful census which was made of parts of the Durbhunga and Mozufferpore districts immediately after the famine of 1874 and about two years after the previous census. The enumeration was most carefully made, and resulted in an apparent increase which was a physical impossibility within the time. A great part of the recorded increase, however, is undoubtedly real. The district of Backergunge, in spite of the cyclone of 1876 and the epidemic of cholera in the cold-weather of 1876-77, shows a small increase. One Division only, that of Burdwan, shows an absolute decrease, the numbers having fallen from 7,604,661 in 1872 to 7,393,954 in 1881, or by 2·77 per cent. This decrease, which is shared by all the districts of the Division, except Howrah and Bankoorah, is clearly attributable to the effects of the Burdwan fever, the ravages of which from 1864 to 1874 are well known. Strangely enough, the district of Nuddea, which has of late years earned for itself an unenviable reputation for fever, shows an increase of 11·31 per cent., which is above the provincial average. The Deputy Superintendent is driven to infer that in this district the census of 1872 cannot have been taken so well as was supposed at the time. The town of Calcutta shows a trifling increase of 3,684 over the figures of 1876, and the Suburbs a decrease of 5,710.

Religious belief.

The following statement shows the population of the Province distributed among nine principal religions:—

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ..	22,578,544	22,874,262	45,452,806
Sikhs ..	304	245	549
Mahomedans ..	10,855,771	10,848,953	21,704,724
Christians ..	67,715	60,420	128,135
Buddhists ..	78,555	77,254	155,809
Brahmos ..	470	318	788
Jains ..	1,174	435	1,609
Jews ..	514	545	1,059
Parsees ..	117	39	156
All others ..	1,042,427	1,048,799	2,091,226
Total ..	34,625,591	34,911,270	69,536,861

The figures for "All others" are further subdivided into five chief heads thus—

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sonthals	443,107	440,831	883,938
Kols	299,806	314,057	613,863
Other Western aborigines	236,378	233,244	469,622
Eastern aborigines ..	45,257	43,142	88,399
Others and unspecified ..	17,879	17,525	35,404
Total ..	1,042,427	1,048,799	2,091,226

In the census of 1872 great difficulty was experienced in defining the term "Hindu" with any approach to accuracy; and the same difficulty also presented itself in 1881, though in a somewhat smaller degree. The figures entered under the heads of Sikhs and Jains are manifestly incorrect, and appear to prove what was first suggested by an inspection of the original schedules, viz. that many members of these religions have returned themselves as Hindus, of the Sikh or Jain caste. Somewhat similar remarks apply to the figures for Brahmos also; while an inspection of the statements of Hindu castes shows numerous entries under the heads of Sonthal and Kol. It is

probable, however, that no more correct returns could have been obtained without an enormously disproportionate expenditure of labour and money.

Of the entire population of the Province, 65·36 per cent. are Hindus, 31·21 per cent. are Mahomedans, ·18 per cent. are Christians, and ·28 per cent. are Buddhists; the followers of all other religions making up 3·01 of the whole. The proportions of increase or decrease since the census of 1872 among the chief religions are—

Religion.	Increase + or decrease —.	
	Number	Percentage.
Hindus	+5,456,231	+13·64
Mahomedans	+2,145,472	+10·96
Christians	+ 37,072	+40·71
Buddhists	+ 75,202	+93·29
All others	—244,154	—10·43

The increase shown under Mahomedans and Christians is considered to be real. That under Buddhists is almost wholly confined to the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Darjeeling, and is for the most part due to more accurate enumeration. The decrease under "All others" may be attributed to the inclusion under Hindus of large numbers of persons who at the previous census had been shown as aborigines, this cause producing a corresponding apparent increase under Hindus. No change of importance has occurred in the distribution of any of these religions since 1872. Hindus form more than 90 per cent. of the population in Orissa, more than 80 per cent. in the Patna, Burdwan, and Bhagulpore Divisions, and more than 70 per cent. in Chota Nagpore and the Tributary States. They are least numerous in the Chittagong Division, where they form only 28·48 per cent. of the whole. The Mahomedans are most numerous in the Chittagong, Dacca, and Rajshahye Divisions, in each of which they are more than 60 per cent. of the whole, and are least numerous in Orissa, where they are only 2·29 per cent. The Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions together contain only one-seventh of the total number of Mahomedans. Of the total population of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, 428,692, or 62·6 per cent., are Hindus; 221,013, or 32·2 per cent., are Mahomedans; and 30,478, or 4·4 per cent., are Christians. Three sects of Mahomedans have been shown in the returns, viz. Sunnis 20,964,657, Shiahs 262,293, and Wahabis 2,144. The unspecified number as many as 448,679. The figures for Wahabis are clearly incorrect, and this is further corroborated by their distribution. They are almost entirely confined to Moorshedabad and Pubna; while Patna, which was long the centre of the Wahabi movement, numbers only 27 confessors.

The progress made in the spread of Christianity during the last nine years is one of the most interesting facts brought out by the census just taken. In 1872 the number of persons returned as Christians was 91,063, while by 1881 this number had increased to 128,135, showing an advance of 37,072, or 40·71 per cent. It is impossible, however, to say how much of this increase is due to conversions from heathendom, and how much to immigration from Europe.

The division of the persons who were not included among any of the nine chief religions into Sonthals, Kols, other Western Aborigines, Eastern Aborigines, and Others was made under the special orders of the Government of Bengal. The classification is not scientifically accurate, and is based on considerations of practical convenience. Besides those who returned themselves as professing the Sonthal and Kol religions, there are a number of others who are shown as Hindus by religion and Sonthals and Kols by caste. These number respectively 203,264 and 257,803, and bring up the total numbers of these tribes to Sonthals 1,087,202 and Kols 871,666. Of the 469,622 persons who have been shown as Other Western Aborigines, the great bulk, or 362,561, were returned in the census schedules as Poithaliks, which is a vague term meaning "idolator," used by the Orissa enumerators to denote persons not belonging to the recognized religions. The Eastern Aborigines include Garos, Manipuris, Kukis, and other hillmen of the northern frontier, Meches and Assamese from the Assam Valley, and

Tipperahs, Reangs, and other hillmen from the Chittagong and Tipperah hills.

Conjugal condition.

The number of persons returned as single, married, and widowed is as follows:—

	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Males	16,098,605	16,991,966	1,374,184	34,464,755
Females	10,331,811	17,040,095	7,397,647	34,769,553

And the percentages of each class among 100 of the population are—

	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Males	46·71	49·30	3·98
Females	29·71	49·00	21·27

The corresponding percentages in the case of the United Kingdom and France are for males 61·95, 34·06, and 3·97, and for females 57·90, 33·00, and 9·08 respectively. These figures throw into high relief the marked difference that exists between the East and West in all questions of conjugal condition. In Bengal marriage is twice as common among females and half as common again among males as in Europe, while the number of widows is more than twice as great as in Europe. These figures show that the people of Bengal, unchecked by any prudential considerations, marry their daughters at the earliest possible age and as a matter of course, that the discrepancy of age between husband and wife makes many widows, and that their re-marriage is virtually unknown.

The tables which show conjugal condition in conjunction with age indicate many interesting conclusions. Out of every 100 boys below the age of ten years, rather less than four are married; while the number of married girls of the same age is 11. From 10 to 20 years of age 71 boys in 100 are still bachelors; while out of 100 girls of the same age, 76 are married and 4 are widows, only 19 being still unmarried. In the third decade the remarkable result is apparent that in every 100 women from 20 to 30 years of age there is *only one* who has not been given in marriage. Practically, it may be said that almost the whole female population is transferred from the single to the married state before their 20th year. Matrimony is not so common among the male population; men are married for the most part between the ages of 20 and 30, and the proportion of married men is greatest between the ages of 30 and 39, when it amounts to 90·23 per cent. of the whole. From this time the proportion of married men dwindles very gently, and the percentage of widowers approximates closely to that of European countries. Taking the earliest marriageable age to be 10 years, and excluding all persons below that age, we find that of the total number of bachelors of 10 years old and upwards 54·12 are between the ages of 10 and 15 years, and about 25 per cent. between 15 and 20 years; while of the unmarried women of marriageable age, 78·88 per cent. are under 15 years, and 10·71 per cent. below 20. These figures show that while the great majority of the girls marry before the age of 15, only one-fifth of the boys are married at that age, and only one-fifth are married before they are 20.

The numbers of the married in every 100 persons between 10 and 15 years of age in each of the chief religions are—

	Males.	Females.
Hindus	23·35	66·59
Mahomedans	9·90	68·59
Christians	4·19	14·87
Buddhists	3·16	23·03
Aboriginals	9·55	26·12
All religions ...	18·50	65·74

The practice of early marriage of boys is therefore far more prevalent among the Hindus than among members of any other religion; while both Hindus and Mahomedans marry their daughters at a very early age. Out of every 100 women of 20 to 30 years of age, 98·80 are or have been married, and of every 100 married or widowed women 30 years of age, 11·51 were married before they were ten years old, 69·25 between 10 and 20 years, and 18·04 between 20 and 30 years of age. Of the men under 40 years of age who either are or have been married, only 3·91 per cent. were married before they were 10 years old, 24·62 per cent. between 10 and 20, 50·50 per cent. between 20 and 30, and 15·96 per cent. at the comparatively mature age of between 30 and 40. The mean age of married males in Bengal is 36·97 years, and the mean age of married females 28·68. Each husband is therefore on an average eight years older than his wife. This circumstance helps to account for the comparatively large proportion borne by males to females in the total population. The average difference of age in England between husband and wife is only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. The mean duration of married life is not widely different in Bengal from that found to exist in Europe, being 15·77 years against 15·15. The total number of married men in Bengal is 16,991,966, while the number of married women is about 50,000 greater. This gives a proportion of 1,002 wives to every 1,000 husbands, which is a margin much too small to justify any theory of general or widespread polygamy. Among Hindus there is actually an excess in favour of the married men, which is due to immigration of married males. Among Mahomedans the proportion is 1,033 wives to every 1,000 husbands. A considerable part of this excess is due to the fact that in the districts of Eastern Bengal, where the Mahomedans form a large majority of the population, numbers of sailors, who are all of this religion, were absent on their avocations on the night of the census. This excess is particularly observable in the returns of Chittagong (1,266), Noakholly (1,081), and Dacca (1,079), all of which supply men to the mercantile marine. The inference made by the Deputy Superintendent that polygamy, though existent, is practised only to a very small extent by the Mussulman population of Bengal appears therefore to be justified by the figures.

Ages of the population.

A curious feature of the returns is the progressive *increase* in the number of children living at each of the first four years of life. The number of infants under one year of age was 1,611,449; the number returned as one year old was 1,679,504; two years old, 2,130,034; three years old, 2,548,457; and four years old, 2,220,142. The causes assigned for this are—first, the exceptional healthiness and general prosperity of the years 1876 and 1877; and, second, the ignorance and inaccuracy of natives in all matters connected with their ages, which have led them in numbers of cases to declare the age of very young children to be "three or four years." The latter of these is the more probable explanation, though the first-named may also have had some influence. Another noticeable point is the strange fluctuations in the numbers for each quinquennial age-period after the first four years of life. It appears that the age-period 25—29, which contains the popular age 25, is abnormally large, and that for the rest each period which contains a round number, such as 40—44, 50—54, &c., is, contrary to expectation, more numerous than the period which immediately precedes it. The explanation is unquestionably to be found in the well known inaccuracy with which ages are always stated by natives. Similar variations are to be found in the returns of all the provinces of India.

The figures for the age-periods from 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 are certainly not reliable. This is established by a comparison of the proportions of males to females at those two age-periods with the corresponding proportions at other periods of life. It appears that while the females exceed the males in each year of life up to 4, the proportion is suddenly and violently reversed in the age-periods from 5 to 9 and 10 to 14. Among children below 5 years of age, there are on an average 93·91 boys to 100 girls; but in the next two quinquennial periods this proportion rises to 106·66 and 125·28 respectively, falling again to its normal rate of 98·06 in the period from 15 to 19. The reason of the change is that these two periods include the five years from 8 to 13, during

which almost all native girls are given in marriage. The presence in a family of unmarried girls of marriageable age is regarded as a disgrace, and has, in Bengal, as in other Provinces and at other censuses, occasioned both some concealment of women and some under-statement of their ages. It is estimated that the omissions amount to about 3 per cent. of the total number of females under 15 years of age. The mean age of the population of Bengal is 24·99, that of males being 24·49 years and of females 25·49. The mean age in England is 26·4 years, and the cause of the lower mean in this Province is to be found in the high birth and death rates which prevail in Bengal.

Castes.

According to the census returns, 65 castes or tribes have upwards of 100,000 representatives in this Province. The Gowalla or cowherd caste heads the list with 3,992,949 members, including the Gops of Bengal, the Ahirs of Behar, and the Gours of Orissa; next come the Brahmins, with 2,754,100, and the Kaibarthas with 2,100,379. Koches and Chandals each number more than a million-and-a-half; while eight more castes, the Kayasths, Rajputs, Chamars, Telis, Kurmis, Koeris, Dosadhs, and Babhans, in the order named, each claim upwards of one million members. Besides these more numerous castes, no less than 265 smaller ones are shown in the tables, in addition to several so-called castes and clans of doubtful position. The heading "Others" includes many persons who have described themselves by nationality only, as Bengali, Punjabi, &c., and others who have given the name of their occupation in lieu of their caste, such as Sikalgar, Dafali, and Shikari. Thirty castes, including all those of general utility, "whose services are indispensable to that microcosm the Bengal village," have representatives in every division of the Province. Many others, however, are extremely local, some of them having more than 60 per cent. of their whole number within the limits of a single division. Thus the large majority of Bhumijs, Kharwars, Sonthals and Kols (so-called) are to be found in Chota Nagpore. Orissa has almost a monopoly of Chassas, Kandaras, Karans, Khandaits and Pans. Rajputs, Babhans, Chamars, Dosadhs, Binds, Nuniyas, and Gareris are chiefly concentrated in Behar; while of Koches, Pods, Bagdis, and Sadgops but few are found outside Bengal Proper. The relative proportion of males and females in the various castes, to which a high degree of importance attaches in provinces where female infanticide or polyandry is suspected to exist, is of little practical interest in Bengal. It is, however, of some significance that the proportion of males to females is highest among such castes as the Rajputs, Brahmans, and Babhans, who are most sensitive on the subject of their women and upon whom the suspicion of withholding information rests most heavily.

Nationality.

Among the points upon which information was required for the first time at the recent census were statistics of birth-place and mother-tongue. Out of the 69,536,861 persons found in Bengal on the night of the census, only 790,777, or 1·14 per cent., had been born outside the Province. Of these, 487,059 had been born in other Provinces of British India, 93,110 in the remainder of Asia, and 12,298 in Europe. The birth-places of 197,485 persons were not traceable. Of the 93,110 immigrants from other parts of Asia, 85,011 are natives of Nepal, and the great bulk of the remainder are from Bhutan, Thibet, and Sikkim. The majority of these are found on the tea-plantations of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and in Chumparun. Of the immigrants from other Provinces of India, the North-Western Provinces claims 351,933, or over three-fourths of the whole, the males and females numbering respectively 214,498 and 137,435. The greater part of the remainder are from Assam and the Central Provinces. The total number of Bengal-born persons found in the other chief Provinces of India on the night of the census was 615,286, of whom 328,312 were males and 286,974 females. Of these, 76,909 males and 136,720 females were found in the North-Western Provinces, 126,856 males and 94,400 females in Assam, and 79,746 males and 23,115 females in British Burmah. From the equality in numbers of the Bengal women received from and sent into the North-Western Provinces it has been inferred that these

transfers are mostly due to inter-marriages among the people of the border districts. The absence of district details renders it impossible to establish this proposition, but it seems intrinsically probable, and affords a simple explanation of the singular fact that women appear to leave the districts of their birth much more than men. Among the Provinces of Bengal, the Feudatory States have the highest proportion of immigrants, who amount to 17·97 per cent. Bengal comes next with 5·91, owing principally to the influences of Calcutta and Darjeeling. Chota Nagpore has a percentage of 3·27, Behar of 1·63, and Orissa of 1·52. The highest percentage of foreigners is naturally found in Calcutta, where they amount to no less than 70·25 per cent. of the whole population of the town. The figures for emigration from the several districts and Provinces would have been instructive, but, unfortunately, no district details are available for emigrants beyond the limits of Bengal itself, without which the figures would be useless.

Language.

Of the various languages recorded in the census schedules, it appears that Bengali is the mother-tongue of 36,416,970 persons, or more than half the entire population of the Province. Hindi, Hindustani, and Urdu are spoken by 24,799,081, or 35·65 per cent., and Uriya by 5,450,818, or 7·83 per cent. The Kolarian languages, Sonthali, Kol, Munda, and Bheel, have been shown as spoken by 2,149,133 people; while English is stated to be the mother-tongue of 37,640 persons.

Occupations.

The poverty of the results of the attempt to collect information concerning the occupations of the people is one of the least satisfactory features of the recent census. The importance of the subject in all its bearings on the social condition and physical and moral progress of the people can hardly be overrated; yet it would scarcely be too much to say that the statistics compiled in 1881 have not made any addition to the knowledge obtained in 1872. No expenditure of time and trouble was spared by the Bengal census officers, and it is estimated that at least one-third of the total cost of preparing the census tables must be debited to this single subject. It is therefore the more disappointing to find so inadequate a result. The returns, in fact, so far as their details are concerned, appear to be of little or no value. The causes of this unfortunate state of things appear to be two. The first and most important is the enormous difficulty that was experienced in securing definite entries in the original schedules. Special attention was given to the point in the instructions issued to the enumerators, but in spite of every effort the number of vague descriptions that were met with precluded the possibility of an accurate classification. Entries, such as "service," "shop-keeping," and the like, abounded on every page of the schedules, and baffled every attempt at sub-division of occupations. Although it was the particular desire of the Census authorities and of Government that the different classes of cultivators should be separately shown, this object was completely defeated by the return of 11,264,942 males, or 86 per cent. of the whole sub-order of agriculturists, as "cultivators" only without any further specification.

Even, however, had the entries in the original schedules been all that was desired, the value of the returns would have been greatly impaired by the system of classification under which it was necessary to show them. The classification which was adopted was based on that devised by Dr. Farr in the English Census of 1871. It divides all occupations into 6 classes—Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, and Indefinite and Non-productive. These classes are again subdivided into 18 Orders, 82 Sub-orders, and 487 Main heads. Every occupation entered in the schedules was required to be referred to one or other of these Main heads, and as these had been selected with a view to the circumstances of England, they were in many cases quite unsuitable to those of Bengal. Although, however, the paramount necessity of securing uniformity throughout India led the Government of India to give the preference to Dr. Farr's classification, an attempt was made by the Deputy Superintendent to show the occupations of the Province arranged on a system more in accordance with local conditions. This table is intelligible and interesting, but it contains figures for the entire Province only, without showing district details.

The following table shows the distribution of the population of Bengal among the 6 principal classes:—

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Class I—Professional	624,538	57,117
Class II—Domestic	943,015	245,525
Class III—Commercial	1,136,014	195,423
Class IV—Agricultural	13,332,557	1,957,675
Class V—Industrial	2,651,132	1,900,181
Class VI—Indefinite and Non-productive ..	15,830,331	30,466,119
Total ..	34,517,587	34,822,040

It thus appears that 66·76 per cent. of both sexes belong to the Indefinite and Non-productive Class. If from this proportion be deducted the percentage of children under 10 years of age, who are too young to work, and of persons over 60 years, who are too old, it appears that among those capable of active work; 21·24 per cent. of the men and 51·58 per cent. of the women are without specific employment. This percentage, however, in the case of women includes those who are employed upon domestic and household duties. This Class includes also the great body of general labourers, who form between 10 and 11 per cent. of the population. Of the remainder of the population, more than two-thirds is absorbed by the Agricultural Class, which comprises more than half of the persons capable of active work in each Division. It is most universal in the Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions, where the population is largely Mahomedan. It is least common, as might be expected, in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. "So universal is the pursuit of agricultural operations that even in the urban population they employ the greater proportion of individuals." Next come general labourers, servants and personal attendants, "persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money or goods of various kinds," "persons working and dealing in textile fabrics and dress," carriers and bearers, and "persons working and dealing in food and drink." Among the rural population, agriculture stands first, claiming more than five times as many followers as the next on the list, General labourers.

Among Hindus, 49·28 per cent. of the population capable of work are engaged in agriculture, 13 per cent. are unemployed (among whom must be counted the many Hindu scholars above 10 years of age), 11·40 per cent. are general labourers, while 5·54 per cent. are attendants and domestic servants. Among Mahomedans, on the other hand, the proportion of agriculturists reaches the high figure of 62·81 per cent. One reason for this remarkable result was possibly the absence of many Mahomedan sailors and boatmen from their home on the night of the census. The members of this religion are also numerous among "persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, and goods," and among "persons engaged in breeding and keeping animals," and among weavers and manufacturers of textile fabrics. Of the whole female population of the Province, 83 per cent. have been returned as unemployed. The remainder are distributed among 288 separate occupations, only 42 of which claim more than 10,000 followers. Cultivators number 1,675,843, and general labourers 1,371,577. It is, however, impossible to say how far the women entered under these heads are really breadwinners themselves, and how far they are merely the wives of breadwinners. Nine other occupations claim more than 100,000 followers each; these are recorded as grain-huskers, thread-spinners, vagrants, cultivators (combining agriculture with some other occupation), maid-servants, shop-keepers, agricultural labourers, fishmongers, and cotton-cloth weavers. The occupations of women are, however, even less trustworthy than those of men, and the returns of neither of them will repay minute examination.

Education of the people.

An attempt to collect statistics of the spread of education was made for the first time in Bengal in the census of 1881. The whole population was classified under the following heads—

1. Under instruction;
2. Not under instruction, but able to read and write;
3. Ditto ditto, and not able to read and write;

and the numbers recorded in each class are as follows:—

Sex.	Under instruction.	Not under instruction: Able to read and write.	Not under instruction: Not able to read and write.
Males	1,009,999	1,991,583	31,480,486
Females	35,760	61,449	34,738,686
Total	1,045,759	2,053,032	66,171,663

It is probable that in Behar and Chota Nagpore, where the language of the schedules was Hindi or Urdu, some error may have crept in, and that some persons who should have been shown as learners in the first class have been brought into the educated or second class. The total amount of error is, however, considered to be trifling. It thus appears that taking both sexes together, out of every 1,000 persons in the Province only 15 are under instruction, and 29 more are able to read and write; while no less than 955 are altogether illiterate. Of males 912 in 1,000 are illiterate against 997 females. Compared with the other Provinces of India with regard to education, Bengal stands only fourth on the list, the Central Provinces being first, Madras second, and Bombay third. Excluding children below the school-going age, which may be taken to be 5 years, and omitting females, among whom education in Bengal is almost non-existent, it appears that out of every 1,000 persons 34 are learning, 67 can read and write, and 898 are ignorant. Among Hindus these proportions become 38, 79, and 882 respectively, and among Mahomedans 28, 45, and 928. This demonstrates what was already known to be the case, that the standard of education is much higher among the Hindus than among Mussulmen. Judged by the census figures, education has made most progress in the Burdwan Division, where the number of wholly illiterate persons is 8,028 in 10,000. The Presidency and Chittagong Divisions come next, with 8,442 and 8,414 respectively. The lowest on the list are the Feudatory States, with 9,548; Chota Nagpore with 9,539, Bhagulpore with 9,486, and Patna with 9,383. The small progress of education in Behar which these figures indicate is much to be regretted. The educational standard is, as might have been expected, much higher among Christians than among any other class. Out of every 10,000 Christian men and boys 5 years old and upwards, only 5,245 are wholly illiterate, 3,464 are able to read and write, and 1,289 are under instruction. Favourable as these proportions are when compared with those of Hindus and Mahomedans, they nevertheless indicate the existence of much ignorance among the Native Christians in spite of the efforts of Mission schools. If the proportion of persons of school-going age be taken to be 15 per cent. of the whole, as is usually done in European countries, it appears that out of every 100 boys in Bengal who might be at school, only about 20 are actually under instruction. In the different Provinces the numbers are, Bengal 26·54, Behar 10·55, Orissa 27·20, Chota Nagpore 9·03, and the Feudatory States 8·30. In Madras the percentage rises to 22·47 and in Bombay to 21·65. In the Punjab, however, which stands next to Bengal, it is only 9·45, in the Central Provinces 8·79, and in the North-Western Provinces 8·65. In the United Kingdom the corresponding proportion is as high as 86·36 per cent. Even more deplorable is the condition of female education. Of every 10,000 Hindu women and girls only 9 are at school, and only 16 can read and write, leaving 9,975 who are entirely illiterate.

The condition of the Mahomedan female population is still worse, for of every 10,000 of them only 7 are learning and 10 can read and write; so that 9,983 have no education whatever. This is not the place for an examination of the general educational policy of the State; but it may be mentioned that no effort is being spared by the Bengal Government to promote the advance of primary education, and that the grant for primary schools has been increased by a lakh of rupees in each of the past three years, and now stands at Rs. 7,00,000. The Director of Public Instruction bears evidence to the good results which have begun to declare themselves, and which may still be anticipated. "Throughout Orissa, and in the Burdwan and Chittagong Divisions, the system has expanded with extraordinary rapidity, and the number of pupils in primary schools of organized instruction, varies in these Divisions from 25 to 29½ per 1,000 of the population. In the Presidency and Dacca Divisions the proportion of pupils to population falls to 13 and 10 per 1,000; but in both Divisions, and especially the latter, a further great extension of the system may be looked for."

Infirmities of the people.

The following table shows the number of persons who were found to be afflicted with each of the four great bodily and mental infirmities:—

Infirmities.	Numbers.			Proportion in 10,000.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Insane	18,336	12,399	30,735	5	3	4
Blind	47,086	50,264	97,350	13	14	14
Deaf-mutes	52,833	32,662	85,495	15	9	12
Lepers	42,283	14,240	56,523	12	4	8
Total ...	160,538	109,565	270,103	45	30	38

The proportion of the insane in Bengal is very small compared with that found in most European countries, but is borne out by the returns of other Provinces of India. There is reason to believe that some concealment took place in the case of each of the above infirmities, except, perhaps, in that of blindness. On the other hand the proportion of deaf-mutes is abnormally high, and the Deputy Superintendent inclines to the opinion that the figures returned under this head include a certain proportion of persons who are deaf only. Insanity is most prevalent in the Rajshahye Division, where the population is largely Mahomedan, and where ganja and its preparations are produced and extensively consumed. Blindness appears to be most common in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, and least prevalent in Chittagong and Dacca. No explanation of this has been suggested, except that the districts of Behar, where vaccination has made but little progress, are most exposed to the ravages of small-pox. Deaf-mutism also is found most frequently in this Province, and is least common in Chittagong and Dacca. Leprosy, by which term only black leprosy, the more virulent form of the disease, is meant, is by far most common in the Burdwan Division, where lepers number as many as 19 per 10,000 of the population. This Division is followed at a long interval by Orissa, with a proportion of 12, and Rajshahye and the Feudatory States with 9 each. The affection is least common in Chittagong. There is no doubt that concealment of lepers has occurred to a very considerable extent, and the Deputy Superintendent believes that for every leper that has been returned there are at least three persons in whom the disease has been more or less fully developed, but who have escaped enumeration.

In order to show the general results of the census, the following abstract statements are appended to the present chapter of this Report:—

I. Area and population of the several Provinces of Bengal.

II. Abstract of the area and population of each district arranged according to Provinces and Commissioner's division.

III. Statement showing the increase or decrease of the population, as compared with the census of 1872.

IV. General statement of the result of the census arranged with reference to age and sex.

V. General statement of the result of the census arranged with reference to civil condition and religion.

VI. General statement of the result of the census arranged with reference to education and religion.

VII. General statement of the result of the census arranged with reference to occupation.

VIII. Statement showing the distribution of the Hindu population according to caste.

CENSUS OF BENGAL, 1881.

I.—Area and Population of the several Provinces of Bengal.

Provinces.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of Houses.			Total population of both sexes.	Total males.	Total females.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of towns or villages per square mile.	Number of houses per square mile.	Number of persons per occupied house.
			Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
The entire territory under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	187,222	264,765	11,036,774	608,609	11,645,383	69,536,861	34,625,591	34,911,270	371·41	1·41	62·20	6·30
Bengal	70,430	117,294	5,657,044	297,313	5,954,357	35,607,628	17,857,655	17,749,973	505·57	1·67	84·54	6·29
Behar	44,139	77,407	3,520,896	229,162	3,750,058	23,127,104	11,385,836	11,741,268	523·96	1·75	84·96	6·57
Orissa	9,053	24,894	631,504	58,499	690,003	3,730,735	1,837,591	1,893,144	412·10	2·75	76·22	5·91
Chota Nagpore	26,966	29,111	739,503	17,154	756,657	4,225,989	2,093,569	2,132,420	156·72	1·08	28·06	5·71
Feudatory States ...	36,634	16,059	487,827	6,481	494,308	9,845,405	1,450,940	1,394,465	77·67	·44	13·49	5·83

Note.—From this and the following tables the areas of large rivers and the area of the Sunderbuns have been omitted. The latter is estimated to be 5,976 square miles.

II.—Abstract of the Area and Population of each district in Bengal, arranged according to Provinces and Commissioners' Divisions.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of Houses.			Total population of both sexes.	Total males.	Total females.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of towns or villages per square mile.	Number of houses per square mile.	Number of persons per occupied house.
			Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BENGAL.												
BURDWAN ... Burdwan ...	2,697	3,667	289,047	34,343	323,390	1,391,823	668,295	723,528	516·06	1·36	119·91	4·82
Bankoorah ...	2,621	5,460	168,321	14,916	183,237	1,041,752	507,136	534,616	397·46	2·08	69·91	6·19
Beerbhoom ...	1,756	3,273	181,068	18,932	200,000	794,428	381,563	412,865	452 40	1·86	113·90	4·39
Midnapore ...	5,082	13,876	417,062	28,129	445,191	2,517,802	1,244,274	1,273,528	495·44	2·73	87·60	6 04
Hooghly ...	1,223	2,291	238,619	24,927	263,546	1,012,768	488,952	523,816	828·10	1·87	215·49	4 24
Howrah ...	476	1,487	113,644	11,653	125,297	635,381	316,479	318,902	1,334·83	3·12	263·23	5 59
Total ...	13,855	30,054	1,407,761	132,900	1,540,661	7,393,954	3,606,699	3,787,255	533·67	2·17	111·20	5·25
PRESIDENCY ... 24-Pergunnahs ...	2,120	5,079	307,499	15,875	323,374	1,869,859	975,430	894,429	881·59	2·39	152·53	6·08
Calcutta ...	8	1	34,534	4,240	38,774	433,219	288,817	144,402	54,152·37	·12	4,846·75	12·54
Nuddea ...	3,404	3,700	360,686	17,346	378,032	2,017,847	985,245	1,032,602	592·79	1 09	111·06	5·59
Jessore ...	2,276	3,996	226,585	4,964	231,549	1,577,249	779,805	797,444	692·99	1·76	101·74	6·96
Khulna ...	2,077	2,890	156,223	3,764	159,987	1,079,948	568,402	511,546	519·96	1·39	77·03	6·91
Moorshedabad ...	2,144	3,585	257,967	20,060	278,027	1,226,790	586,483	640,307	572·20	1·67	129·68	4·76
Total ...	12,029	19,251	1,343,494	66,249	1,409,743	8,204,912	4,184,182	4,020,730	682·09	1·60	117·20	6·11
RAJSHAHYE ... Dinagepore ...	4,118	6,921	268,647	3,721	272,368	1,514,346	782,292	732,054	367·74	1·68	66·14	5·64
Rajshahye ...	2,361	5,159	224,678	8,487	233,165	1,338,638	660,226	678,412	566·98	2·19	98·76	5·96
Rungpore ...	3,486	6,737	337,096	5,202	342,298	2,097,964	1,067,701	1,030,263	601·83	1·93	98·19	6·22
Bogra ...	1,498	4,202	99,473	4,170	103,643	734,358	372,677	361,681	490·23	2·81	69·19	7·38
Pubna ...	1,847	3,921	200,447	5,948	206,395	1,311,728	648,311	663,417	710·19	2·12	111·75	6·54
Darjeeling ...	1,234	943	29,028	876	29,904	155,179	88,948	66,231	125·75	·76	24·23	5·35
Julpigoree ...	2,884	971	94,795	3,306	98,101	581,562	305,555	276,007	201·65	·34	34·02	6·13
Total ...	17,428	28,854	1,254,164	31,710	1,285,874	7,733,775	3,925,710	3,808,065	443·76	1·66	73·78	6·17
DACCA ... Dacca ...	2,797	6,422	308,695	11,287	319,982	2,116,350	1,033,863	1,082,487	756·65	2·30	114·40	6·86
Furreedpore ...	2,267	4,655	224,134	4,310	228,444	1,631,734	805,989	825,745	719·78	2·05	100·77	7·28
Backergunge ...	3,649	4,336	222,912	9,998	232,910	1,900,889	973,479	927,410	520 93	1·19	63·83	8·53
Mymensingh ...	6,287	12,609	403,162	23,410	426,572	3,051,966	1,553,397	1,498,569	485·44	2·01	67·85	7 57
Total ...	15,000	28,022	1,158,903	49,005	1,207,908	8,700,939	4,366,728	4,334,211	580·06	1·87	80·53	7·51
CHITTAGONG ... Chittagong ...	2,567	1,376	211,387	7,318	218,705	1,132,341	531,649	600,692	441·11	·54	85·20	5 36
Noakholly ...	1,641	2,471	86,958	5,149	92,107	820,772	415,248	405,524	500·17	1·51	56·13	9·44
Tipperah ...	2,491	6,451	179,374	4,982	184,356	1,519,338	770,893	748,445	609·93	2·59	74·01	8·47
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,419	815	15,003	.....	15,003	101,597	56,546	45,051	18·75	·15	2·77	6·77
Total ...	12,118	11,113	492,722	17,449	510,171	3,574,048	1,774,336	1,799,712	294·94	·92	42·10	7·25
TOTAL FOR BENGAL PROPER ...	70,430	117,294	5,657,044	297,313	5,954,357	35,607,628	17,857,655	17,749,973	505·57	1·67	84·54	6·29

Patna	Patna ...	2,079	5,635	279,455	39,712	319,167	1,756,856	858,783	898,073	845 05	2·71	153·52	6·29
	Gya ...	4,712	9,657	346,794	25,854	372,648	2,124,682	1,043,441	1,081,241	450·91	2·05	79·08	6·13
	Shahabad ...	4,365	5,641	274,934	37,828	312,762	1,964,909	950,250	1,014,659	450·15	1·29	71·65	7·15
	Mozufferpore	3,003	5,154	368,254	12,556	380,810	2,582,060	1,265,731	1,316,329	859·83	1·72	126·81	7·01
	Durbhanga	3,335	6,359	362,576	15,242	377,818	2,633,447	1,295,788	1,337,659	789·64	1·90	113·29	7·26
	Sarun ...	2,622	4,379	326,699	50,088	376,787	2,280,382	1,083,565	1,196,817	869·71	1·67	143·70	6·98
	Chumparun	3,531	7,766	282,821	10,888	293,709	1,721,608	870,627	850,981	487·57	2·20	83·18	6·09
	Total ...	23,647	44,591	2,241,533	192,168	2,433,701	15,063,944	7,368,185	7,695,759	637·03	1·89	102·92	6·72
Bhaugulpore	Monghyr ...	3,921	6,448	280,234	9,613	289,847	1,969,774	969,124	1,000,650	502·37	1·64	73·92	7·03
	Bhaugulpore	4,268	6,177	321,469	10,318	331,787	1,966,158	979,119	987,039	460·67	1·45	77·74	6·12
	Purneah ...	4,956	5,687	304,712	6,419	311,131	1,848,687	937,080	911,607	373·02	1·15	62·78	6·07
	Maldah ...	1,891	3,250	126,202	4,904	131,106	710,448	346,998	363,450	375·70	1·72	69·33	5·63
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	5,456	11,254	246,746	5,740	252,486	1,568,093	785,330	782,763	287·41	2·06	46·28	6 36
	Total ...	20,492	32,816	1,279,363	36,994	1,316,357	8,063,160	4,017,651	4,045,509	393·48	1·60	64 24	6·30
Total for Behar		44,139	77,407	3,520,896	229,162	3,750,058	23,127,104	11,385,836	11,741,268	523·96	1·75	84·96	6·57
ORISSA.													
Orissa	Cuttack ...	3,517	12,841	316,436	28,104	344,540	1,738,165	849,254	888,911	494·22	3·65	97·96	5·49
	Pooree ...	2,473	5,166	127,369	22,079	149,448	888,487	446,609	441,878	359·27	2·09	60·43	6·98
	Balasore ...	2,066	6,331	160,799	6,821	167,620	945,280	461,461	483,819	457·54	3·06	81·13	5·88
	Angul ...	881	379	17,719	18	17,737	101,903	51,819	50,084	115·67	·43	20·13	5·75
	Banki ...	116	177	9,181	1,477	10,658	56,900	28,448	28,452	490·52	1·53	91·88	6·20
Total for Orissa		9,053	24,894	631,504	58,499	690,003	3,730,735	1,837,591	1,893,144	412·10	2·75	76·22	5·91
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	7,021	7,833	185,280	8,201	193,481	1,104,742	544,903	559,839	157·35	1·12	27·56	5·96
	Lohardugga ...	12,045	12,130	289,886	5,039	294,925	1,609,244	796,657	812,587	133·60	1·01	24·49	5·55
	Singbhoom ...	3,753	3,001	85,843	463	86,306	453,775	226,681	227,094	120·91	·80	23·00	5·29
	Manbhoom ...	1,447	6,147	178,494	3,451	181,945	1,058,228	525,328	532,900	255·18	1·48	43 87	5·93
Total for Chota Nagpore		26,966	29,111	739,503	17,154	756,657	4,225,989	2,093,569	2,132,420	156·72	1·08	28·06	5·71
Grand Total for the Province		150,588	248,706	10,548,947	602,128	11,151,075	66,691,456	33,174,651	33,516,805	442 87	1·65	74·05	6·32
FEUDATORY STATES.													
Feudatory States.	Cooch Behar ...	1,307	1,214	115,720	3,685	119,405	602,624	311,678	290,946	461 07	·93	91·36	5·21
	Hill Tipperah ...	4,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,637	51,458	44,179	23 41	.....	.....	.....
	Tributary States, Orissa	15,187	11,212	259,653	2,686	262,339	1,469,142	742,566	726,576	96 74	·74	17·27	5·66
	Ditto, Chota Nagpore	16,054	3,633	112,454	110	112,564	678,002	345,238	332,764	42·23	·23	7 01	6·03
Total for Feudatory States		36,634	16,059	487,827	6,481	494,308	2,845,405	1,450,940	1,394,465	77·67	·44	13 49	5·83
Grand Total, including Feudatory States		187,222	264,765	11,036,774	608,609	11,645,383	69,536,861	34,625,591	34,911,270	371·41	1·41	62·20	6·30

III.—Statement showing the INCREASE *or* DECREASE *of*

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.		TOTAL POPULATION OF BOTH SEXES.			MALES.	
		1872.	1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1872.	1881.
1		2	3	4	5.	6
						BEN
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	1,483,850	1,391,823	−92,027	726,066	668,295
	Bankoora	968,597	1,041,752	+73,155	480,339	507,136
	Beerbhoom... ...	853,785	794,428	−59,357	408,578	381,563
	Midnapore	2,545,179	2,517,802	−27,377	1,259,299	1,244,274
	Hooghly	1,157,385	1,012,768	−144,617	559,449	488,952
	Howrah	595,865	635,381	+39,516	292,758	316,479
	Total ...	7,604,661	7,393,954	−210,707	3,726,489	3,606,699
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,784,922	1,869,859	+84,937	928,495	975,430
	Calcutta*	429,535	433,219	+3,684	282,506	288,817
	Nuddea	1,812,795	2,017,847	+205,052	877,125	985,245
	Jessore	1,451,507	1,577,249	+125,742	715,943	779,805
	Khulna	1,046,878	1,079,948	+33,070	560,729	568,402
	Moorshedabad ...	1,214,104	1,226,790	+12,686	580,165	586,483
	Total ...	7,739,741	8,204,912	+465,171	3,944,963	4,184,182
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore... ...	1,501,924	1,514,346	+12,422	776,431	782,292
	Rajshahye	1,310,729	1,338,638	+27,909	650,586	660,226
	Rungpore	2,153,686	2,097,964	−55,722	1,096,911	1,067,701
	Bogra	689,467	734,358	+44,891	347,864	372,677
	Pubna	1,211,594	1,311,728	+100,134	602,514	648,311
	Darjeeling	94,712	155,179	+60,467	53,057	88,948
	Julpigoree	418,665	581,562	+162,897	216,893	305,555
	Total ...	7,380,777	7,733,775	+352,998	3,744,256	3,925,710
DACCA.	Dacca ...	1,852,993	2,116,350	+263,357	905,775	1,033,863
	Furreedpore ...	1,502,436	1,631,734	+129,298	736,788	805,989
	Backergunge ...	1,887,586	1,900,889	+13,303	965,303	973,479
	Mymensingh ...	2,348,753	3,051,966	+703,213	1,187,345	1,553,397
	Total ...	7,591,768	8,700,939	+1,109,171	3,795,211	4,366,728
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong... ...	1,127,402	1,132,341	+4,939	536,059	531,649
	Noakholly	840,376	820,772	−19,604	425,955	415,248
	Tipperah	1,408,653	1,519,338	+110,685	719,120	770,893
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	69,607	101,597	+31,990	40,883	56,546
	Total ...	3,446,038	3,574,048	+128,010	1,722,017	1,774,336
	TOTAL FOR BENGAL PROPER... ...	33,762,985	35,607,628	+1,844,643	16,932,936	17,857,655

* These figures are taken from Mr. Beverley's Report

NOTE.—Wherever there has been a change in distric boundaries since 1872, the figures for that

the Population, as compared with the Census of 1872.

	Females.			Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (−).		
Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1872.	1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GAL.						
−57,771	757,784	723,528	−34,256	−6·2	−7·95	−4·52
+26,797	488,258	534,616	+46,358	+7·55	+5·57	+9·49
−27,015	445,207	412,865	−32,342	−6·95	−6·61	−7·26
−15,025	1,285,880	1,273,528	−12,352	−1·07	−1·19	−·95
−70,497	597,936	523,816	−74,120	−12·49	−12·6	−12·39
+23,721	303,107	318,902	+15,795	+6·63	+8·1	+5·21
−119,790	3,878,172	3,787,255	−90,917	−2·77	−3·21	−2·34
+46,935	856,427	894,429	+38,002	+4·61	+5·05	+4·43
+6,311	147,029	144,402	−2,627	+·85	+2·23	−1·78
+108,120	935,670	1,032,602	+96,932	+11·31	+12·32	+10·35
+63,862	735,564	797,444	+61,880	+8·66	+8·91	+8·41
+7,673	486,149	511,546	+25,397	+3·15	+1·36	+5·22
+6,318	633,939	640,307	+6,368	+1·04	+1·08	+1·
+239,219	3,794,778	4,020,730	+225,952	+6·01	+6·06	+5·95
+5,861	725,493	732,054	+6,561	+·82	+·75	+·9
+9,640	660,143	678,412	+18,269	+2·14	+1·48	+2·8
−29,210	1,056,775	1,030,263	−26,512	−2·58	−2·66	−2·5
+24,813	341,603	361,681	+20,078	+6·51	+7·13	+5·87
+45,797	609,080	663,417	+54,337	+8·26	+7·6	+8·92
+35,891	41,655	66,231	+24,576	+63·84	+67·64	+58·99
+88,662	201,772	276,007	+74,235	+38·9	+40·87	+36·79
+181,454	3,636,521	3,808,065	+171,544	+4·78	+4·84	+4·71
+128,088	947,218	1,082,487	+135,269	+14·21	+14·14	+14·28
+69,201	765,648	825,745	+60,097	+8·6	+9·39	+7·84
+8,176	922,283	927,410	+5,127	+·7	+·84	+·55
+366,052	1,161,408	1,498,569	+337,161	+29·93	+30·82	+29·03
+571,517	3,796,557	4,334,211	+537,654	+14·61	+15·05	+14·16
−4,410	591,343	600,692	+9,349	+·43	−·82	+1·58
−10,707	414,421	405,524	−8,897	−2·33	−2·51	−2·14
+51,773	689,533	748,445	+58,912	+7·85	+7·19	+8·54
+15,663	28,724	45,051	+16,327	+45·95	+38·31	+56·84
+52,319	1,724,021	1,799,712	+75,691	+3·71	+3·03	+4·39
+924,719	16,830,049	17,749,973	+919,924	+5·46	+5·46	+5·46

on the Census of Calcutta taken in 1876.
year have been altered accordingly, and represent the population of the district as thus revised.

III.—Statement showing the INCREASE *or* DECREASE *of the*

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	TOTAL POPULATION OF BOTH SEXES.			MALES.	
	1872.	1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1872.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BE					
PATNA. Patna	1,559,638	1,756,856	+197,218	761,877	858,783
PATNA. Gya	1,947,824	2,124,682	+176,858	953,205	1,043,441
PATNA. Shahabad	1,723,974	1,964,909	+240,935	835,374	950,250
PATNA. Mozufferpore	2,245,408	2,582,060	+336,652	1,107,016	1,265,731
PATNA. Durbhunga	2,139,298	2,633,447	+494,149	1,084,748	1,295,788
PATNA. Sarun	2,063,860	2,280,382	+216,522	996,683	1,083,565
PATNA. Chumparun	1,440,815	1,721,608	+280,793	737,529	870,627
PATNA. Total	13,120,817	15,063,944	+1,943,127	6,476,432	7,368,185
BHAUGULPORE. Monghyr	1,814,538	1,969,774	+155,236	897,871	969,124
BHAUGULPORE. Bhaugulpore	1,824,738	1,966,158	+141,420	916,386	979,119
BHAUGULPORE. Purneah	1,714,795	1,848,687	+133,892	876,320	937,080
BHAUGULPORE. Maldah	676,426	710,448	+34,022	331,087	346,998
BHAUGULPORE. Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,259,287	1,568,093	+308,806	629,716	785,330
BHAUGULPORE. Total	7,289,784	8,063,160	+773,376	3,651,380	4,017,651
TOTAL FOR BEHAR	20,410,601	23,127,104	+2,716,503	10,127,812	11,385,836
ORIS					
ORISSA. Cuttack	1,494,784	1,738,165	+243,381	725,330	849,254
ORISSA. Pooree	769,674	888,487	+118,813	389,449	446,609
ORISSA. Balasore	770,232	945,280	+175,048	379,077	461,461
ORISSA. Angul	78,374	101,903	+23,529	39,777	51,819
ORISSA. Banki	49,426	56,900	+7,474	24,970	28,448
TOTAL FOR ORISSA	3,162,490	3,730,735	+568,245	1,558,603	1,837,591
CHOTA					
CHOTA NAGPORE. Hazaribagh	771,875	1,104,742	+332,867	397,045	544,903
CHOTA NAGPORE. Lohardugga	1,237,123	1,609,244	+372,121	621,548	796,657
CHOTA NAGPORE. Singbhoom	318,180	453,775	+135,595	159,285	226,681
CHOTA NAGPORE. Manbhoom	820,521	1,058,228	+237,707	413,371	525,328
TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE	3,147,699	4,225,989	+1,078,290	1,591,249	2,093,569
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	60,483,775	66,691,456	+6,207,681	30,210,600	33,174,651
FEUDATORY					
Cooch Behar	532,565	602,624	+70,059	278,585	311,678
Hill Tipperah	35,262	95,637	+60,375	18,262	51,458
Tributary States, Orissa	1,155,509	1,469,142	+313,633	581,458	742,566
Ditto, Chota Nagpore	498,607	678,002	+179,395	252,461	345,238
TOTAL FOR FEUDATORY STATES	2,221,943	2,845,405	+623,462	1,130,766	1,450,940
GRAND TOTAL, INCLUDING FEUDATORY STATES	62,705,718	69,536,861	+6,831,143	31,341,366	34,625,591

NOTE.—Wherever there has been a change in district boundaries since 1872, the figures for that

Population, as compared with the Census of 1872—concluded.

	Females.			Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (−).		
Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1872.	1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HAR.						
+96,906	797,761	898,073	+100,312	+12·64	+12·71	+12·57
+90,236	994,619	1,081,241	+86,622	+9·07	+9·46	+8·7
+114,876	888,600	1,014,659	+126,059	+13·97	+13·75	+14·18
+158,715	1,138,392	1,316,329	+177,937	+14·99	+14·33	+15·63
+211,040	1,054,550	1,337,659	+283,109	+23·09	+19·45	+26·84
+86,882	1,067,177	1,196,817	+129,640	+10·49	+8·71	+12·14
+133,098	703,286	850,981	+147,695	+19·48	+18·04	+21·
+891,753	6,644,385	7,695,759	+1,051,374	+14·8	+13·76	+15·82
+71,253	916,667	1,000,650	+83,983	+8·55	+7·93	+9·16
+62,733	908,352	987,039	+78,687	+7·75	+6·84	+8·66
+60,760	838,475	911,607	+73,132	+7·8	+6·93	+8·72
+15,911	345,339	363,450	+18,111	+5·02	+4·8	+5·24
+155,614	629,571	782,763	+153,192	+24·52	+24·71	+24·33
+366,271	3,638,404	4,045,509	+407,105	+10·6	+10·03	+11·18
+1,258,024	10,282,789	11,741,268	+1,458,479	+13·3	+12·42	+14·18
SA.						
+123,924	769,454	888,911	+119,457	+16·29	+17·08	+15·52
+57,160	380,225	441,878	+61,653	+15·43	+14·67	+16·21
+82,384	391,155	483,819	+92,664	+22·72	+21·73	+23·68
+12,042	38,597	50,084	+11,487	+30·81	+30.27	+29·76
+3,478	24,456	28,452	+3,996	+15·12	+13·92	+16·33
+278,988	1,603,887	1,893,144	+289,257	+17·9	+17·89	+18·03
NAGPORE.						
+147,858	374,830	559,839	+185,009	+43·12	+37·23	+49·62
+175,109	615,575	812,587	+197,012	+30·08	+28·17	+32·
+67,396	158,895	227,094	+68,199	+42·61	+42·31	+42·92
+111,957	407,150	532,900	+125,750	+28·97	+27·08	+30·88
+502,320	1,556,450	2,132,420	+575,970	+34·26	+31·56	+37·
+2,964,051	30,273,175	33,516,805	+3,243,630	+10·26	+9·81	+10·71
STATES.						
+33,093	253,980	290,946	+36,966	+13·15	+11·87	+14·55
+33,196	17,000	44,179	+27,179	+171·21	+181·77	+159·87
+161,108	574,051	726,576	+152,525	+27·14	+27·70	+26·57
+92,777	246,146	332,764	+86,618	+35·97	+36·74	+35·19
+320,174	1,091,177	1,394,465	+303,288	+28·06	+28·31	+27·71
+3,284,225	31,364,352	34,911,270	+3,546,918	+10·89	+10·47	+11·3

year have been altered accordingly, and represent the population of the district as thus revised.

IV.—General Statement of the Result of the Census,

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.		Under one year.		1.		2.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
							BEN
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	15,409	16,069	12,179	12,983	15,768	17,413
	Bankoorah	13,623	13,860	10,694	11,530	14,978	16,608
	Beerbhoom	8,054	8,635	7,229	7,863	9,473	10,644
	Midnapore	31,191	31,380	25,834	27,671	33,620	36,848
	Hooghly	13,268	13,650	9,673	10,149	11,325	11,956
	Howrah	9,251	9,371	6,873	7,340	8,461	9,077
	Total ...	90,796	92,965	72,473	77,536	93,625	102,546
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnahs	24,161	24,105	19,436	21,055	25,067	28,160
	Calcutta	3,185	2,902	2,277	2,204	2,688	2,767
	Nuddea	23,487	23,872	20,701	22,074	31,467	33,543
	Jessore	21,318	20,916	17,005	17,902	23,113	25,104
	Khulna	14,638	15,402	11,855	12,983	15,331	16,837
	Moorshedabad	13,671	14,179	11,844	12,959	17,415	19,227
	Total ...	100,460	101,376	83,118	89,177	115,081	125,638
RAJSHAHYE ...	Dinagepore	17,569	17,440	14,782	15,734	21,257	23,234
	Rajshahye	15,422	15,920	13,680	14,611	20,398	22,153
	Rungpore	25,682	25,972	21,533	23,029	29,954	32,615
	Bogra	7,393	7,937	8,384	9,309	11,545	13,289
	Pubna	18,023	18,152	14,867	16,585	21,927	25,010
	Darjeeling	1,564	1,560	1,729	1,770	2,126	2,078
	Julpigoree	8,088	8,046	5,950	6,082	8,701	8,952
	Total ...	93,741	95,027	80,925	87,120	115,908	127,331
DACCA	Dacca	29,222	29,618	26,662	28,621	36,117	39,615
	Furreedpore	19,907	20,605	21,036	22,507	26,508	27,977
	Backergunge	23,096	23,641	24,669	25,780	31,677	33,788
	Mymensingh	36,452	37,977	36,366	39,189	49,385	54,937
	Total ...	108,677	111,841	108,733	116,097	143,887	156,317
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong	16,462	16,570	15,266	15,584	18,099	18,313
	Noakholly	11,396	11,882	11,149	11,525	15,355	15,716
	Tipperah	17,553	18,002	19,696	20,618	25,609	28,535
	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	Not available.					
	Total ...	45,411	46,454	46,111	47,727	59,063	62,564
TOTAL FOR BENGAL PROPER ...		439,085	447,663	391,360	417,657	527,564[a]	574,396

arranged with reference to Age and Sex.

3.		4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GAL.							
18,770	20,287	17,570	16,279	86,388	79,844	73,383	60,218
17,768	18,738	15,910	15,249	78,173	72,455	60,521	47,569
11,465	12,822	10,272	10,144	50,734	49,863	43,199	37,436
39,699	42,889	35,249	32,627	182,844	164,339	139,673	107,587
12,129	12,370	12,321	10,827	53,938	47,958	50,165	41,901
9,331	9,714	8,964	8,107	40,570	37,366	34,057	27,230
109,162	116,820	100,286	93,233	492,647	451,804	400,998	321,941
29,084	31,756	27,055	25,407	128,248	113,449	98,226	75,985
3,018	3,114	2,875	2,671	14,472	12,963	17,382	10,260
35,634	37,593	32,447	31,698	160,180	147,366	116,560	94,246
26,266	27,498	25,505	24,604	123,134	111,601	88,013	70,003
17,731	18,914	17,328	16,742	79,789	72,190	61,393	47,667
21,122	22,445	18,445	17,955	92,500	87,118	68,091	53,493
132,855	141,320	123,655	119,077	598,323	544,687	449,665	351,654
24,428	27,375	22,979	23,952	132,998	120,688	84,749	64,746
23,839	26,366	20,395	20,928	111,119	103,378	77,165	56,553
35,129	37,873	31,349	32,154	167,185	149,390	113,135	88,158
13,864	15,747	11,840	12,474	63,664	57,926	41,275	31,259
26,644	29,555	22,439	22,555	108,140	102,073	72,381	53,477
2,315	2,310	2,002	1,908	9,750	8,890	8,779	6,869
9,745	10,332	9,745	9,573	46,138	41,813	34,257	26,594
135,964	149,458	120,749	123,544	638,994	584,158	431,741	327,661
40,797	43,567	37,183	37,589	169,900	164,578	124,793	101,497
29,380	31,072	28,251	27,538	123,987	115,983	94,906	78,846
33,172	34,927	31,885	32,787	134,647	132,201	107,586	87,315
58,405	63,704	53,125	54,195	256,586	242,284	171,043	134,485
161,754	173,270	150,444	152,109	685,120	655,046	498,328	402,143
19,115	20,000	20,958	20,025	95,974	91,744	75,088	60,888
14,353	14,914	14,632	14,381	67,338	64,633	50,185	38,966
27,836	30,551	27,474	28,748	118,699	117,659	91,852	71,905
			Not available.				
61,304	65,465	63,064	63,154	282,011	274,036	217,125	171,759
601,039	646,333	558,198	551,117	2,697,095	2,509,731	1,997,857	1,575,158

IV.—General Statement of the Result of the Census,

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	15 to 19.		20 to 24.		25 to 29.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL						
BURDWAN — Burdwan	59,178	63,173	51,608	61,704	65,926	75,926
BURDWAN — Bankoorah	47,030	47,311	36,313	45,150	44,030	53,219
BURDWAN — Beerbhoom	31,833	35,057	26,655	32,186	36,492	40,329
BURDWAN — Midnapore	112,824	116,110	106,263	128,041	112,699	128,939
BURDWAN — Hooghly	44,034	46,839	43,445	52,805	48,233	54,988
BURDWAN — Howrah	28,022	29,172	27,729	32,426	29,685	31,382
BURDWAN — *Total*	322,921	337,662	292,013	352,312	337,065	384,783
PRESIDENCY — 24-Pergunnahs	73,284	77,934	77,012	85,499	98,806	89,949
PRESIDENCY — Calcutta	22,807	10,474	37,546	14,427	44,325	15,615
PRESIDENCY — Nuddea	73,767	75,074	64,802	81,619	81,748	94,115
PRESIDENCY — Jessore	57,712	62,797	53,865	67,057	67,967	75,841
PRESIDENCY — Khulna	46,159	49,750	42,416	44,784	56,228	47,366
PRESIDENCY — Moorshedabad	47,257	51,302	40,964	52,260	51,038	59,364
PRESIDENCY — *Total*	320,986	327,331	316,605	345,646	400,112	382,250
RAJSHAHYE — Dinagepore	55,988	60,857	47,774	58,899	75,008	75,677
RAJSHAHYE — Rajshahye	47,316	56,952	44,658	63,263	57,196	64,949
RAJSHAHYE — Rungpore	73,394	81,152	72,676	87,809	96,365	99,579
RAJSHAHYE — Bogra	25,809	33,794	24,547	33,359	33,075	33,528
RAJSHAHYE — Pubna	45,099	49,324	40,319	53,614	51,234	57,564
RAJSHAHYE — Darjeeling	7,493	5,696	9,340	6,890	11,380	7,183
RAJSHAHYE — Julpigoree	21,105	20,522	21,293	22,059	27,117	25,810
RAJSHAHYE — *Total*	276,204	308,297	260,607	325,893	351,375	364,290
DACCA — Dacca	75,149	86,623	65,027	88,502	83,260	95,707
DACCA — Furreedpore	58,242	61,977	53,991	67,361	67,458	78,112
DACCA — Backergunge	77,333	86,919	76,434	88,173	90,924	86,702
DACCA — Mymensingh	118,118	129,867	105,759	122,684	143,771	136,652
DACCA — *Total*	328,842	365,386	301,211	366,720	385,413	397,173
CHITTAGONG — Chittagong	43,220	53,001	34,840	54,246	33,870	44,599
CHITTAGONG — Noakholly	32,356	37,065	27,338	35,927	32,259	34,673
CHITTAGONG — Tipperah	60,879	66,379	54,193	65,370	65,065	65,564
CHITTAGONG — Chittagong Hill Tracts	Not available.					
CHITTAGONG — *Total*	136,455	156,445	116,371	155,543	131,194	144,836
TOTAL FOR BENGAL PROPER	1,385,408	1,495,121	1,286,807	1,546,114	1,605,159	1,673,332

arranged with reference to Age and Sex—continued.

30 to 34.		35 to 39.		40 to 44.		45 to 49.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
—continued.							
59,510	65,415	48,973	48,019	43,702	50,939	23,228	29,698
37,936	43,471	32,903	32,027	27,168	30,942	19,063	18,947
31,988	34,759	28,392	27,627	23,443	27,147	17,588	18,263
107,267	115,240	77,074	66,678	82,734	83,832	35,413	32,548
46,259	50,287	34,701	33,375	36,046	40,401	19,138	20,619
29,137	27,714	20,059	16,948	21,015	20,704	9,731	9,349
312,097	336,866	242,102	224,674	234,108	253,965	129,161	129,424
95,099	79,028	66,162	45,204	69,100	57,385	33,657	25,510
44,543	16,922	25,879	9,810	29,203	13,280	11,122	5,632
75,451	85,944	59,429	55,109	61,521	68,105	37,477	35,538
59,579	64,956	43,258	41,833	47,093	50,570	30,249	27,383
48,850	39,329	36,190	24,029	35,257	29,105	21,346	15,610
47,579	54,695	37,274	35,187	36,168	45,048	20,611	22,175
371,101	340,874	273,192	211,172	278,342	263,493	154,262	131,848
66,831	63,265	56,877	39,140	53,845	44,879	28,328	19,730
60,229	59,999	40,428	31,615	43,849	44,364	20,899	18,558
95,132	92,539	76,738	56,481	77,361	69,960	37,525	28,442
33,252	29,540	25,115	17,131	24,140	20,397	12,106	8,807
51,505	53,851	41,968	33,004	40,097	40,238	22,750	18,524
9,945	6,082	6,111	3,419	5,915	3,702	2,455	1,565
25,548	23,692	20,916	14,650	21,749	17,586	11,449	7,864
342,442	328,968	268,153	195,440	266,959	241,176	135,512	103,490
76,583	81,605	64,823	56,585	55,885	60,559	37,253	33,215
64,159	69,355	48,527	41,616	49,278	52,139	29,177	25,00
78,905	68,344	63,387	47,964	56,868	50,040	36,627	27,242
124,374	111,187	104,209	75,847	86,517	79,734	54,071	43,555
344,021	330,491	280,946	222,012	248,488	242,472	157,128	129,015
40,512	53,204	22,098	21,901	27,467	37,955	15,545	16,237
31,285	30,554	24,407	19,220	23,031	22,115	14,600	10,090
60,036	56,566	47,874	37,068	43,477	40,924	27,920	20,632
			Not available.				
131,833	140,324	94,379	78,189	93,975	100,994	58,065	46,959
1,501,494	1,477,523	1,158,772	931,487	1,121,872	1,102,100	634,128	540,736

IV.—General Statement of the Result of the Census,

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.		50 to 54.		55 to 59.		60 and
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
		30	31	32	33	34
						BENGAL
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	27,243	36,693	14,719	18,189	29,317
	Bankoorah	17,832	22,182	10,581	11,629	22,313
	Beerbhoom	16,562	20,465	9,725	11,241	18,167
	Midnapore	47,785	58,078	17,852	19,272	55,959
	Hooghly	20,740	27,867	11,110	13,272	22,103
	Howrah	11,075	14,081	5,826	6,537	16,526
	Total ...	141,237	179,366	69,813	80,140	164,385
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnahs	39,020	39,315	16,867	15,314	54,638
	Calcutta	13,130	8,314	4,090	2,822	10,181
	Nuddea	39,328	48,954	20,007	22,648	50,631
	Jessore	31,927	38,240	15,699	15,799	42,810
	Khulna	22,163	20,834	10,455	8,382	31,160
	Moorshedabad	22,838	31,960	9,954	12,196	29,345
	Total ...	168,406	187,617	77,072	77,161	218,765
RAJSHAHYE ...	Dinagepore	32,375	29,829	9,581	8,613	36,348
	Rajshahye	25,074	29,562	7,941	8,708	30,203
	Rungpore	47,855	49,129	14,057	13,057	52,263
	Bogra	15,057	14,132	3,892	3,418	17,549
	Pubna	25,987	29,265	8,799	8,971	35,811
	Darjeeling	3,244	2,116	1,061	806	3,642
	Julpigoree	13,228	11,888	4,755	3,954	15,655
	Total ...	162,820	165,921	50,086	46,927	191,471
DACCA	Dacca	37,869	43,456	15,577	15,516	57,427
	Furreedpore	34,759	38,140	13,014	12,253	43,135
	Backergunge	39,581	36,802	17,723	13,872	48,487
	Mymensingh	56,737	58,582	21,063	19,264	76,892
	Total ...	168,946	176,980	67,377	60,905	225,941
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong	20,785	29,856	8,388	8,283	23,638
	Noakholly	17,675	16,761	7,082	4,731	20,703
	Tipperah	31,053	29,772	12,220	9,619	39,051
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Not available.				
	Total ...	69,513	76,389	27,690	22,633	83,392
TOTAL FOR BENGAL PROPER ...		710,922	786,273	292,038	287,766	883,954

arranged with reference to Age and Sex—continued.

upwards.	Unspecified.		Total, all Ages.		
Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
35	36	37	38	39	40
—*concluded.*					
50,199	424	500	*668,295*	723,528	1,391,823
33,378	300	351	*507,136*	534,616	1,041,752
28,037	301	368	*381,563*	412,865	794,428
31,042	294	407	*1,244,274*	1,273,528	2,517,802
34,182	324	370	*488,959*	523,816	1,012,768
22,250	167	134	*316,479*	318,902	635,381
249,088	1,810	2,130	3,606,699	3,787,255	7,393,954
58,873	508	501	*975,430*	894,429	1,869,859
10,183	94	42	*288,817*	144,402	433,219
74,454	608	650	*985,245*	1,032,602	2,017,847
54,918	292	422	*779,805*	797,444	1,577,249
31,293	313	329	*568,402*	511,546	1,079,948
48,291	367	453	*586,483*	640,307	1,226,790
278,012	2,182	2,397	4,184,182	4,020,730	8,204,912
38,051	572	545	*782,292*	732,054	1,514,346
40,084	415	444	*660,226*	678,412	1,338,638
62,424	368	500	*1,067,701*	1,030,263	2,097,964
19,421	170	213	*372,677*	361,681	734,358
51,152	321	453	*648,311*	663,417	1,311,728
3,311	97	76	*88,948*	66,231	155,179
16,586	116	104	*305,555*	276,007	581,562
231,029	2,059	2,335	3,925,710	3,808,065	7,733,775
75,287	336	347	*1,033,363*	1,082,487	2,116,850
54,869	274	392	*805,989*	825,745	1,631,734
50,456	338	457	*973,479*	927,410	1,900,889
3,676	524	750	*1,553,397*	1,498,569	3,051,966
274,288	1,472	1,946	4,366,728	4,334,211	8,700,939
37,987	324	299	*531,649*	600,692	1,132,341
22,226	104	145	*415,248*	405,524	820,772
40,050	406	483	*770,893*	748,445	1,519,338
	Not available.		*56,546*	45,051	101,597
100,263	834	927	1,774,336	1,799,712	3,574,048
1,132,380	8,357	9,735	17,857,655	17,749,973	35,607,628

IV.—General Statement of the Result of the Census,

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Under one year.		1.		2.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BE						
PATNA ... ... Patna	20,296	21,123	22,081	24,264	24,406	27,639
Gya	21,186	21,580	28,595	31,533	29,733	34,890
Shahabad	22,325	22,560	24,837	26,772	26,719	30,784
Mozufferpore	22,159	22,284	30,723	32,675	37,749	42,325
Durbhunga	24,854	25,465	30,969	33,536	37,722	41,863
Sarun	26,906	26,534	27,257	29,224	30,802	35,999
Chumparun	21,779	22,427	19,517	21,527	22,989	26,247
Total ...	159,505	161,972	183,979	199,531	210,120	239,747
BHAUGULPORE ... Monghyr	18,293	18,569	26,111	28,265	27,360	31,770
Bhaugulpore	18,456	18,396	21,475	22,698	25,898	28,952
Purneah	18,747	19,049	18,731	19,689	23,914	26,596
Maldah	9,888	9,914	7,393	7,913	10,238	11,365
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	15,424	15,803	20,286	22,524	24,712	29,811
Total ...	80,808	81,731	93,996	101,089	112,122	128,494
TOTAL FOR BEHAR ...	240,313	243,703	277,975	300,620	322,242	368,241
ORIS						
ORISSA ... ... Cuttack	18,299	18,131	23,955	24,689	26,011	27,539
Pooree	7,398	7,309	11,504	12,347	13,727	14,748
Balasore	10,218	10,321	11,851	12,614	14,549	15,258
Angul	1,125	1,210	1,673	1,763	1,868	1,946
Banki	536	586	75	720	806	902
TOTAL FOR ORISSA ...	37,576	38,057	49,658	52,133	56,961	60,393
CHOTA						
CHOTA NAGPORE... Hazaribagh	71,373	17,353	15,390	16,648	15,014	17,663
Lohardugga	21,003	21,589	20,553	22,355	23,807	28,690
Singbhoom	4,390	4,347	5,867	6,128	6,754	7,412
Manbhoom	14,264	14,353	12,977	14,761	14,593	17,694
TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE.	57,030	57,642	54,787	59,892	60,168	71,459
Grand Total for the Province.	774,004	787,065	773,780	830,302	966,935	1,074,489
FEUDATORY						
Coach Behar	8,408	8,508	6,392	6,913	8,735	9,547
Hill Tipperah	Not available.					
Tributary States, Orissa...	10,146	10,338	21,026	21,902	23,755	25,955
Ditto, Chota Nagpore	6,407	6,573	9,352	9,837	9,734	10,884
TOTAL FOR FEUDATORY STATES.	24,961	25,419	36,770	38,652	42,224	46,386
Grand Total including Feudatory States.	798,965	812,484	810,550	868,954	1,009,159	1,120,875

arranged with reference to Age and Sex—continued.

3.		4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HAR.							
29,313	32,599	25,828	26,453	117,411	113,899	91,537	75,694
39,137	44,270	34,285	35,150	150,076	140,888	114,633	95,925
33,353	37,082	32,501	32,944	142,359	128,999	112,846	90,647
46,438	51,878	41,092	42,671	203,143	194,109	143,759	113,938
45,414	49,551	40,768	42,362	204,981	197,299	140,278	113,066
36,990	43,068	36,706	39,167	170,863	162,949	132,029	105,597
27,730	32,125	25,807	27,320	125,048	118,482	97,359	77,713
258,375	290,573	236,987	246,067	1,113,881	1,057,625	832,441	672,580
35,717	41,223	30,280	31,062	153,224	146,370	111,641	91,899
33,859	37,834	29,428	29,952	159,249	152,189	114,356	96,603
29,434	33,651	29,853	31,464	148,413	136,618	108,281	81,941
11,715	13,202	10,607	11,077	55,311	53,577	40,030	33,213
33,257	38,804	27,846	30,265	148,064	140,238	99,350	81,085
143,982	164,714	128,014	134,420	664,261	628,992	473,658	384,741
402,357	455,287	365,001	380,487	1,778,142	1,686,617	1,306,099	1,057,321
SA.							
29,310	31,740	28,977	28,015	135,449	126,596	98,652	87,697
15,203	17,058	14,286	14,505	65,357	61,890	48,070	41,303
15,454	17,013	13,944	13,636	72,315	68,532	55,170	48,428
1,828	2,203	1,705	1,768	8,230	8,246	5,874	5,049
934	1,006	802	821	3,907	3,916	3,105	2,706
62,729	69,020	59,714	58,745	285,258	269,180	210,871	185,182
NAGPORE.							
24,104	27,822	20,044	20,982	96,489	89,853	64,062	52,912
36,691	41,795	31,434	33,255	140,115	129,556	101,660	79,070
9,235	10,192	7,986	8,089	37,830	36,485	28,342	23,042
21,195	24,891	16,415	16,831	93,442	88,266	61,091	45,671
91,225	104,700	75,879	79,157	368,236	344,160	255,155	200,695
1,157,350	1,275,340	1,058,792	1,069,506	5,128,731	4,809,688	3,769,982	3,018,356
STATES.							
10,087	11,239	9,101	9,363	47,724	45,696	32,626	23,326
Not available.							
29,520	32,576	23,197	24,043	123,211	115,160	83,996	63,114
15,291	17,054	12,863	13,277	63,826	57,851	44,178	32,727
54,898	60,869	45,161	46,683	234,761	218,707	160,800	119,167
1,212,248	1,336,209	1,103,953	1,116,189	5,363,492	5,028,395	3,930,782	3,137,523

IV.—General Statement of the Result of the Census,

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	15 to 19.		20 to 24.		25 to 29.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
BEHAR						
PATNA ... ... Patna	59,257	53,949	64,265	73,437	73,882	90,277
Gya	70,752	68,648	75,876	89,844	88,812	98,293
Shahabad	66,999	60,443	70,780	81,455	81,923	93,336
Mozufferpore	88,081	79,163	84,947	100,391	105,748	119,480
Durbhunga	91,380	87,348	82,430	103,995	115,444	129,262
Sarun	77,483	69,878	74,249	90,835	85,573	109,532
Chumparun	62,275	52,052	63,458	68,048	78,220	79,501
Total ...	516,227	471,481	516,005	608,005	629,602	709,681
BHAUGULPORE... Monghyr, ...	69,138	66,075	60,292	76,473	81,129	93,072
Bhaugulpore	71,183	70,322	62,475	81,723	92,131	99,022
Purneah	70,140	66,607	57,512	70,154	89,413	94,196
Maldah	28,335	31,505	22,642	28,576	31,544	33,699
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	57,272	56,347	45,906	56,761	61,444	66,547
Total ...	296,068	290,856	248,827	313,687	355,661	386,536
TOTAL FOR BEHAR ...	812,295	762,337	764,832	921,692	985,263	1,096,217
ORISSA						
ORISSA ... ... Cuttack	67,957	63,598	74,283	76,198	70,231	73,080
Pooree	35,064	31,798	40,504	39,570	39,811	38,210
Balasore	38,343	34,755	42,070	43,315	37,861	40,644
Angul	4,027	4,004	3,797	4,595	5,069	4,458
Banki	2,369	2,377	2,535	2,573	2,461	2,278
TOTAL FOR ORISSA ...	147,760	136,532	163,189	166,251	155,433	158,670
CHOTA						
CHOTA NAGPORE Hazaribagh	37,539	38,154	35,941	46,585	44,548	53,294
Lohardugga	56,992	58,011	55,832	70,693	64,501	73,969
Singbhoom	18,778	19,259	15,546	19,573	18,852	20,392
Manbhoom	46,309	44,379	29,990	39,347	46,081	52,715
TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE.	159,618	159,803	137,309	176,198	173,982	200,370
Grand Total for the Province.	2,505,081	2,553,793	2,352,137	2,810,255	2,919,837	3,128,589
FEUDATORY						
Cooch Behar	23,450	23,495	21,433	24,560	27,045	27,384
Hill Tipperah	Not available.					
Tributary States, Orissa	58,437	61,073	57,040	66,734	68,169	66,014
Ditto, Chota Nagpore	23,863	24,015	23,625	30,725	29,578	31,326
TOTAL FOR FEUDATORY STATES ...	105,750	108,583	102,098	122,019	124,792	124,724
Grand Total, including Feudatory States.	2,610,831	2,662,376	2,454,235	2,932,274	3,044,629	3,253,313

arranged with reference to Age and Sex—continued.

30 to 34.		35 to 39.		40 to 44.		45 to 49.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
—continued.							
75,345	77,362	49,777	53,074	56,983	61,950	34,559	34,561
92,348	94,923	61,361	66,013	71,413	73,631	40,784	40,023
83,059	93,883	57,053	65,059	58,465	69,629	32,830	36,499
110,831	112,390	75,739	84,199	81,788	86,527	49,355	53,866
119,639	118,087	80,267	84,344	88,510	89,128	51,723	51,590
91,235	114,410	64,362	80,618	68,639	85,325	39,914	45,041
81,149	76,139	58,349	56,082	58,033	53,508	35,385	32,668
653,606	687,814	446,908	489,389	483,831	519,698	284,550	294,248
87,097	89,268	56,354	58,170	67,141	68,966	36,332	33,628
95,897	90,231	62,008	56,118	65,235	60,023	34,173	31,025
85,328	86,391	67,104	53,248	62,348	57,758	37,971	29,829
28,097	29,235	23,621	19,583	20,832	22,247	12,199	11,747
61,387	61,385	47,806	39,652	43,203	40,817	24,494	20,819
357,806	356,560	256,893	226,771	258,759	247,811	145,169	127,048
1,011,412	1,044,374	703,801	716,160	742,590	767,509	429,719	421,296
—continued.							
71,462	75,671	43,788	41,209	47,155	62,335	22,812	21,887
39,577	39,835	25,507	21,019	28,391	31,361	13,869	10,321
38,507	43,339	25,517	24,451	30,005	36,798	13,209	12,507
4,527	4,081	2,712	1,777	2,962	2,817	1,062	751
2,202	2,246	1,435	1,295	1,667	1,865	912	765
156,275	165,172	98,759	89,751	110,180	135,176	51,864	46,231
NAGPORE—*continued.*							
46,963	47,955	32,565	30,697	30,850	31,236	17,426	15,765
69,420	67,418	45,257	41,714	44,410	44,468	21,647	21,459
18,091	18,955	14,828	12,263	13,923	13,382	6,007	5,750
41,004	40,645	35,138	29,821	26,059	27,632	17,427	15,951
175,478	174,973	127,788	114,495	115,242	116,718	62,507	58,925
2,844,659	2,862,042	2,089,120	1,851,893	2,089,884	2,121,503	1,178,218	1,067,188
STATES—*continued.*							
25,051	24,204	21,425	15,586	21,765	18,309	11,798	8,436
Not available.							
65,947	64,107	42,676	32,761	47,674	45,471	19,089	16,273
31,081	29,328	18,668	17,174	23,160	18,803	8,436	7,357
122,079	117,639	82,769	65,521	92,599	82,583	39,323	32,066
2,966,738	2,979,681	2,171,889	1,917,414	2,182,483	2,204,086	1,217,541	1,099,254

IV.—General Statement of the Result of the Census,

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.		50 to 54.		55 to 59.		60 and
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
		30	31	32	33	34
BEHAR						
PATNA	Patna	41,587	46,000	17,969	19,774	53,921
	Gya	49,871	50,872	20,360	21,380	53,714
	Shahabad...	40,113	48,284	14,276	17,124	49,232
	Mozufferpore	56,423	59,848	24,317	28,817	62,956
	Durbhunga	58,564	60,389	23,939	27,665	58,521
	Sarun	45,952	55,078	18,100	21,082	55,746
	Chumparun	36,536	35,073	15,315	16,998	41,098
	Total ...	329,046	355,544	134,276	152,840	375,188
BHAUGULPORE ...	Monghyr	43,763	43,614	16,966	17,139	47,520
	Bhaugulpore	38,833	38,580	15,144	13,174	38,766
	Purneah	36,481	36,240	14,389	15,749	38,515
	Maldah	12,272	15,279	4,831	5,376	17,323
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	28,620	26,852	11,320	11,683	34,392
	Total ...	159,969	160,565	62,650	63,121	176,516
	TOTAL FOR BEHAR ...	489,015	516,109	196,926	215,961	551,704
ORISSA						
ORISSA	Cuttack	37,834	48,096	12,967	12,625	39,779
	Pooree	21,805	24,065	7,274	5,884	19,361
	Balasore	18,451	23,537	6,353	6,544	17,523
	Angul	2,234	2,159	500	377	2,620
	Banki	1,327	1,427	538	460	1,393
	TOTAL FOR ORISSA ...	81,651	99,284	27,652	25,890	80,676
CHOTA						
CHOTA NAGPORE...	Hazaribagh	19,670	20,229	7,796	7,601	18,601
	Lohardugga	26,276	29,082	9,650	11,086	27,083
	Singbhoom	8,397	8,079	2,792	3,212	9,015
	Manbhoom	17,964	19,893	9,332	9,273	21,733
	TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE	72,307	77,283	29,570	31,172	76,432
	Grand Total for the Province.	1,353,895	1,478,949	546,186	560,789	1,592,766
FEUDATORY						
Cooch Behar		14,076	12,874	4,976	4,031	17,504
Hill Tipperah				Not available.		
Tributary States, Orissa		31,052	32,450	9,035	8,485	28,453
Ditto, Chota Nagpore		11,633	10,106	2,722	2,839	10,781
TOTAL FOR FEUDATORY STATES ...		56,761	55,430	16,733	15,355	56,738
Grand Total, including Feudatory States.		1,410,656	1,534,379	562,919	576,144	1,649,504

arranged with reference to Age and Sex—concluded.

upwards.	Unspecified.		Total, all Ages.		
Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
35	36	37	38	39	40
—concluded.					
74,981	366	418	*858,783*	898,073	1,756,856
72,847	505	531	*1,043,441*	1,081,241	2,124,682
77,567	580	592	*950,250*	1,014,659	1,964,909
91,223	483	545	*1,265,731*	1,316,329	2,582,060
82,297	385	412	*1,295,788*	1,337,659	2,633,447
81,703	759	777	*1,083,565*	1,196,817	2,280,382
54,506	530	565	*870,627*	850,981	1,721,608
535,124	3,658	3,840	7,368,185	7,695,759	15,063,944
65,546	766	941	*969,124*	1,000,650	1,969,774
56,961	553	611	*979,119*	987,039	1,966,158
54,480	506	522	*937,080*	911,607	1,848,687
25,799	120	143	*346,998*	363,450	710,448
42,655	547	715	*785,330*	782,763	1,568,093
245,441	2,492	2,932	4,017,651	4,045,509	8,063,160
780,565	6,150	6,772	11,385,836	11,741,268	23,127,104
—concluded.					
69,450	333	355	*849,254*	888,911	1,738,165
30,040	101	116	*446,609*	441,878	888,487
31,979	121	148	*461,461*	483,819	945,280
2,878	6	2	*51,819*	50,084	101,903
1,964	824	545	*28,448*	28,452	56,900
136,311	1,385	1,166	1,837,591	1,893,144	3,730,735
NAGPORE—*concluded.*					
24,881	168	209	*544,903*	559,839	1,104,742
37,891	326	486	*796,657*	812,587	1,609,244
10,469		65	*226,681*	227,094	453,775
30,353	314	424	*525,328*	532,900	1,058,228
103,594	856	1,184	2,093,569	2,132,420	4,225,989
2,153,150	16,748	18,857	33,174,651	33,516,805	66,691,456
STATES—*concluded.*					
17,384	82	91	*311,678*	290,946	602,624
	Not available.		*51,458*	44,179	95,637
39,990	143	130	*742,566*	726,576	1,469,142
12,832	40	56	*345,238*	332,764	678,002
70,206	265	277	1,450,940	1,394,465	2,845,405
2,223,356	17,013	19,134	34,625,591	34,911,270	69,536,861

V.—General Statement of the Result of the Census, arranged

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.		HINDUS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	243,691	116,446	60,338	29,331	266	207
	Bankoorah	222,600	120,399	11,836	6,517	13	12
	Beerbhoom	122,566	69,766	34,752	22,802	14	7
	Midnapore	547,135	274,054	41,530	24,347	199	167
	Hooghly	180,206	73,297	40,204	19,278	196	141
	Howrah	117,674	56,071	31,725	18,588	663	390
	Total	1,433,872	710,023	220,385	120,913	1,351	924
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	262,743	126,653	164,496	93,628	4,416	2,978
	Calcutta	54,477	18,454	25,142	8,026	10,183	5,269
	Nuddea	207,847	108,477	301,027	179,067	1,874	1,338
	Jessore	158,575	76,431	240,385	132,307	123	102
	Khulna	133,821	65,571	136,792	76,578	204	126
	Moorshedabad	146,108	78,864	147,936	92,102	120	112
	Total	963,571	474,450	1,015,778	581,708	16,920	9,925
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore	186,891	116,211	203,611	121,402	119	90
	Rajshahye	69,973	36,737	261,227	171,136	39	25
	Rungpore	211,787	109,549	329,232	186,136	29	6
	Bogra	34,839	17,985	143,797	92,636	5	4
	Pubna	91,464	48,158	252,855	168,218	44	21
	Darjeeling	32,434	21,446	1,992	1,040	363	156
	Julpigoree	102,610	64,086	57,453	36,619	56	18
	Total	729,998	414,172	1,250,167	777,187	655	320
DACCA.	Dacca	216,591	124,393	337,886	236,087	2,624	1,907
	Furreedpore	164,089	88,909	254,609	153,937	715	524
	Backergunge	155,603	83,116	306,735	196,539	974	707
	Mymensingh	263,698	134,115	552,552	358,596	49	25
	Total	799,981	429,633	1,451,782	945,159	4,362	3,163
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	74,231	42,257	232,145	164,725	384	179
	Noakholly	55,568	29,337	165,625	113,139	163	106
	Tipperah	133,092	75,653	273,849	189,601	57	46
	Chittagong Hill Tracts						Not
	Total	262,891	147,247	671,619	467,515	604	331
TOTAL FOR BENGAL PROPER		4,190,313	2,175,525	4,609,731	2,892,482	23,892	14,663

with reference to Civil Condition and Religion.

GLE.

Buddhists and Jains.		All Others.		Total.			District.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
GAL.							
.....	.....	1,612	1,350	453,291	305,907	147,384	Burdwan.
.....	.....	23,879	19,078	404,334	258,328	146,006	Bankoorah.
.....	.....	3,895	3,119	256,921	161,227	95,694	Beerbhoom.
13	4	33,141	26,464	947,056	622,018	325,038	Midnapore.
54	20	7	9	313,402	220,667	92,735	Hooghly.
2	3	49	22	225,187	150,113	75,074	Howrah.
69	27	62,583	50,042	2,600,191	1,718,260	881,931	*Total.*
96	37	222	110	655,379	431,973	223,406	24-Pergunnahs.
534	115	516	330	123,046	90,852	32,194	Calcutta.
.....	.....	7	8	799,645	510,755	288,890	Nuddea.
.....	.....	9	8	607,940	399,092	208,848	Jessore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	413,092	270,817	142,275	Khulna.
187	79	253	200	465,961	294,604	171,357	Moorshedabad.
817	231	1,007	656	3,065,063	1,998,093	1,066,970	*Total.*
.....	.....	407	236	628,967	391,028	237,939	Dinagepore.
12	4	.....	.....	539,153	331,251	207,902	Rajshahye.
139	8	371	237	837,494	541,558	295,936	Rungpore.
17	1	1	1	289,286	178,659	110,627	Bogra.
88	15	.....	.....	560,863	344,451	216,412	Pubna.
4,836	3,702	124	83	66,176	39,749	26,427	Darjeeling.
160	123	1,166	890	263,181	161,445	101,736	Julpigoree.
5,252	3,853	2,069	1,447	3,185,120	1,988,141	1,196,979	*Total.*
6	1	46	35	919,576	557,153	362,423	Dacca.
1	.....	3	.....	661,887	419,417	242,470	Furreedpore.
1,394	1,063	30	26	746,187	464,736	281,451	Backergunge.
.....	.....	7,244	5,242	1,321,521	823,543	497,978	Mymensingh.
1,401	1,064	7,323	5,303	3,649,171	2,264,849	1,384,322	*Total.*
15,401	11,256	4	2	540,584	322,165	218,419	Chittagong.
37	12	.....	.....	364,037	221,393	142,644	Noakholly.
83	60	.....	.....	672,441	407,081	265,360	Tipperah.
available.							Chittagong Hill Tracts.
15,521	11,328	4	2	1,577,062	950,639	626,423	*Total.*
23,060	16,503	72,986	57,450	14,076,607	8,919,982	5,156,625	Total for Bengal Proper.

V.—General Statement of the Result of the Census, arranged

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	C				MAR	
	HINDUS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
						BENGAL
BURDWAN.						
Burdwan	258,167	263,965	63,303	65,084	200	185
Bankoorah	203,179	221,207	9,727	11,448	14	14
Beerbhoom	154,192	157,718	40,171	42,021	9	14
Midnapore	509,970	523,669	36,198	41,014	158	164
Hooghly	188,796	187,691	43,872	50,463	114	102
Howrah	119,215	111,356	31,884	31,983	455	353
Total	1,433,519	1,465,606	225,055	242,013	950	832
PRESIDENCY.						
24-Pergunnahs	302,867	255,614	191,954	170,502	2,768	2,603
Calcutta	117,199	87,383	62,917	17,821	4,911	3,736
Nuddea	186,559	193,722	249,180	271,656	1,280	1,375
Jessore	130,380	136,580	219,292	232,063	99	100
Khulna	125,219	111,784	146,540	133,106	184	176
Moorshedabad	142,334	134,996	125,621	136,627	96	94
Total	1,004,558	870,079	995,504	961,775	9,338	8,084
RAJSHAHYE.						
Dinagepore	167,257	157,983	191,517	192,825	129	77
Rajshahye	66,910	59,150	242,365	253,579	28	22
Rungpore	80,708	169,018	302,386	311,400	32	14
Bogra	34,530	28,163	147,500	149,238	6	7
Pubna	75,603	73,991	212,320	220,820	30	15
Darjeeling	38,185	27,213	2,9.1	1,582	169	131
Julpigoree	83,340	78,446	46,852	47,504	49	29
Total	646,533	593,964	1,145,841	1,176,948	443	295
DACCA.						
Dacca	174,029	183,033	267,804	289,205	1,499	1,848
Furreedpore	131,787	142,396	224,243	236,490	635	632
Backergunge	144,593	130,688	320,178	319,952	822	847
Mymensingh	214,765	194,796	464,370	485,737	30	36
Total	665,174	650,913	1,276,595	1,331,384	2,986	3,363
CHITTAGONG.						
Chittagong	49,973	56,625	137,918	178,813	220	147
Noakholly	45,063	43,451	134,301	146,282	128	136
Tipperah	112,419	109,444	230,617	235,921	43	41
Chittagong Hill Tracts						Not
Total	207,455	209,520	502,836	561,016	391	324
TOTAL FOR BENGAL PROPER...	3,957,239	3,790,082	4,145,831	4,273,136	14,108	12,898

with reference to Civil Condition and Religion—continued.

RIED.

Buddhists and Jains.		All Others.		Total.			District.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

—*continued.*

.....	.....	1,482	1,534	653,820	323,052	330,768	Burdwan.
.....	.....	17,341	18,465	481,395	230,261	251,134	Bankoorah.
.....	.....	3,215	3,340	400,680	197,587	203,093	Beerbhoom.
5	5	23,970	26,368	1,160,521	570,301	590,220	Midnapore.
79	68	23	12	471,220	232,884	238,336	Hooghly.
28	6	164	43	295,487	151,746	143,741	Howrah.
112	79	46,195	49,762	3,463,123	1,705,831	1,757,292	*Total.*
136	69	584	212	927,309	498,309	429,000	24-Pergunnahs.
797	167	517	356	245,804	186,341	59,463	Calcutta.
1	.....	6	4	903,784	437,027	466,757	Nuddea.
.....	.....	4	7	718,525	349,775	368,750	Jessore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	517,009	271,943	245,066	Khulna.
149	130	174	177	540,398	268,374	272,024	Moorshedabad.
1,083	366	1,285	756	3,852,829	2,011,769	1,841,060	*Total.*
.....	.....	425	270	710,483	359,328	351,155	Dinagepore.
18	16	8	1	622,097	309,329	312,768	Rajshahye.
158	14	311	336	964,377	483,595	480,782	Rungpore.
32	6	1	1	359,484	182,069	177,415	Bogra.
96	14	.....	.....	582,889	288,049	294,840	Pubna.
4,982	4,363	232	157	79,915	46,469	33,446	Darjeeling.
109	80	1,089	1,089	258,587	131,439	127,148	Julpigoree.
5,395	4,493	2,066	1,854	3,577,832	1,800,278	1,777,554	*Total.*
38	3	26	24	917,509	443,396	474,113	Dacca.
10	.....	1	1	736,195	356,676	379,519	Furreedpore.
1,078	1,010	12	12	919,192	466,683	452,509	Backergunge.
.....	.....	5,759	6,168	1,371,661	684,924	686,737	Mymensingh.
1,126	1,013	5,798	6,205	3,944,557	1,951,679	1,992,878	*Total.*
8,341	11,667	4	2	443,710	196,456	247,254	Chittagong.
28	20	2	.....	369,411	179,522	189,889	Noakholly.
111	78	.....	.....	688,674	343,190	345,484	Tipperah.
available.							Chittagong Hill Tracts.
8,480	11,765	6	2	1,501,795	719,168	782,627	*Total.*
16,196	17,716	55,350	58,579	16,340,136	8,188,725	8,151,411	Total for Bengal Proper.

V.—General Statement of the Result of the Census, arranged

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS					
	HINDUS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	28	29	30	31	32	33
BENGAL.						
BURDWAN.						
Burdwan	34,492	203,915	4,764	41,046	8	44
Bankoorah	17,337	126,123	628	6,118	.....	3
Beerbhoom	19,873	93,195	2,705	20,170	.....	4
Midnapore	49,032	331,675	2,067	18,847	11	41
Hooghly	31,986	161,006	3,334	31,597	17	85
Howrah	12,800	83,754	1,747	16,191	66	124
Total ...	165,520	999,668	15,295	133,969	102	301
PRESIDENCY.						
24-Pergunnahs	33,131	172,032	11,759	68,967	223	98
Calcutta	8,408	42,841	2,608	7,916	533	1,798
Nuddea	23,182	144,986	14,197	131,476	83	490
Jessore	18,772	110,701	12,161	109,089	5	45
Khulna	16,076	71,186	9,551	52,977	15	42
Moorshedabad	17,111	115,383	6,335	81,336	9	39
Total ...	116,680	657,129	56,611	451,761	868	3,402
RAJSHAHYE.						
Dinagepore	17,274	71,014	14,621	71,848	14	28
Rajshahye	8,323	47,656	11,320	110,073	3	
Rungpore	21,749	123,721	20,765	129,686	.....	5
Bogra	4,809	20,534	7,138	53,102	2	3
Pubna	8,889	63,374	6,914	88,781	3	1
Darjeeling	2,213	5,226	214	475	7	6
Julpigoree	8,422	30,987	4,182	15,903	4	3
Total ...	71,679	362,512	65,154	469,868	33	60
DACCA.						
Dacca	22,130	136,504	11,088	108,617	93	828
Furreedpore	18,614	109,097	11,247	94,457	33	202
Backergunge	20,024	90,573	21,884	102,406	40	327
Mymensingh	26,007	153,974	18,575	158,675	3	8
Total ...	86,775	490,148	62,794	464,155	169	1,365
CHITTAGONG.						
Chittagong	5,726	46,365	6,707	81,678	19	106
Noakholly	7,092	30,965	7,225	41,970	11	
Tipperah	11,537	68,880	9,074	68,678	3	9
Chittagong Hill Tracts						Not.
Total ...	24,355	146,210	23,006	192,326	33	159
TOTAL FOR BENGAL PROPER ...	465,009	2,655,667	222,860	1,712,079	1,205	5,287

with reference to Civil Condition and Religion—continued.

AND WIDOWS.

Buddhists and Jains.		All Others.		Total.			District.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	

—*concluded.*

.....	.....	72	371	284,712	39,336	245,376	Burdwan.
.....	.....	582	5,232	156,023	18,547	137,476	Bankoorah.
.....	.....	171	709	136,827	22,749	114,078	Beerbhoom.
.....	7	845	7,700	410,225	51,955	358,270	Midnapore.
12	57	2	.....	228,146	35,401	192,745	Hooghly.
.....	1	7	17	114,707	14,620	100,087	Howrah.
12	65	1,679	14,029	1,330,640	182,608	1,148,032	*Total.*
8	11	27	25	287,171	45,148	242,023	24-Pergunnahs.
46	62	29	128	64,369	11,624	52,745	Calcutta.
.....	.....	1	3	314,418	37,463	276,955	Nuddea.
.....	.....	.....	11	250,784	30,938	219,846	Jessore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	149,847	25,642	124,205	Khulna.
27	104	23	64	220,431	23,505	196,926	Moorshedabad.
81	177	80	231	1,287,020	174,320	1,112,700	*Total.*
.....	.....	7	70	174,896	31,936	142,960	Dinagepore.
.....	9	.....	.....	177,388	19,646	157,742	Rajshahye.
	8	27	125	296,093	42,548	253,545	Rungpore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	85,588	11,949	73,639	Bogra.
	9	.....	.....	167,076	15,811	152,165	Pubna.
77	615	19	26	9,088	2,730	6,358	Darjeeling.
3	7	50	223	59,794	12,671	47,123	Julpigoree.
302	648	103	444	970,823	137,291	833,532	*Total.*
.....	1	3	1	279,205	33,314	245,951	Dacca.
2	.....	.....	.....	233,652	29,896	203,756	Furreedpore
110	142	2	2	235,510	42,060	193,450	Backergunge.
.....	.....	345	1,197	358,784	44,930	313,854	Mymensingh.
112	143	350	1,200	1,107,211	150,200	957,011	*Total.*
576	6,869	.....	1	148,047	13,028	135,019	Chittagong.
5	12	.....	.....	87,324	14,333	72,991	Noakholly.
8	34	.....	.....	158,223	20,622	137,601	Tipperah.
available.							Chittagong Hill Tracts.
589	6,915	.....	1	393,594	47,983	345,611	*Total.*
1,096	7,948	2,212	15,905	5,089,288	692,402	4,396,886	Total for Bengal Proper.

V.—General Statement of the Result of the Census, arranged

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BE						
Patna	293,312	205,134	44,137	33,896	1,422	522
Gya	365,986	268,820	44,589	34,521	19	19
Shahabad	371,086	268,610	29,519	23,307	73	69
Mozufferpore	398,106	281,616	61,035	46,394	126	82
Durbhunga	334,061	225,699	59,011	43,105	106	55
Saran	440,799	336,418	58,057	46,485	91	57
Chumparun	315,030	229,868	51,329	37,857	478	428
Total	2,518,380	1,816,165	347,677	265,565	2,315	1,232
Monghyr	319,343	226,705	38,008	28,806	342	234
Bhagulpore	284,175	188,650	36,372	24,587	166	140
Purneah	233,024	142,011	203,460	123,277	98	79
Maldah	92,046	57,069	79,271	53,691	6	7
Sonthal Pergunnahs	184,272	138,738	23,215	17,441	865	789
Total	1,112,860	753,173	380,326	247,802	1,477	1,249
Total for Behar	3,631,240	2,569,338	728,003	513,367	3,792	2,481
ORIS						
Cuttack	421,469	294,370	12,559	8,775	634	709
Pooree	215,816	150,099	3,688	2,732	216	259
Balasore	223,647	147,761	6,104	4,020	276	174
Angul	24,103	19,466	70	45	2	.....
Banki	12,343	9,256	69	35	.....	.....
Total for Orissa	897,378	620,952	22,490	15,607	1,128	1,142
CHOTA						
Hazaribagh	195,052	145,383	21,303	15,875	169	161
Lohardugga	204,101	159,722	17,231	13,480	10,241	8,731
Singbhoom	131,178	111,650	561	370	843	733
Manbhoom	226,891	161,086	10,097	7,170	152	121
Total for Chota Nagpore	757,222	577,841	49,192	36,895	11,405	9,746
Grand Total for the Province.	9,476,153	5,943,656	5,409,416	3,458,351	40,217	28,032
FEUDATORY						
Cooch Behar	115,811	62,979	48,045	26,739	15	8
Hill Tipperah						Not
Tributary States, Orissa	2,68,561	201,571	1,422	944	135	10
Ditto, Chota Nagpore	165,479	131,192	1,032	714	6	8
Total for Feudatory States	549,851	395,742	50,499	28,397	156	122
Grand Total, including Feudatory States	10,026,004	6,339,398	5,459,915	3,486,748	40,373	28,154

with reference to Civil Condition and Religion—continued.

GLE.

Buddhists and Jains.		All Others.		Total.			DISTRICT.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
HAR.							
6	2	9	11	578,451	338,886	239,565	Patna.
.....	.....	.....	.....	713,954	410,594	303,360	Gya.
.....	.....	1	3	692,668	400,679	291,989	Shahabad.
.....	.....	.....	.....	787,359	459,267	328,092	Mozufferpore.
.....	.....	43	36	662,116	393,221	268,895	Durbhunga.
.....	.....	.....	.....	881,907	498,947	382,960	Sarun.
.....	.....	.....	.....	634,990	366,837	268,153	Chumparun.
6	2	53	50	4,951,445	2,868,431	2,083,014	*Total.*
.....	.....	2,011	1,764	617,213	359,704	257,509	Monghyr.
.....	.....	4,243	3,682	542,015	324,956	217,059	Bhagulpore.
.....	.....	234	169	702,352	436,816	265,536	Purneah.
.....	.....	467	402	282,959	171,790	111,169	Maldah.
32	34	171,270	148,221	684,877	379,654	305,223	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
32	34	178,225	154,238	2,829,416	1,672,920	1,156,496	*Total.*
38	36	178,278	154,288	7,780,861	4,541,351	3,239,510	Total for Behar.
SA.							
.....	.....	268	202	739,986	434,930	304,056	Cuttack.
.....	.....	.....	.....	372,810	219,720	153,090	Pooree.
3	.....	1,344	1,188	384,517	231,374	153,143	Balasore.
.....	.....	327	295	44,308	24,502	19,806	Angul.
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,703	12,412	9,291	Banki.
3	.....	1,939	1,685	1,562,324	922,938	639,386	Total for Orissa.
NAGPORE.							
.....	.....	19,219	16,453	413,615	235,743	177,872	Hazaribagh.
9	11	163,226	138,864	715,616	394,808	320,808	Lohardugga.
.....	.....	174	134	245,643	132,756	112,887	Singbhoom.
4	6	18,409	14,899	438,335	255,553	183,282	Manbhoom.
13	17	201,028	170,350	1,813,709	1,018,860	794,849	Total for Chota Nagpore.
23,114	16,558	454,231	383,773	25,233,501	15,403,131	9,830,370	Grand Total for the Province.
STATES.							
70	.....	126	89	253,882	164,067	89,815	Cooch Behar.
available.							Hill Tipperah.
118	73	101,910	83,813	658,653	372,146	286,507	Tributary States, Orissa.
.....	.....	154	128	298,713	166,671	132,042	Ditto, Chota Nagpore.
188	73	102,190	84,030	1,211,248	702,884	508,364	Total for Feudatory States.
23,302	16,631	556,421	467,803	26,444,749	16,106,015	10,338,734	Grand Total, including Feudatory States.

V.—General Statement of the Result of the Census, arranged

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	MAR					
	HINDUS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
BEHAR						
PATNA. Patna	422,970	423,985	48,639	55,674	266	284
PATNA. Gya	519,925	524,666	56,932	66,225	34	14
PATNA. Shahabad	472,840	492,587	35,538	41,105	65	57
PATNA. Mozufferpore	666,213	674,729	84,165	88,859	81	63
PATNA. Durbhunga	752,686	746,283	85,136	85,837	72	65
PATNA. Sarun	474,969	527,127	62,453	72,726	56	61
PATNA. Chumparun	394,445	384,759	64,441	63,717	361	459
Total	3,704,048	37,74,136	437,354	474,143	935	1,003
BHAGULPORE. Monghyr	521,511	523,372	47,320	51,241	224	200
BHAGULPORE. Bhagulpore	543,805	537,069	52,146	50,601	109	104
BHAGULPORE. Purneah	279,553	265,824	175,422	175,859	59	64
BHAGULPORE. Maldah	87,555	79,716	73,954	76,302	7	6
BHAGULPORE. Sonthal Pergunnahs	226,817	218,432	29,622	28,804	647	612
Total	1,664,241	1,624,413	378,464	382,807	1,046	986
TOTAL FOR BEHAR	5,368,289	5,398,549	815,818	856,950	1,981	1,989
ORISSA						
ORISSA. Cuttack	379,038	389,589	9,276	10,324	406	418
ORISSA. Pooree	207,706	201,376	3,135	2,986	146	154
ORISSA. Balasore	208,607	215,014	5,431	5,263	187	125
ORISSA. Angul	25,775	24,211	80	54	3	1
ORISSA. Banki	15,021	14,527	72	66	7	4
TOTAL FOR ORISSA	836,147	844,717	17,994	18,693	749	702
CHOTA						
CHOTA NAGPORE. Hazaribagh	245,564	252,319	30,115	29,959	112	82
CHOTA NAGPORE. Lohardugga	215,323	216,754	20,231	20,036	7,664	7,630
CHOTA NAGPORE. Singbhoom	87,876	89,251	653	520	628	638
CHOTA NAGPORE. Manbhoom	227,585	234,496	12,576	11,707	126	124
TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE	776,348	792,820	63,575	62,222	8,530	8,474
Grand Total for the Province.	10,938,023	10,826,168	5,043,218	5,211,001	25,368	24,063
FEUDATORY						
Cooch Behar	92,928	90,244	39,479	40,946	17	6
Hill Tipperah						Not
Tributary States, Orissa	271,720	257,236	1,570	1,268	88	90
Ditto, Chota Nagpore	133,784	134,988	1,156	1,089	10	10
TOTAL FOR FEUDATORY STATES	498,432	482,468	42,205	43,303	115	106
Grand Total, including Feudatory States.	11,436,455	11,308,636	5,085,423	5,254,304	25,483	24,169

with reference to Civil Condition and Religion—continued.

RIED.

BUDDHISTS AND JAINS.		ALL OTHERS.		TOTAL.			DISTRICT.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
—continued.							
5	5	13	8	951,849	471,893	479,956	Patna.
.....	.....	2	2	1,167,850	576,943	590,907	Gya.
.....	.....	10	6	1,042,208	508,453	533,755	Shahabad.
.....	.....	37	32	1,514,110	750,459	763,651	Mozufferpore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670,148	837,931	832,217	Durbhunga.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,137,392	537,478	599,914	Sarun.
.....	.....	.....	.....	908,182	459,247	448,935	Chumparun.
5	5	62	48	8,391,739	4,142,404	4,249,335	*Total.*
.....	.....	1,493	1,561	1,146,922	570,548	576,374	Monghyr.
.....	.....	3,553	3,481	1,195,868	604,613	591,255	Bhagulpore.
.....	.....	92	115	896,988	455,126	441,862	Purneah.
.....	.....	378	359	818,277	161,894	156,383	Maldah.
29	35	129,285	129,182	763,465	386,400	377,065	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
29	35	134,801	134,698	4,321,520	2,178,581	2,142,939	*Total.*
34	40	134,863	134,746	12,713,259	6,320,985	6,392,274	TOTAL FOR BEHAR.
—continued.							
2	1	197	39	789,451	388,919	400,532	Cuttack.
.....	.....	1	.....	415,504	210,988	204,516	Pooree.
1	.....	996	1,036	436,660	215,222	221,438	Balasore.
.....	.....	297	253	50,674	26,155	24,519	Angul.
.....	.....	.....	.....	29,697	15,100	14,597	Banki.
3	1	1,491	1,328	1,721,986	856,384	865,602	TOTAL FOR ORISSA.
NAGPORE—*continued.*							
.....	.....	16,259	16,666	591,076	292,050	299,026	Hazaribagh.
15	15	136,884	141,797	766,349	380,117	386,232	Lohardugga.
.....	.....	139	148	179,853	89,296	90,557	Singbhoom.
7	5	13,960	14,245	514,831	254,254	260,577	Manbhoom.
22	20	167,242	172,856	2,052,109	1,015,717	1,036,392	TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE.
16,255	17,777	358,947	366,670	32,827,490	16,381,811	16,445,679	Grand Total for the Province.
STATES—*continued.*							
71	.....	86	82	263,859	132,581	131,278	Cooch Behar.
available.							Hill Tipperah.
155	136	77,540	76,430	686,233	351,073	335,160	Tributary States Orissa.
.....	.....	121	119	271,277	135,071	136,206	Ditto, Chota Nagpore.
226	136	77,747	76,631	1,221,369	618,725	602,644	TOTAL FOR FEUDATORY STATES.
16,481	17,913	436,694	443,301	34,048,859	17,000,536	17,048,323	Grand Total, including Feudatory States.

V.—General Statement of the Result of the Census, arranged

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS AND					
	HINDUS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	28	29	30	31	32	33
BEHAR						
PATNA. Patna	43,553	152,107	4,425	26,370	25	69
PATNA. Gya	51,364	160,723	4,537	26,244	3	7
PATNA. Shahabad	38,619	174,139	2,495	14,768	4	8
PATNA. Mozufferpore	49,900	194,816	6,100	29,755	5	15
PATNA. Durbhunga	58,748	206,502	5,879	30,017	7	20
PATNA. Sarun	42,112	189,533	5,025	24,396	3	14
PATNA. Chumparun	38,741	114,142	5,788	19,555	14	196
Total	323,037	1,191,962	34,249	171,105	61	329
BHAGULPORE. Monghyr	35,855	147,227	2,934	19,208	23	68
BHAGULPORE. Bhagulpore	45,680	159,925	3,666	18,161	15	44
BHAGULPORE. Purneah	32,253	123,874	12,847	80,265	5	22
BHAGULPORE. Maldah	9,263	83,504	3,988	42,319	.....	.....
BHAGULPORE. Sonthal Pergunnahs	12,568	66,763	1,141	8,676	32	112
Total	135,619	551,293	24,576	168,629	75	246
TOTAL FOR BEHAR	458,656	1,743,255	58,825	339,734	136	575
ORISSA						
ORISSA. Cuttack	24,926	178,216	445	5,880	24	140
ORISSA. Pooree	15,691	82,976	194	1,268	16	28
ORISSA. Balasore	14,576	106,187	263	2,723	7	46
ORISSA. Angul	1,131	5,680	5	21	.....	.....
ORISSA. Banki	932	4,540	4	24	.....	.....
TOTAL FOR ORISSA	57,256	377,599	911	9,916	47	214
CHOTA						
CHOTA NAGPORE. Hazaribagh	14,789	71,704	1,439	7,406	7	21
CHOTA NAGPORE. Lohardugga	14,181	58,761	1,175	5,250	300	1,715
CHOTA NAGPORE. Singbhoom	4,560	23,295	25	200	34	112
CHOTA NAGPORE. Manbhoom	14,213	81,976	604	3,299	5	24
TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE	47,743	235,736	3,243	16,155	346	1,872
Grand Total for the Province.	1,028,664	5,012,257	285,839	2,077,884	1,734	7,948
FEUDATORY						
Cooch Behar	11,933	53,583	3,085	16,245	2	.....
Hill Tipperah	Not available.					
Tributary States, Orissa	15,361	84,768	65	460	6	33
Ditto, Chota Nagpore	7,610	30,814	62	321	.....	.....
TOTAL FOR FEUDATORY STATES	34,904	169,165	3,212	17,026	8	33
Grand Total, including Feudatory States.	1,063,568	5,181,422	289,051	2,094,910	1,742	7,981

with reference to Civil Condition and Religion—concluded.

WIDOWS.							
BUDDHISTS AND JAINS.		ALL OTHERS.		TOTAL.			DISTRICT.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
—*concluded.*							
.....	4	1	2	226,556	48,004	178,552	Patna.
.....	.....	.....	.....	242,878	55,904	186,974	Gya.
.....	.....	.....	.....	230,033	41,118	188,915	Shahabad.
.....	.....	.....	.....	280,591	56,005	224,586	Mozufferpore.
.....	.....	2	8	301,183	64,636	236,547	Durbhunga.
.....	.....	.....	.....	261,083	47,140	213,943	Sarun.
.....	.....	.....	.....	178,436	44,543	133,893	Chumparun.
.....	4	3	10	1,720,760	357,350	1,363,410	*Total.*
.....	.....	60	264	205,639	38,872	166,767	Monghyr.
.....	.....	189	595	228,275	49,550	178,725	Bhagulpore.
.....	.....	33	48	249,347	45,138	204,209	Purneah.
.....	.....	63	75	109,212	13,314	95,898	Maldah.
1	3	5,534	24,921	119,751	19,276	100,475	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
1	3	5,879	25,903	912,224	166,150	746,074	*Total.*
1	7	5,882	25,913	2,632,984	523,500	2,109,484	TOTAL FOR BEHAR.
—*concluded.*							
.....	.....	10	87	209,728	25,405	184,323	Cuttack.
.....	.....	.....	.....	100,173	15,901	84,272	Pooree.
.....	.....	19	282	124,103	14,865	109,238	Balasore.
.....	.....	26	58	6,921	1,162	5,759	Angul.
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500	936	4,564	Banki.
.....	.....	55	427	446,425	58,269	388,156	TOTAL FOR ORISSA.
NAGPORE—*concluded.*							
.....	.....	875	3,810	100,051	17,110	82,941	Hazaribagh.
.....	7	6,076	39,814	127,279	21,732	105,547	Lohardugga.
.....	.....	10	43	28,279	4,629	23,650	Singbhoom.
.....	1	699	3,741	104,562	15,521	89,041	Manbhoom.
.....	8	7,660	47,408	360,171	58,992	301,179	TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE.
1,097	7,963	15,829	89,653	8,528,868	1,333,163	7,195,705	Grand Total for the Province.
STATES—*concluded.*							
13	.....	7	25	84,883	15,030	69,853	Cooch Behar.
			Not available.				Hill Tipperah.
13	45	3,902	19,603	124,256	19,347	104,909	Tributary States, Orissa.
.....	.....	5	27	38,839	7,677	31,162	Ditto, Chota Nagpore.
26	45	3,914	19,655	247,978	42,054	205,924	TOTAL FOR FEUDATORY STATES.
1,123	8,008	19,743	109,308	8,776,846	1,375,217	7,401,629	Grand Total, including Feudatory States.

VI.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Population according ot

Division.	ALL RELIGIONS.							
	Males.				Females.			
	Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.	Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.
		Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.			Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal.								
Burdwan	214,833	405,642	2,986,224	3,606,699	3,542	6,118	3,777,595	3,787,255
Presidency	169,009	395,933	3,619,240	4,184,182	9,291	17,939	3,993,500	4,020,730
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	98,630	201,831	3,625,249	3,925,710	3,825	6,266	3,797,974	3,808,065
Dacca	137,890	262,214	3,966,624	4,366,728	4,268	5,640	4,324,303	4,334,211
Chittagong	88,545	140,183	1,489,062	1,774,336	3,196	3,638	1,747,827	1,799,712
Total for Bengal Proper...	708,907	1,405,803	15,686,399	17,857,655	24,122	39,601	17,641,199	17,749,973
Behar.								
Patna	119,876	269,415	6,978,894	7,368,185	5,931	13,163	7,676,665	7,695,759
Bhagulpore	60,421	117,122	3,840,108	4,017,651	1,837	3,502	4,040,170	4,045,509
Total for Behar ...	180,297	386,537	10,819,002	11,385,836	7,768	16,665	11,716,835	11,741,268
Orissa	74,976	110,455	1,652,160	1,837,591	2,154	2,649	1,888,341	1,893,144
Chota Nagpore ...	28,379	52,322	2,012,868	2,093,569	1,139	1,652	2,129,629	2,132,420
Grand Total for the Province.	992,559	1,955,117	30,170,429	33,174,651	35,183	60,567	33,376,004	33,516,805
Feudatory States ...	17,440	36,466	1,309,757	1,450,940	577	882	1,315,473	1,394,465
Grand Total, including Feudatory States.	1,009,999	1,99,5183	31,480,186	34,625,591	35,760	61,449	34,691,477	34,911,270

VI.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Population according to

Division.	MAHOMEDANS.							
	Males.				Females.			
	Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.	Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.
		Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.			Can read and write	Cannot read and write.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Bengal.								
Burdwan	17,595	33,848	409,292	460,735	329	489	496,077	496,895
Presidency	41,879	94,344	1,931,670	2,067,893	898	1,262	1,993,064	1,995,244
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	54,150	95,155	2,311,857	2,461,162	2,384	3,613	2,418,006	2,424,003
Dacca	44,827	71,075	2,675,269	2,791,171	946	1,289	2,738,463	2,740,698
Chittagong ...	53,953	65,113	1,078,395	1,203,687	2,162	2,331	1,216,364	1,221,923
Total for Bengal Proper...	212,404	359,535	8,406,483	8,984,648	6,719	9,004	8,861,974	8,878,763
Behar.								
Patna	12,640	24,082	782,558	819,280	668	1,447	908,698	910,813
Bhagulpore	13,522	22,842	747,002	783,366	505	917	797,816	799,238
Total for Behar ...	26,162	46,924	1,529,560	1,602,646	1,173	2,364	1,706,514	1,710,051
Orissa	1,577	2,680	37,138	41,395	118	180	43,918	44,216
Chota Nagpore ...	1,583	3,311	111,116	116,010	96	139	115,037	115,272
Grand Total for the Province.	241,726	412,450	10,084,297	10,744,699	8,106	11,687	10,727,443	10,748,302
Feudatory States ...	2,432	3,216	90,268	111,072	135	60	88,531	100,651
Grand Total, including Feudatory States.	244,158	415,666	10,174,565	10,855,771	8,241	11,747	10,815,974	10,848,953

Note.—For the whole of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Hill Tipperah, and for part of the Tributary States, Chota Nagpore, the particulars required of the details in the

Education and Religion in each Division in Bengal.

HINDUS.							
MALES.				FEMALES.			
Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.	Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.
	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.			Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
196,355	370,051	2,466,505	3,032,911	2,889	4,793	3,167,615	3,175,297
122,450	287,167	1,675,192	2,084,809	5,090	9,470	1,987,098	2,001,658
44,075	105,054	1,299,081	1,448,210	1,279	2,345	1,367,024	1,370,648
92,425	189,763	1,269,742	1,551,930	2,984	4,125	1,563,585	1,570,694
33,091	71,589	390,021	506,162	916	1,094	500,967	511,801
488,396	1,023,624	7,100,541	8,624,022	13,158	21,827	8,586,289	8,630,098
106,775	243,529	6,195,161	6,545,465	4,806	11,062	6,766,395	6,782,263
45,744	92,738	2,774,238	2,912,720	874	1,839	2,926,166	2,928,879
152,519	336,267	8,969,399	9,458,185	5,680	12,901	9,692,561	9,711,142
73,039	107,075	1,610,667	1,790,781	1,625	1,989	1,839,654	1,843,268
24,720	46,515	1,510,078	1,581,313	518	1,061	1,604,818	1,606,397
738,674	1,513,481	19,190,685	21,454,301	20,981	37,778	21,723,322	21,790,905
14,593	32,659	1,035,935	1,124,243	314	682	1,046,379	1,083,357
753,267	1,546,140	20,226,620	22,578,544	21,295	38,460	22,769,701	22,874,262

Education and Religion in each Division in Bengal—continued.

CHRISTIANS.							
MALES.				FEMALES.			
Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.	Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.
	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.			Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
403	1,206	794	2,403	291	809	957	2,057
4,309	12,897	9,920	27,126	3,178	6,949	11,284	21,411
139	546	446	1,131	102	223	350	675
372	608	6,537	7,517	175	210	7,506	7,891
99	346	583	1,054	35	83	696	837
5,322	15,603	18,280	39,231	3,781	8,274	20,793	32,871
455	1,795	1,061	3,311	457	652	1,455	2,564
294	757	1,547	2,598	235	511	1,735	2,481
749	2,552	2,608	5,909	692	1,163	3,190	5,045
352	683	889	1,924	411	479	1,168	2,058
1,034	1,241	18,006	20,281	378	338	19,376	20,092
7,457	20,079	39,783	67,345	5,262	10,254	44,527	60,066
41	70	168	370	33	68	160	354
7,498	20,149	39,951	67,715	5,295	10,322	44,687	60,420

for this table are not available; the totals, therefore, of the divisions and provinces in which these districts are included do not agree with the sum preceding columns.

VI.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Population according

Division.	BUDDHISTS AND JAINS.							
	Males.				Females.			
	Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.	Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.
		Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.			Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Bengal.								
Burdwan	14	49	130	193	.....	.....	173	173
Presidency	125	978	878	1,981	17	45	712	774
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	196	919	9,834	10,949	6	26	8,962	8,994
Dacca	88	698	1,853	2,639	.....	3	2,217	2,220
Chittagong	1,401	3,132	20,057	63,423	83	129	29,796	65,145
Total for Bengal Proper...	1,824	5,776	32,752	79,185	106	204	41,859	77,306
Behar.								
Patna	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11
Bhagulpore	.....	.....	62	62	.....	.....	72	72
Total for Behar ...	.....	.....	73	73	.....	.....	83	83
Orissa	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	1	1
Chota Nagpore	.....	2	33	35	.....	.....	45	45
Grand Total for the Province.	1,824	5,781	32,861	79,299	106	204	41,988	77,435
Feudatory States... ...	10	107	313	430	.....	.....	254	254
Grand Total, including Feudatory States.	1,834	5,888	33,174	79,729	106	204	42,242	77,689

Note.—For the whole of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Hill Tipperah, and for part of the Tributary States, Chota Nagpore, the particulars required of the details in the

to Education and Religion in each Division in Bengal—concluded.

ALL OTHERS.							
MALES.				FEMALES.			
Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.	Under instruction.	Not under instruction.		Total.
	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.			Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
466	488	109,503	110,457	38	26	112,774	112,838
246	547	1,580	2,373	108	193	1,342	1,643
70	157	4,031	4,258	54	59	3,632	3,745
178	70	13,223	13,471	163	13	12,532	12,708
1	3	6	10	.....	1	4	6
961	1,265	128,343	130,559	358	292	130,284	130,935
6	9	103	118	.....	2	106	108
861	785	317,259	318,905	223	235	314,381	314,839
867	794	317,362	319,023	223	237	314,487	314,947
8	14	3,463	3,485	.....	1	3,600	3,601
1,042	1,753	373,635	375,930	147	114	390,353	390,614
2,878	3,316	822,803	829,007	728	644	838,824	840,097
364	414	183,073	214,825	95	72	180,149	209,849
3,242	3,730	1,005,880	1,043,832	823	716	1,018,973	1,049,946

for this table are not available; the totals, therefore, of the divisions and provinces in which these districts are included do not agree with the sum preceding columns.

VII.—General Statement showing the Occupations of

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	AGRICULTURAL CLASS.		PROFESSIONAL CLASS.		DOMESTIC CLASS.		COMMERCIAL CLASS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN DIVISION.								
Burdwan	265,756	36,276	22,894	2,437	24,035	9,300	18,003	2,944
Bankoora	176,438	33,479	11,983	954	7,652	5,471	9,874	3,662
Beerbhoom	146,308	13,570	11,089	990	8,351	3,676	7,046	1,176
Midnapore	509,640	40,593	24,476	1,703	15,367	11,824	28,679	5,113
Hooghly	173,994	16,286	18,849	1,759	10,990	7,044	15,593	2,772
Howrah	108,640	3,224	9,265	700	11,101	3,396	17,213	1344
Total ...	1,370,776	143,428	98,556	8,543	77,496	40,711	96,408	17,011
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.								
Calcutta	9,935	523	11,102	633	41,440	16,528	77,412	1,353
24-Pergunnahs ...	314,566	22,518	23,859	1,392	35,188	9,611	52,185	2,307
Nuddea	371,162	23,624	19,244	1,349	14,616	9,074	33,121	2,324
Jessore	353,012	17,239	12,175	1,313	11,497	2,658	24,567	952
Khulna	253,622	10,722	10,786	1,039	7,068	1,833	31,666	492
Moorshedabad ...	201,090	21,954	14,662	613	14,329	10,413	21,869	1,960
Total ...	1,503,387	96,580	91,828	6,339	124,138	50,117	240,820	9,388
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.								
Dinagepore	393,589	34,815	10,571	1,218	29,776	6,451	17,022	3,418
Rajshahye	299,797	18,325	10,379	1,162	14,635	3,866	27,055	1,501
Rungpore	538,168	25,264	12,829	995	22,922	2,990	29,491	4,654
Bogra	186,118	5,547	6,295	269	3,583	809	6,412	291
Pubna	284,467	10,143	10,891	352	15,677	4,017	31,395	1,693
Darjeeling	22,782	7,141	1,155	17	8,992	3,547	2,591	518
Julpigoree	146,574	23,667	4,811	267	9,559	3,038	14,260	3,834
Total ...	1,871,495	124,902	56,931	4,280	105,144	24,718	128,226	15,909
DACCA DIVISION.								
Dacca	412,269	17,247	23,391	1,120	29,777	5,129	53,532	3,816
Furreedpore	374,986	8,580	15,784	687	9,827	2,350	26,776	786
Backergunge	437,441	10,640	20,497	532	9,864	1,725	43,863	939
Mymensingh	780,502	35,473	20,915	895	36,481	4,546	54,162	4,861
Total ...	2,005,198	71,940	80,587	3,234	85,949	13,750	178,333	10,402
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.								
Chittagong	142,367	14,322	10,905	990	7,522	2,354	18,006	1,144
Noakholly	139,735	5,283	11,120	267	8,762	342	11,419	371
Tipperah	345,554	20,538	18,742	613	13,971	1,838	24,906	818
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...								Not
Total ...	627,656	40,143	40,767	1,870	30,255	4,534	54,331	2,333
Total for Bengal Proper ...	7,378,512	476,993	368,669	24,266	422,982	133,830	698,118	55,043
BEHAR.								
PATNA DIVISION.								
Patna	233,950	63,750	16,804	4,946	49,408	16,360	35,585	13,731
Gya	283,197	89,595	17,481	4,173	52,642	10,203	31,546	8,581
Shahabad	307,604	112,484	12,155	4,021	36,073	6,833	35,728	17,205
Durbhunga	507,425	67,362	6 934	1,224	42,698	3,867	32,843	8,824
Mozufferpore	456,404	107,287	10,635	2,411	42,447	4,632	32,151	8,437
Sarun	479,076	165,309	14,915	2,801	27,432	8,582	26,640	10,526
Chumparun	346,453	105,185	10,671	849	20,888	3,847	21,474	4,896
Total ...	2,614 109	710,972	89,595	20,425	271,588	54,424	215,967	72,200

the Population in each district in Bengal.

Manufacturing Industrial Class.		Indefinite and Non-Productive Class.		Total Non-Agricultural Class.		Grand Total.		Division and District.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
								BENGAL.
								Burdwan Division.
62,429	84,667	285,178	587,904	412,539	687,252	668,295	723,528	Burdwan.
40,132	49,567	261,057	441,483	330,698	501,137	507,136	534,616	Bankoora.
29,844	53,024	178,925	340,429	235,255	399,295	381,563	412,865	Beerbhoom.
83,686	76,381	582,426	1,137,914	734,634	1,232,935	1,244,274	1,273,528	Midnapore.
54,792	49,810	214,734	446,145	314,958	507,530	488,952	523,816	Hooghly.
40,296	31,118	129,964	279,120	207,839	315,678	316,479	318,902	Howrah.
311,179	344,567	1,652,284	3,232,995	2,235,923	3,643,827	3,606,699	3,787,255	Total.
								Presidency Division.
51,172	6,920	97,756	118,445	278,882	143,879	288,817	144,402	Calcutta.
120,265	45,461	429,367	818,140	660,864	871,911	975,430	894,429	24-Pergunnahs.
103,699	63,610	443,403	932,621	614,083	1,008,978	985,245	1,032,602	Nuddea.
88,653	18,522	289,901	756,760	426,793	780,205	779,805	797,444	Jessore.
63,204	13,034	202,056	484,426	314,780	500,824	568,402	511,546	Khulna.
61,046	74,010	273,487	531,857	385,393	618,453	586,483	640,307	Moorshedabad.
488,039	221,557	1,735,970	3,636,749	2,680,795	3,924,150	4,184,182	4,020,730	Total.
								Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.
41,359	61,283	289,975	624,869	388,703	697,239	782,292	732,054	Dinagepore.
42,687	27,437	265,673	626,121	360,429	660,087	660,226	678,412	Rajshahye.
43,758	34,766	420,533	961,594	529,533	1,004,999	1,067,701	1,030,263	Rungpore.
22,512	9,724	147,757	345,041	186,559	356,134	372,677	361,681	Bogra.
56,505	24,808	249,376	622,404	363,844	653,274	648,311	663,417	Pubna.
5,568	2,669	47,860	52,339	66,166	59,090	88,984	66,231	Darjeeling.
14,161	19,804	116,190	225,397	158,981	252,340	305,555	276,007	Julpigoree.
226,550	180,491	1,537,364	3,457,765	2,054,215	3,683,163	3,925,710	3,808,065	Total.
								Dacca Division.
81,646	42,015	433,248	1,013,160	621,594	1,065,240	1,033,863	1,082,487	Dacca.
53,987	14,947	324,629	798,395	431,003	817,165	805,989	825,745	Furreedpore.
69,610	30,115	392,204	883,459	536,038	916,770	973,479	927,410	Backergunge.
111,682	46,865	549,655	1,405,929	772,895	1,463,096	1,553,397	1,498,569	Mymensingh.
316,925	133,942	1,699,736	4,100,943	2,361,530	4,262,271	4,366,728	4,334,211	Total.
								Chittagong Division.
34,014	57,220	318,835	524,662	389,282	586,370	531,649	600,692	Chittagong.
33,251	9,950	210,961	389,311	275,513	400,241	415,248	405,524	Noakholly.
54,362	15,730	313,358	708,908	425,339	727,907	770,893	748,445	Tipperah.
available.						56,546	45,051	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
121,627	82,900	843,154	1,622,881	1,146,680	1,759,569	1,774,336	1,799,712	Total.
1,464,320	963,457	7,468,508	16,051,333	10,479,143	17,272,980	17,857,655	17,749,973	*Total for Bengal Proper.*
								BEHAR.
								Patna Division.
76,230	64,094	446,806	735,192	624,833	834,323	858,783	898,073	Patna.
84,208	64,752	574,367	903,937	760,244	991,646	1,043,441	1,081,241	Gya.
83,473	62,177	475,217	811,939	642,646	902,175	950,250	1,014,659	Shahabad.
64,215	47,699	641,673	1,208,683	788,363	1,270,297	1,295,788	1,337,659	Durbhunga.
77,233	53,195	646,861	1,140,367	809,327	1,209,042	1,265,731	1,316,329	Mozufferpore.
62,040	69,526	473,462	939,973	604,489	1,031,508	1,083,565	1,196,817	Sarun.
46,641	23,700	424,500	712,504	524,174	745,796	870,627	850,981	Chumparun.
494,040	385,143	3,682,886	6,452,595	4,754,076	6,984,787	7,368,185	7,695,759	Total.

VII.—General Statement showing the Occupations of

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	AGRICULTURAL CLASS.		PROFESSIONAL CLASS		DOMESTIC CLASS.		COMMERCIAL CLASS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.								
Monghyr	315,845	119,814	11,329	3,288	43,943	11,045	36,755	13,239
Bhagulpore	362,360	140,153	6,319	1,871	42,602	5,923	35,404	11,353
Purneah	325,663	56,093	6,064	1,050	63,945	8,782	42,743	20,551
Maldah	139,568	20,932	5,728	917	3,792	1,447	13,320	1,508
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	325,718	124,619	7,134	553	14,625	5,552	15,323	4,482
Total ...	1,469,154	461,611	36,574	7,679	168,907	32,749	143,545	51,133
Total for Behar ...	4,083,263	1,172,583	126,169	28,104	440,495	87,173	359,512	123,333
ORISSA DIVISION.								
Cuttack	265,599	12,754	24,974	416	9,369	3,244	12,161	317
Ungool	18,264	600	783	5	246	73	584	17
Bankee	8,749	162	807	.....	96	31	698	12
Pooree	146,177	5,559	19,459	263	4,391	784	6,156	329
Balasore	172,200	6,570	11,441	152	4,292	1,327	5,473	669
Total for Orissa ...	610,989	25,645	57,464	836	18,394	5,459	25,072	1,344
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.								
Hazareebagh	178,991	61,929	5,280	1,567	14,703	3,105	10,353	3,172
Lohardugga	295,046	116,804	4,970	827	24,293	4,848	11,098	3,890
Singbhoom	83,932	9,480	2,613	107	2,150	1,891	1,921	637
Manbhoom	210,062	59,130	7,532	943	5,656	4,546	6,085	5,909
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	768,031	247,343	20,395	3,444	46,802	14,390	29,457	13,608
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.	12,840,795	1,922,564	572,697	56,650	928,673	240,852	1,112,159	193,328
FEUDATORY STATES.								
Cooch Behar ...	125,559	8,594	32,011	135	3,700	891	11,940	1,096
Hill Tipperah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tributary States—Orissa ...	250,379	17,629	18,371	298	5,983	2,696	9,608	344
Ditto— Chota Nagpore.	115,824	8,888	1,459	34	4,659	1,086	2,307	655
Total Feudatory States ...	491,762	35,111	51,841	467	14,342	4,673	23,855	2,095
GRAND TOTAL, INCLUDING FEUDATORY STATES.	13,332,557	1,957,675	624,538	57,117	943,015	245,525	1,136,014	195,423

the Population in each district in Bengal—concluded.

Manufacturing Industrial Class.		Indefinite and Non-Productive Class.		Total Non-Agricultural Class.		Grand Total.		Division and District.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
								Bhagulpore Division.
62,685	45,335	498,567	807,929	653,279	880,836	969,124	1,000,650	Monghyr.
51,829	32,093	480,605	795,646	616,759	846,886	979,119	987,039	Bhagulpore.
46,274	43,862	452,386	781,269	611,417	855,514	937,080	911,607	Purneah.
30,803	42,037	153,787	296,609	207,430	342,518	346,998	363,450	Maldah.
27,593	20,194	394,937	627,363	459,612	658,144	785,330	782,763	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
219,189	183,521	1,980,282	3,308,816	2,548,497	3,583,898	4,017,651	4,045,509	Total.
713,229	568,664	5,663,168	9,761,411	7,302,573	10,568,685	11,385,836	11,741,268	*Total for Behar.*
								Orissa Division.
101,923	134,584	435,228	737,596	583,655	876,157	849,254	888,911	Cuttack.
6,512	4,118	25,430	45,271	33,555	49,484	51,819	50,084	Ungool.
3,800	3,526	14,298	24,721	19,699	28,290	28,448	28,452	Bankee.
59,519	34,973	210,907	399,970	300,432	436,319	446,609	441,878	Pooree.
47,595	35,191	220,460	439,910	289,261	477,249	461,461	483,819	Balasore.
219,349	212,392	906,323	1,647,468	1,226,602	1,867,499	1,837,591	1,893,144	*Total for Orissa.*
								Chota Nagpore Division.
32,709	20,739	302,867	469,327	365,912	497,910	544,903	559,839	Hazareebagh.
52,816	34,597	408,434	651,621	501,611	695,783	796,657	812,587	Lohardugga.
11,473	4,062	124,592	210,917	142,749	217,614	226,681	227,094	Singbhoom.
32,779	30,982	263,214	431,390	315,266	473,770	525,328	532,900	Manbhoom.
129,777	90,380	1,099,107	1,763,255	1,325,538	1,885,077	2,093,569	2,132,420	*Total for Chota Nagpore.*
2,526,675	1,834,893	15,137,106	29,223,467	20,333,856	31,594,241	33,174,651	33,516,805	Grand Total for the Province.
								Feudatory States.
18,968	13,659	119,500	266,571	186,119	282,352	311,678	290,946	Cooch Behar.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,458	44,179	Hill Tipperah.
87,844	445,406	730,381	660,203	492,187	708,947	742,566	726,576	Tributary States—Orissa.
17,645	6,223	263,344	315,878	3029,414	323,876	345,238	332,764	Tributary States—Chota Nagpore.
124,457	65,288	693,225	1,242,652	907,720	1,315,175	1,450,940	1,394,465	*Total Feudatory States.*
2,651,132	1,900,181	15,830,331	30,466,119	21,241,576	32,909,416	34,625,591	34,911,270	Grand Total, including Feudatory States.

VIII.—Statement showing the Distribution

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	CLASS I. Brahman.			CLASS II. Rajput.			CLASS III. Other Hindu Castes.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BURDWAN.									
Burdwan	49,807	57,877	*107,684*	3,662	3,556	*7,218*	460,114	497,515	*957,629*
Bankoorah	41,365	42,957	*84,322*	6,841	7,146	*13,987*	342,546	360,823	*703,369*
Beerbhoom	19,191	20,533	*39,724*	4,113	4,231	*8,344*	249,354	268,328	*517,682*
Midnapore	59,482	57,932	*117,414*	9,994	9,579	*19,573*	946,245	964,110	*1,910,355*
Hooghly	35,476	40,795	*76,271*	2,764	2,766	*5,530*	351,140	366,506	*717,646*
Howrah	19,666	19,475	*39,141*	695	344	*1,039*	219,976	221,639	*441,615*
Total ...	224,987	239,569	464,556	28,069	27,622	55,691	2,569,375	2,679,121	5,248,496
PRESIDENCY.									
24-Pergunnahs	39,663	36,380	*76,043*	3,922	2,006	*5,928*	526,012	487,762	*1,013,774*
Calcutta	27,043	11,825	*38,868*	5,212	1,464	*6,676*	141,935	80,366	*222,301*
Nuddea	27,542	32,352	*59,894*	3,050	2,997	*6,047*	361,007	382,615	*743,622*
Jessore	17,969	19,783	*37,752*	554	349	*903*	277,742	289,952	*567,694*
Khulna	14,827	14,827	*28,654*	342	209	*551*	250,556	224,748	*475,304*
Moorshedabad	16,906	17,029	*33,935*	4,647	4,308	*8,955*	259,961	278,359	*538,320*
Total ...	143,450	131,696	275,146	17,727	11,333	29,060	1,817,213	1,743,802	3,561,015
RAJSHAHYE.									
Dinagepore	5,248	3,665	*8,913*	1,675	1,210	*2,885*	129,517	116,410	*245,927*
Rajshahye	8,801	7,722	*16,523*	692	541	*1,233*	116,149	113,436	*229,585*
Rungpore	7,301	4,774	*12,075*	1,336	989	*2,325*	163,340	153,091	*316,431*
Bogra	2,781	1,833	*4,614*	300	72	*372*	51,956	45,278	*97,234*
Pubna	10,425	10,545	*20,970*	307	148	*455*	153,307	160,086	*313,393*
Darjeeling	2,539	1,343	*3,882*	4,086	2,266	*6,352*	17,225	11,220	*28,445*
Julpigoree	2,422	1,487	*3,909*	846	423	*1,269*	68,260	59,342	*127,602*
Total ...	39,467	31,419	70,886	9,242	5,649	14,891	699,754	658,863	1,358,617
DACCA.									
Dacca	28,096	32,446	*60,542*	2,462	2,900	*5,362*	365,911	389,716	*755,627*
Furreedpore	21,539	25,376	*46,915*	285	248	*533*	285,690	305,585	*591,275*
Backergunge	23,232	21,504	*44,736*	359	109	*468*	293,361	279,099	*572,460*
Mymensingh	26,664	23,488	*50,152*	1,320	847	*2,167*	450,135	430,525	*880,660*
Total ...	99,531	102,814	202,345	4,426	4,104	8,530	1,395,097	1,404,925	2,800,022
CHITTAGONG.									
Chittagong	10,419	10,936	*21,355*	509	531	*1,040*	116,899	130,373	*246,272*
Noakhollv	6,054	4,909	*10,963*	87	71	*158*	99,987	96,964	*196,951*
Tipperah	16,609	14,893	*31,502*	592	570	*1,162*	232,855	230,952	*463,807*
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	86	15	*101*	7	.....	*7*	1,459	73	*1,532*
Total ...	33,168	30,753	63,921	1,195	1,172	2,367	450,200	458,362	908,562
TOTAL FOR BENGAL PROPER.	540,603	536,251	1,076,854	60,659	49,880	110,539	6,931,639	6,945,073	13,876,712

of the Hindu Population according to Castes.

CLASS IV. Aboriginal tribes and castes.			CLASS V. Hindus not recognising caste.			CLASS VI. Hindus, caste not stated.			GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
GAL.											
7,124	7,082	*14,206*	13,018	15,740	*28,753*	2,680	2,556	*5,186*	536,350	584,326	*1,120,676*
37,959	40,662	*78,621*	9,554	10,843	*20,397*	4,851	5,298	*10,149*	448,116	467,729	*910,845*
11,446	12,385	*23,831*	9,558	12,006	*21,564*	2,969	2,996	*5,965*	296,681	320,679	*617,310*
38,457	40,258	*78,715*	38,979	43,956	*82,935*	12,980	13,563	*26,543*	1,106,187	1,129,398	*2,235,535*
4,755	4,532	*9,287*	5,795	6,572	*12,367*	1,058	813	*1,871*	400,988	421,984	*822,972*
784	686	*1,470*	7,182	8,155	*15,337*	1,386	882	*2,268*	249,689	251,181	*500,870*
100,525	105,605	206,130	84,081	97,272	181,353	25,874	26,108	51,982	3,032,911	3,175,297	6,208,208
11,054	9,340	*20,394*	12,109	14,662	*26,771*	5,981	4,149	*10,130*	598,741	554,299	*1,153,040*
122	23	*145*	2,840	4,323	*7,163*	2,982	677	*3,609*	180,084	98,678	*278,762*
15,532	15,009	*30,541*	8,882	12,502	*21,384*	1,575	1,710	*3,285*	417,588	447,185	*864,773*
4,578	4,626	*9,204*	6,425	8,437	*14,862*	459	565	*1,024*	307,727	323,712	*631,439*
2,867	1,854	*4,221*	6,420	6,519	*12,939*	1,104	884	*1,988*	275,116	248,541	*523,657*
12,222	13,128	*25,350*	10,375	14,673	*25,048*	1,442	1,746	*3,188*	305,553	329,243	*634,796*
45,875	43,980	89,855	47,051	61,116	108,167	13,493	9,731	23,224	2,084,809	2,001,658	4,086,467
221,455	210,139	*431,594*	9,338	10,073	*19,411*	4,189	3,711	*7,900*	371,422	345,208	*716,630*
10,610	9,567	*20,177*	6,998	10,096	*17,094*	1,956	2,181	*4,137*	145,206	143,543	*288,749*
225,678	224,123	*449,801*	12,223	15,022	*27,245*	4,371	4,284	*8,655*	414,244	402,288	*816,532*
18,303	12,780	*26,083*	5,168	6,151	*11,314*	725	518	*1,243*	74,178	66,682	*140,860*
5,095	5,147	*10,242*	5,310	7,865	*13,175*	1,512	1,732	*3,244*	175,956	185,523	*361,479*
41,472	33,489	*74,961*	865	660	*1,525*	6,645	4,907	*11,552*	72,832	53,885	*126,717*
114,228	105,000	*219,228*	1,884	1,614	*3,448*	6,782	5,653	*12,435*	194,872	173,519	*367,891*
631,836	600,250	1,232,086	41,731	51,481	93,212	26,180	22,986	49,166	1,448,210	1,370,648	2,818,858
7,170	7,033	*14,203*	7,408	9,933	*17,341*	1,703	1,902	*3,605*	412,750	443,930	*856,680*
3,423	3,129	*6,552*	3,003	4,669	*7,672*	550	495	*1,045*	314,490	339,502	*653,992*
532	437	*969*	2,437	2,849	*5,286*	299	379	*678*	320,220	304,377	*624,597*
16,291	16,286	*32,577*	8,356	9,759	*18,115*	1,704	1,980	*3,684*	504,470	482,885	*987,355*
27,416	26,885	54,301	21,204	27,210	48,414	4,256	4,756	9,012	1,551,930	1,570,694	3,122,624
692	664	*1,356*	1,069	1,140	*2,209*	1,842	1,603	*2,945*	129,980	145,247	*275,177*
186	115	*251*	1,378	1,626	*3,004*	81	68	*149*	107,728	103,753	*211,476*
3,469	3,286	*6,755*	2,852	3,583	*6,435*	671	693	*1,364*	257,048	253,977	*511,025*
9,162	8,282	*17,444*	61	.....	*61*	686	454	*1,140*	11,461	8,824	*20,285*
13,459	12,347	25,806	5,360	6,349	11,709	2,780	2,818	5,598	506,162	511,801	1,017,963
819,111	789,067	1,608,178	199,427	243,428	442,855	72,583	66,399	138,982	8,624,022	8,630,098	17,254,120

VIII.—Statement shewing the Distribution of the

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	CLASS I. Brahman.			CLASS II. Rajput.			CLASS III. Other Hindu Castes.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BE									
PATNA.									
Patna	24,911	22,130	*47,041*	32,946	31,386	*64,332*	697,055	723,708	*1,420,763*
Gya	40,826	38,744	*79,570*	57,006	57,396	*114,402*	790,741	808,514	*1,599,255*
Shahabad	104,127	109,181	*213,308*	102,045	105,150	*207,195*	657,706	702,167	*1,359,873*
Mozufferpore	47,817	48,389	*96,206*	84,804	83,290	*167,594*	965,673	1,002,631	*1,968,304*
Durbhunga	89,178	90,087	*179,265*	46,982	43,101	*90,083*	995,913	1,032,165	*2,028,078*
Sarun	83,353	90,009	*173,362*	118,002	125,970	*243,972*	739,030	817,211	*1,556,241*
Chumparun	89,966	36,318	*76,284*	42,126	38,638	*80,764*	639,581	629,142	*1,268,723*
Total	430,176	434,858	865,034	483,411	484,931	968,342	5,485,699	5,715,538	11,201,237
BHAUGULPORE.									
Monghyr	30,213	27,078	*57,291*	29,893	26,174	*56,067*	807,367	834,408	*1,641,775*
Bhaugulpore	36,732	34,688	*71,420*	32,699	27,792	*60,491*	765,862	799,178	*1,565,040*
Purneah	17,976	16,846	*34,822*	25,221	23,244	*48,465*	437,993	429,766	*867,759*
Maldah	6,170	5,831	*12,001*	2,654	2,450	*5,104*	137,051	138,526	*275,577*
Sonthal Pergunnahs	19,418	16,657	*36,075*	14,234	13,890	*28,124*	326,282	326,240	*652,522*
Total	110,509	101,100	211,609	104,701	93,550	198,251	2,494,525	2,528,118	5,022,643
TOTAL FOR BEHAR	540,685	535,958	1,076,643	588,112	578,481	1,166,593	7,980,224	8,243,656	16,223,880
ORIS									
ORISSA.									
Cuttack	87,491	89,702	*177,193*	5,176	5,606	*10,782*	686,614	716,931	*1,403,545*
Pooree	44,026	44,666	*88,692*	1,940	1,958	*3,898*	372,755	367,398	*740,153*
Balasore	59,318	60,055	*119,373*	1,411	1,359	*2,770*	361,721	383,143	*744,864*
Angul	1,527	1,432	*2,959*	143	115	*258*	40,440	38,776	*79,216*
Banki	2,962	2,833	*5,795*	129	134	*263*	21,805	22,175	*43,980*
TOTAL FOR ORISSA	195,324	198,688	394,012	8,799	9,172	17,971	1,483,335	1,528,423	3,011,758
CHOTA									
CHOTA NAGPORE.									
Hazaribagh	14,768	13,654	*28,422*	18,780	18,674	*37,454*	350,701	362,249	*712,950*
Lohardugga	21,312	21,127	*42,439*	23,881	23,590	*47,471*	281,035	282,058	*563,093*
Singbhoom	1,558	1,328	*2,886*	1,010	939	*1,949*	64,008	63,019	*127,027*
Manbhoom	25,419	23,771	*49,190*	8,002	7,940	*15,942*	304,354	309,566	*613,920*
TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE.	63,057	59,880	122,937	51,623	51,143	102,766	1,000,098	1,016,892	2,016,990
Grand Total for the Province.	1,339,669	1,330,777	2,670,446	709,193	688,676	1,397,869	17,395,296	17,734,044	35,129,340
FEUDATORY									
Cooch Behar	2,580	1,000	*3,580*	1,798	1,399	*3,197*	58,924	52,944	*111,868*
Hill Tipperah	Not available.								
Tributary States, Orissa	36,442	35,230	*71,672*	1,580	1,500	*3,080*	431,761	423,028	*854,789*
Ditto, Chota Nagpore	4,429	4,032	*8,452*	2,629	2,629	*5,258*	135,899	130,455	*266,354*
TOTAL FOR FEUDATORY STATES.	43,392	40,262	83,654	5,957	5,528	11,485	626,584	606,427	1,233,011
Grand Total, including Feudatory States.	1,383,061	1,371,039	2,754,100	715,150	694,204	1,409,354	18,021,880	18,340,471	36,362,351

Hindu Population according to Castes—concluded.

CLASS IV. Aboriginal tribes and castes.			CLASS V. Hindus not recognising caste.			CLASS VI. Hindus, caste not stated.			GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
HAR.											
113	80	*193*	2,842	1,949	*4,791*	1,968	1,973	*3,941*	759,885	781,226	*1,541,061*
42,650	44,545	*87,195*	4,169	3,265	*7,434*	1,883	1,745	*3,628*	937,275	954,209	*1,891,484*
15,701	15,700	*31,401*	1,594	1,439	*3,033*	1,872	1,699	*3,071*	882,545	935,336	*1,817,881*
9,393	10,103	*19,496*	3,532	2,992	*6,524*	3,500	3,756	*7,256*	1,114,219	1,151,161	*2,265,380*
5,664	5,327	*10,986*	2,868	2,922	*5,790*	4,892	4,887	*9,779*	1,145,495	1,178,484	*7,323,929*
9,735	11,218	*20,953*	1,889	1,587	*3,476*	5,871	7,083	*12,954*	957,880	1,053,078	*2,010,958*
21,068	19,881	*40,949*	1,834	1,217	*3,051*	3,641	3,573	*7,214*	748,216	728,769	*1,476,985*
104,324	106,849	211,173	18,728	15,371	34,099	23,127	24,716	47,843	6,545,465	6,782,263	13,327,728
2,555	2,631	*5,186*	3,182	3,313	*6,495*	3,529	3,700	*7,229*	876,709	897,304	*1,774,013*
15,091	16,443	*31,534*	2,141	1,969	*4,110*	6,185	5,574	*11,709*	878,660	885,644	*1,764,304*
43,712	42,654	*86,366*	3,745	3,622	*7,367*	16,188	15,577	*31,760*	544,330	531,709	*1,076,539*
35,323	34,721	*70,044*	4,322	5,538	*9,860*	3,344	3,223	*6,567*	188,864	190,289	*379,153*
52,759	55,596	*108,355*	3,902	4,291	*8,193*	7,062	7,259	*14,321*	423,657	423,933	*847,590*
149,440	152,045	301,485	17,292	18,733	36,025	36,253	35,333	71,586	2,912,720	2,928,879	5,841,599
253,764	258,894	512,658	36,020	34,104	70,124	59,380	60,049	119,429	9,458,185	9,711,142	19,169,327
SA.											
27,098	30,989	*58,087*	16,080	15,248	*31,328*	2,974	3,699	*6,673*	825,488	862,175	*1,687,608*
14,038	14,218	*28,251*	4,073	3,629	*7,702*	2,386	2,582	*4,968*	439,213	434,451	*873,664*
8,521	8,349	*16,870*	13,058	13,102	*26,160*	2,801	2,954	*5,755*	446,880	468,962	*915,792*
7,963	8,196	*16,159*	441	406	*847*	495	432	*927*	51,009	49,357	*100,366*
2,284	2,295	*4,529*	176	149	*325*	990	737	*1,727*	28,296	28,323	*56,619*
59,849	64,047	123,896	33,828	32,534	66,362	9,646	10,404	20,050	1,790,781	1,843,268	3,634,049
NAGPORE.											
67,600	71,553	*139,153*	2,108	1,914	*4,022*	1,498	1,362	*2,860*	455,405	469,406	*924,811*
97,113	98,488	*195,601*	4,591	4,521	*9,112*	5,673	5,453	*11,126*	433,605	435,237	*868,842*
151,099	152,752	*303,851*	1,746	1,745	*3,491*	4,198	4,413	*8,606*	223,614	224,196	*447,810*
118,600	123,044	*241,644*	7,194	7,672	*14,866*	5,120	5,565	*10,685*	468,689	477,558	*946,247*
434,412	445,837	880,249	15,639	15,852	31,491	16,484	16,793	33,277	1,581,313	1,606,397	3,187,710
1,567,136	1,557,845	3,124,981	284,914	325,918	610,832	158,093	153,645	311,738	21,454,301	21,790,905	43,245,206
STATES.											
155,951	150,077	*306,028*	612	670	*1,282*	857	716	*1,573*	220,672	206,806	*427,478*
Not available.						6,256	3,523	*9,779*	6,256	3,523	*9,779*
75,487	73,867	*149,354*	3,656	3,296	*6,952*	6,766	6,654	*13,420*	555,642	543,675	*1,099,317*
180,875	174,528	*355,403*	1,282	1,187	*2,469*	16,568	16,622	*33,190*	341,678	329,453	*671,126*
412,313	398,472	810,785	2,550	5,153	10,703	30,447	27,515	57,962	1,124,243	1,083,857	2,207,600
1,979,449	1,956,317	3,935,766	290,464	331,071	621,535	188,540	181,160	369,700	22,578,544	22,874,262	45,452,806

Changes of Administration.

THE administrative changes that were carried out within the year 1882-83 were comparatively few and unimportant. A Burial Board was appointed under the provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1881 to make better provision for the general management, regulation, and control of the Government burial grounds in the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs.

Appointment of a Burial Board in Calcutta and its Suburbs.

Considerable attention was devoted during the year to the elaboration of the measure, which is still under consideration, for the extension of local self-government. It has been decided that the unit of administration shall be the Sub-divisional Board, *i.e.*, a local representative Board with jurisdiction restricted to the area of a sub-division. Subordinate to these there will be Union Committees constituted for groups of villages situated within the sub-division. Under this arrangement the entire district, where a full application of the scheme is practicable, would be divided into local areas so limited in extent as to secure the combination of local knowledge and local interest and at the same time of sufficient extent to provide work of importance, and would be placed under Boards charged with definite duties and entrusted with the administration of definite funds.

Local self-government.

The question as to the authority by which the Local Boards shall be controlled and directed has not yet been decided. It was proposed by the Government of Bengal, as the most convenient and satisfactory arrangement, that a Central Board should be created with executive functions equivalent to those of a Local Government, and charged specially with the duty of supervising the working of Local Boards. The proposal, however, did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of State, and the system of control is therefore still under consideration.

To avoid much of the delay and error which must necessarily be involved in the sudden introduction of so large and important a measure as that of local self-government, a special officer has been deputed, in anticipation of the executive action which will have to be taken when the law is finally passed, to visit the more advanced districts and to supervise the preliminaries connected with the creation of Unions in such places as are considered eligible for the introduction of the scheme.

The question of improving the position and prospects of the officers employed in the Opium Department has engaged the attention of Government for some time past. With this object certain proposals were submitted in the early part of last year to the Government of India, which, with some slight modifications, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The numerical strength of the Department was not altered, but the several grades and the number of officers in each grade were so arranged as to secure as far as possible to the officers in the Department an equable flow of promotion from the lower to the higher grades. A new grade of probationers has been introduced with the view of obviating the necessity of throwing out of employment officiating assistants when the acting vacancies in the Department are reduced in number in consequence of the return of senior officers from leave or deputation. Not only had these frequent changes been felt as a serious hardship by the officers themselves, but they had in many instances led to Government losing the services of officers who, on being so thrown out of employ, succeeded in obtaining permanent appointments elsewhere. The creation of this new grade will, it is

Reorganization of the Opium Department

hoped, render unnecessary in future the appointment of officiating officers. The new organization involved a total increased expenditure of Rs. 54,300 per annum, including the pay of six probationers in the Department.

Withdrawal of Act XIV of 1868, the Indian Contagious Diseases' Act, from Calcutta.

In November 1881 the operation of the Contagious Diseases' Act was, with the sanction of the Government of India, restricted to the southern portion of the Town of Calcutta and to those neighbouring parts of the Suburbs which were inhabited by women in the habit of receiving soldiers and seamen. In accordance with the views of the Supreme Government, communicated in February 1883, the Act has been wholly withdrawn, with effect from the 15th March following, as an experimental measure. Arrangements have, however, been made to maintain the two existing lock-hospitals for the treatment of persons who voluntarily present themselves. The examination wards have been closed, and the special establishments connected with them have been dispensed with.

Appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service.

The Lieutenant-Governor had for some time past been of opinion that the system under which the Subordinate Executive Service in these Provinces was being recruited was not satisfactory, inasmuch as it afforded Government no sufficient means of forming an opinion on the qualifications of the candidates for employment in that service. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly determined on gradually introducing a scheme under which appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors will be conferred according to the results of a competitive examination. This appears to be the most likely way of attaining the object in view, viz. to procure best men available for the public service. As, however, no mere system of examination as regards educational qualifications is sufficient for this purpose, the Lieutenant-Governor's desire is to combine with educational tests some practical experience of fitness for official work. It is therefore proposed to employ successful candidates as subordinates to Personal Assistants to Commissioners of Divisions, as Assistants to Managers of Government and Wards' estates, as Assistants to Superintendents of Surveys and Settlements, or in any other capacity where they will have an opportunity of learning the practical duties of the every-day work of the Subordinate Executive Service. During such employment they will be regarded as probationers, and will receive a small subsistence allowance. Their eventual appointment to substantive posts will depend upon the manner in which they discharge their duties. Ordinarily there are six or seven substantive vacancies in the year. These will be filled up according to the results of the examination. The first examination will take place on 3rd January 1884. At this examination persons whose names had been registered as eligible for appointment as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, together with Sub-Deputy Collectors of the 1st and 2nd grade, and those of the 3rd and 4th grades who have either passed the Native Civil Service Examination or the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, will be allowed to compete.

Owing to the abdication by Syed Munsoor Ali of his position as Nawab Nazim and his retirement from Moorshedabad, it was no longer considered necessary to continue the procedure provided in Act XXVII of 1854, under which all civil processes for service or execution within the precincts of the Nazim's palace were served through the Superintendent of the affairs of the Nizamut, or any other officer exercising for the time being the control and superintendence of the affairs of the Nizamut. Act XXVII of 1854 was accordingly repealed during the year, and such processes are now served within the precincts of the Moorshedabad palace in the usual way.

Frontier Relations and Feudatory States.

THE largest and most important of the Native States bordering on Bengal is Nepal, whose territory subtends the divisions of Patna and Bhaugulpore. Political relations with Nepal are under the direct control of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and the only questions that arise between it and the Government of Bengal are matters of extradition and boundary.

Nepal.

To the east of Nepal lies Sikkim, a small Himalayan State in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, with which communication is kept up through the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. An annual payment of Rs. 12,000, is made to the Sikkimputi or Lord of Sikkim, in consideration of his position as former ruler of the hill territory of Darjeeling and a submontane tract on the plains, called the Morung. Through Sikkim lie the most promising routes for trade with Lhassa and other parts of Thibet. At present, however, the Thibetan passes are closed to ordinary British subjects, though an active trade is maintained in certain articles by Bhuteas and Thibetans.

Sikkim.

Bordering on Sikkim, and bounding the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree in Bengal and the province of Assam, lies Bhutan, a large independent State, with which we have had intercourse from a very early period of our rule in India. Its territory occupies the whole of the Himalayan ranges between Bengal and Thibet for some four degrees of longitude. Repeated outrages on our subjects by the hillmen led from time to time to punitive measures on our part, chiefly consisting in the annexation, temporarily or permanently, of the various dwárs or submontane tracts with the passes leading into the hills. The rude reception given to the embassy of the Hon'ble A. Eden in 1863 led to war, and the ulimate confiscation of the whole of the dwárs. As, however, the Bhútanees depended mainly upon these for their revenue, it was arranged to allow them annually a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 during good behaviour. This gives us an effectual control over them, while the occupation of two strong positions at Buxa and Dewangiri, within their frontier, serves also as material guarantee against future aggression. The following represents, in tabular form, the principal facts regarding our relations with Sikkim and Bhútan.

Bhútan.

Native States of Sikkim and Bhútan.

NAME OF STATE.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Date of treaty, with authority.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
Sikkim	Subsidiary alliance. We pay the Rajah Rs. 12,000 annually, compensation for lands, &c.	None ...	28th March 1861. Aitchison, Vol. I, p. 144.	Said to be 8,000; probably more.	Rs. 7,000 per annum, besides what we give.	None ...	Transit duties so far are taken that goods have to pay toll on crossing rivers spanned by bridges.	Rice, Indian corn, millet, oranges, tea, and two or three sort of Lepcha cloth *Mineral Productions.* Lime and copper.
Bhútan	Independent.. We pay Rs. 50,000 per annum, compensation for territory annexed.	None ...	25th April 1774, and 11th November 1865. Aitchison, Vol. I, pp. 155 and 162.	Hon'ble Ashley Eden estimated it at 20,000. It is probably much more.	Not known ...	Estimated by Hon'ble A. Eden at about 6,000.	Same as above	Rice, Indian corn, millet, and two sorts of cloth. Musk, ponies, chowries, and silk are the chief articles of trade.—Eden's Report, page 95.

Since the separation of Assam from Bengal in 1874 the political relations of this Government with the various tribes of hillmen on the frontier of that province have ceased.

The hills to the south and west of the native State of Munipore, and much of the great belt of highland and forest lying between Cachar—a district in Assam—and Chittagong and Burmah, are inhabited by tribes known to us by the generic name of Kookie. This appellation covers a great number of different clans, often hostile to each other. The tribe, which now occupies the tract south of Cachar, is known to us as 'Lushais,' and has given much trouble both on the side of Cachar and of Chittagong, and been the cause of several military expeditions of which the Administration Reports contain accounts. Our relations with them on the side of Cachar belong to the history of the Assam Administration. On the side of Chittagong the Lushai tribes are those of the Syloos (broken up by a column of the expedition of 1871-72); the Howlongs; and the clan of Rutton Poea. The Syloos have, since the expedition, been in constant friendly intercourse with our frontier officers. We gave them advances of rice and money to obviate the suffering caused by the loss of their crops, and they received and supported a guard at one of their principal villages. The Howlongs are less intimate with us. During the scarcity which prevailed on the Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier during 1882, several Howlong Chiefs came into British territory to ask for assistance and the gratuitous distribution by us of rice to the tribe gave them much satisfaction, and will, it is hoped, lead to the establishment of more friendly relations.

Kookies. Lushais.

Proceeding southward, we have in the south of the Chittagong Hill Tracts the Shindoos and other tribes of the highlands between Chittagong and Burmah. Of these, however, we know little, save that they are different from the Kookies, that they raid occasionally in the Sungoo valley, and that their villages are practically inaccessible from Chittagong, though more open, it is believed, to the side of Arracan. From the Arracan authorities we learn that they are very numerous, apparently of Indo-Chinese race, though their dialects vary so much that Burmese has become their *lingua franca*. They live in a state of constant warfare. The Shindoos are especially powerful and much-feared. They live on the Upper Koladyne, and neither pay tribute nor own the authority of any British officer. In their predatory expeditions several villages and clans are said to join together. Attempts are being made to reach and influence this people from the Arracan Hill Tracts, and of late years raids have certainly been less frequent. During the year 1882 a durbar and a mela were held at Ruma with a view to establish friendly relations between the Shindoos and the tribes on our frontier but only four Shindoos, who were not Chiefs, attended the meeting.

Shindoos.

Between the Lushai tract and the British district of Tipperah on the west, lies the hill territory of the Tipperah Raja. This State is under no specific engagements with us, though its Raja is a British zemindar, deriving the greater portion of his income from landed property in the adjoining regulation district of Tipperah. The succession to the chiefship has several times been decided by the result of suits for the zemindary in the Privy Council. The State itself is surrounded almost on all sides by tracts under our control. In 1871 a Political Agent was appointed to Hill Tipperah. The Magistrate of Tipperah is now the *ex-officio* Political Agent and an Assistant Political Agent resides at Agartallah the capital of the state. Hill Tipperah is now practically a feudatory State, paying however no tribute to the English Government. The population is stated to be 95,637 at the census of 1881, and its annual revenue is Rs. 2,29,961. It possesses a so-called army of 335 men and officers. Its chief products are rice, cotton, timber, bamboos, canes, firewood, and oilseeds. It has no manufactures worth the name, but a coal mine has recently been discovered in the Kailasha division of the State.

Hill Tipperah.

In the plains at the foot of the Bhutan Hills is the feudatory State of Cooch Behar, which was until a few months ago under the direct management of British officers during the minority of the Maharajah. This State first sought our aid in 1772, when, in consideration of the cession in perpetuity of half its revenues as then ascertained, and an acknowledgment of subjection to the British Government, we

Cooch Behar.

drove out the Bhutanese who held possession of its Raja and capital. Cooch Behar has an area of 1,307 square miles. It is almost surrounded by the districts of Julpigoree and Rungpore. The following table gives some particulars regarding it :—

Name of State.—Cooch Behar.
In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.—Feudatory.
Tribute in men or money.—In money, Rs. 67,700-15.
Date of treaty, with authority.—5th April 1773, Aitchison, Vol. I, p. 197.
Population.—6,02,624.
Gross revenue.—Rs. 13,31,663.
Military force.— 116 sepoys 7 cavalry who are merely orderly Sowars in uniform and are not drilled, 4 guns and 7 gunners.
Transit duties or not.—No transit duties.
Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.—Rice, tobacco, jute, mustard-seed, and bamboos. The manufactures are insignificant, and consist chiefly of mustard-oil, gunny-cloth, and brass vessels. There are no mines. The trade in jute is particularly important.

Chota Nagpore Mehals.

Leaving the north-east frontier, we come to the tributary states of Chota Nagpore and Orissa on the south-west frontier of Bengal. Most of the Chota Nagpore states form part of a group of 21 mehals ceded by the Mahrattas, the remainder of which are now under the Central Provinces Government. These states are governed by their own chiefs under the control of the Commissioner, and are exempted from the operation of the ordinary laws. The chiefs dispose of civil matters and minor criminal cases, sending up heinous offences for the orders of the Commissioner, who exercises a general control over their administration in other respects.

Cuttack Tributary Mehals.

There are 17 similar states under the Commissioner of Orissa, known as the Cuttack Tributary Mehals. These with two other states, viz. Angool and Bankee were also made over by the Mahrattas in full sovereignty, but for administrative purposes were left to be managed by their chiefs, styled in the old regulations "hill or jungle zemindars." By regulations of 1805 they were exempted from the operation of the ordinary laws and regulations in force in the rest of Orissa and Bengal. Angool and Bankee have lapsed to Government owing to the misconduct of their chiefs; the rest continue to be administered by their chiefs. Since the beginning of the year 1882-83 Bankee has been annexed to the regulation district of Cuttack by Act XXV of 1881. Angool, which is now a scheduled district, and the Khondmals, which originally formed a portion of Boad but were subsequently surrendered by their chief to the British Government, are under the immediate management of the Commissioner or Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack. A question was recently raised whether these Tributary Mehals form part of British India; it was referred for the consideration of the Government of India in April last and has not yet been finally settled.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Cooch Behar.

Land revenue.

The current demand for the past year was Rs. 9,67,582, as compared with Rs. 9,71,139 for the preceding year. The net arrear demand for 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 3,25,764, as against Rs. 3,57,705 for 1881-82; the total demand for the past year being Rs. 12,93,346, as compared with Rs. 13,28,844 for the preceding year. The amount collected was Rs. 9,43,699 (including Rs. 3,027 paid in before it was due), as compared with Rs. 9,64,861 (including Rs. 2,627 paid in advance) collected in 1881-82, and Rs. 53,434 were written off, as compared with Rs. 43,910 in the preceding year. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,99,240, as compared with Rs. 3,22,700 at the close of the preceding year; and of the balance, Rs. 1,10,695 was due on account of the demand for 1882-83, and Rs. 1,88,545 was due on account of the arrears for years preceding it. Of this latter amount, it is believed that Rs. 80,000 will be found to be irrecoverable. The decrease in the revenue is stated to be due to the relinquishment of jotes which cannot be immediately resettled, to diluvion, and to land being taken up for public purposes. The gross amount of loss by relinquishment of bad jotes is set against the revenue derived from new settlements; and as lands resumed or abandoned on account of the cultivators being unable to make a profit out of them are not easily resettled, the loss is always greater than the gain. The present settlement will last only up to the 31st March next. There are, however, holdings in which there is excess land, or land which, though waste when the settlement was originally made, has since been brought under cultivation; and Government has approved of a proposal that such of these holdings as contained more than 10 per cent. of uncultivated land when the settlement was made should be remeasured during the ensuing cold weather, and that the land found to have been brought into cultivation should be assessed at eight annas per bigah, with the exception of land kept as a reserve for grazing or for the supply of materials for the construction of houses.

Of the Rs. 21,162 by which the collections of 1882-83 fell short of those of the preceding year, about Rs. 20,000 were due from proprietors of involved estates which had been made over to them by the Court of Wards shortly before the close of the year; and as the defaulters asked for time to endeavour to make some arrangements to meet their liabilities, the attachment and sale of their estates was deferred. The decrease in collections was also partly due to the fall in the prices of jute and tobacco. The percentage of collections on the current demand was 97·5, and looking to the fact that the balance at the close of the year was less than that at the close of the preceding year, the result is satisfactory. There was a slight increase in the percentage of balance on demand at the close of the year in the Sudder sub-division, whilst there was an improvement in the other three sub-divisions. The increase was due to the fact that most of the involved estates made over as above stated to their proprietors by the Court of Wards are situated in the Sudder sub-division. There were 8,786 processes issued during the year for the recovery of arrears of revenue, as compared with 9,406 issued in 1881-82. The number of jotes sold was 709, as compared with 752 in the preceding year; in 113 cases the leases were cancelled and the jotes resumed, and 72 jotedars relinquished their holdings. There were 2,656 rent-suits for disposal during the past year, as compared with 2,717 during 1881-82. Of these, 191 were pending from the preceding year, 45 were revived suits, and 2,420 were instituted during the year. Of the total number, 2,466 were disposed of during the year, as

compared with 2,526 during the preceding year, and 190 were pending at its close, as compared with 191 pending at the close of 1881-82.

Crops.

The agricultural results of the past year were not altogether favourable. The jute crop was a very abundant one, but owing to the fall in price the cultivators did not obtain from it the large returns which might have been expected. The immense development of jute cultivation in Cooch Behar and the neighbouring districts in the Rajshahye Division is indicated by the fact that during the past year 7,49,000 maunds of jute were exported by rail from the Huldibari station on the Northern Bengal State Railway; as compared with 1,80,000 maunds in the preceding year. The early rice crop was also good; but the late rice suffered from want of sufficient rain in July and August, while the heavy rains in October injured the tobacco and the mustard crop. Although it is said that the wants of the people have increased with the spread of education and civilization, yet the fact that the standard of living is now much higher than it used to be in former years, and that in the present day something beyond the mere necessaries of life are in request, is clear indication of an improvement in the material condition of the people. Though there was a fall in the prices of jute and tobacco, there need be no apprehension regarding the future of these crops in the State. The very large outturn of the former throughout the country may have for a time caused a fall in prices; the growing demand, however, will soon affect the supply; and the climate of Cooch Behar being suitable for these products, there can be little fear that the people will cease to cultivate crops which they have grown for years, and which are suited to the soil.

Court of Wards.

The changes effected by the Court of Wards in the release of a number of estates will in time prove beneficial, though at the outset the collections have been prejudicially affected by them. Only five estates now remain under the Court of Wards, and these have been placed under a manager.

State records.

The printing of the select records of the Cooch Behar State was completed during the year. The compilation contains all letters of historical or local interest since the year 1777. Indexes are now being prepared, and when the whole is completed it should form an interesting and valuable record.

The increased work in the State rendered an increased staff necessary, and a second officer was appointed to go from sub-division to sub-division to dispose of cases. The appointment was only made temporarily, so that the Maharajah can exercise his discretion in continuing it or not hereafter.

Excise.

The excise revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 63,403, as compared with Rs. 62,635 and Rs. 59,223 in 1881-82 and 1880-81 respectively. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 2,357 in the amount realized from the duty on ganja, due to an increase in the rate of duty, and a decrease of Rs. 1,459 in the amount realized from the license fees for the sale of that drug. Under the head of country spirits there was a slight decrease in the receipts of Rs. 158. There has been a large increase during the last two years in the quantity of imported spirits brought into the State. In 1880-81 the number of bottles imported amounted to 1,252 only; in 1881-82 the number had increased to 2,875, and during the past year it rose to 3,709 bottles. Cheap imported spirit is necessarily of inferior quality, and it would be well to check the increase in its consumption, both in the interests of the consumers and in those of the State, the revenue of which, there seems little doubt, would suffer from the effect the larger use of imported liquor must have on the consumption of country spirit. An increase in the import duty may therefore be desirable, but this is a matter which has been left to the Maharajah to deal with as he may think advisable.

Stamps.

There was an increase in the realizations of stamp revenue. Deducting the amount paid to vendors as commission, the net amount realized was Rs. 1,27,957, as compared with Rs. 1,23,796 in 1881-82. There was only a slight increase in the amount realized by the sale of judicial and court-fee stamps, as compared with the receipts of the preceding year. The chief increase was under the head of

documentary stamps, amounting to Rs. 2,604. It is very probable that this branch of the revenue is capable of much further development.

Registration.

The total number of deeds registered during the year was 7,350, as compared with 6,941 during 1881-82. Of these, 5,041 were compulsory and 2,309 optional, against 4,706 compulsory and 2,235 optional registered during the preceding year. Nearly 60 per cent. of the deeds registered were leases, the number being 4,372, as compared with 4,041 in 1881-82. The number of deeds of sale registered was 881, and of deeds of mortgage 235. No wills were registered during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,759, as compared with Rs. 6,177 in 1881-82, and the disbursements to Rs. 3,121, as compared with Rs. 3,065; the net income derived from this source in the past year thus exceeded by Rs. 526 the net receipts of the preceding year.

Finance.

The financial results of the year were again, as in the preceding year, better than were anticipated. In the revised estimates for the year it was anticipated that the revenue would amount to Rs. 13,10,286, and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 14,03,935. The accounts for the year show, however, that the receipts amounted to Rs. 13,31,663, while the ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,36,380 only. A large portion of the decrease was due to the small progress made in the building of the palace. As compared with the regular estimates for the past year, the actuals show a decrease of Rs. 22,832 under the head of "Land Revenue," Rs. 3,549 under "Debutter," Rs. 4,705 under "Jails" and Rs. 70 under "Education, Science and Art." The receipts under the other heads show an increase, the largest being Rs. 21,853 under "Stamps," Rs. 13,015 under "Public Works" and Rs. 7,882 under "Miscellaneous." There was a very small increase in the actual over the estimated expenditure under the heads "Jails," "Registration" and "Printing and Stamp Charges." Under all the other heads there was a decrease, that under "Public Works" alone amounting to Rs. 1,27,490.

Civil justice.

During the past year 3,336 suits were instituted, as compared with 2,798 during that which preceded it. Of the total number of cases, including those pending from the preceding year, 3,102 were disposed of, as compared with 3,030 during 1881-82, and 651, as compared with 417 in the preceding year, were pending at its close. There was again an increase in the number of Small Cause Court cases, these suits having risen from 1,977 in 1880-81 and 2,429 in 1881-82 to 2,925 during the past year. The total value of all suits during 1882-83 was Rs. 2,11,972, as compared with Rs. 1,91,824 in the preceding year. The total number of appeals, including 89 pending from the preceding year, was 281. In 72 the original orders were confirmed, in 29 modified or reversed, and 57 were otherwise disposed of, leaving the large number of 123 pending at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, 48 were disposed of by the Judge and 110 by the Dewany Ahilkar. The civil court receipts amounted to Rs. 47,660, as compared with Rs. 39,571 in the preceding year, and the disbursements to Rs. 22,743, as compared with Rs. 22,208 in 1881-82. Of the amount disbursed, Rs. 13,009 were expended on account of the salaries of the presiding officers, and Rs. 9,734 represented the cost of establishment and other charges.

Criminal justice.

The total number of criminal offences reported during the year was 2,244, as compared with 2,105 in 1881-82 and 2,132 in 1880-81, the number of cognizable cases being 974, and of non-cognizable cases 1,270, as compared with 905 and 1,200 respectively in the preceding year. Offences against the State, public tranquillity and justice fell from 10 in 1881-82 to 7 in 1882-83, while "serious offences against the person" fell from 67 to 63. Under the head of "serious offences against property" there was an increase, there having been 362 such cases, as compared with 287 during the preceding year and 48 in 1880-81. The increase in 1881-82 was probably due to cases previously shown as "theft in a building" (under the head of "minor offences against property") having in the latter year been shown under the head of "burglary;" while the further increase during the past year was possibly attributable to the fact that this new procedure was in force during the

whole year, while it only obtained during nine months of the preceding year. "Minor offences against the person" increased from 70 in 1881-82 to 94 during the past year; while "minor offences against property" fell from 457 to 427. Out of 2,123 persons put on their trial during the past year, 1,278, or 62·4 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 1,209, or 60·8 per cent., out of 2,048 persons tried during 1881-82. The result, though better than during the past year, was worse than that of 1880-81, in which year 66·9 per cent. of the persons put on their trial were convicted. The number of persons against whom cases were pending at the close of the year was 70. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 8,469, as compared with Rs. 7,573 imposed during 1881-82, and Rs. 3,137 were outstanding at the commencement of the year. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 7,211, and Rs. 2,449 were written off, leaving an unrealized balance of Rs. 1,946 at the close of the year. Excluding suicides, there were 142 accidental deaths, as compared with 132 in 1881-82. Of these, 77 were caused by drowning, 37 by snake-bite, and 7 persons were killed by wild beasts. The causes of the remaining 21 deaths are not specified.

Police.

Exclusive of the District Superintendent of Police, the strength of the police force was 42 officers and 265 constables. The increase, as compared with the preceding year, of one head constable and six constables was due to the opening of the outpost at Gitaldaha. The total cost of the force was Rs. 42,906. Out of 494 persons sent up by the police for trial in cases which they enquired into of their own motion, 337, or 73·26 per cent., as compared with 72·09 in the preceding year, were convicted.

Jail.

At the commencement of the year there were 225 prisoners in the jail, and 527 were admitted during the year. Of the total jail population of 752, 535 were released, seven were transferred, four died, one escaped, and 205 were in the jail at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were six deaths. The number of prisoners during that year was, however, larger than during 1882-83, the average population during 1881-82 being 213, as compared with 187 during the past year, the death-rate in each year being two per cent. The total cost of the jail was Rs. 14,321, as compared with Rs. 15,256 during 1881-82. The net cost, however, rose from Rs. 9,326 to Rs. 9,577 during the past year. The average gross expenditure on account of each prisoner amounted to Rs. 76-9-4, as compared with Rs. 68-11-4 during the preceding year. The prisoners were employed on a variety of manufactures during the past year, amongst which brick-making took a prominent place. More than four and a half lakhs of bricks were manufactured, the total value of which was Rs. 4,746. The gross earnings of the prisoners during the past year were Rs. 6,327, as compared with Rs. 7,454 during the preceding year; the net earnings being Rs. 4,744 and Rs. 5,930 in those years respectively. The decrease is attributed to the smaller number of prisoners employed on manufactures. The number of corporal punishments in the jail during the past year was 6 only, as compared with 13 during the preceding year.

Medical.

The total number of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the past year was 14,599, as compared with 14,750 in the preceding year. Of these 13,400, or 20 more than in the preceding year, were out-door patients. The number of in-door patients fell from 1,370 to 1,199 in consequence of the healthiness of the year, especially amongst the military, the police and the jail population. The prevailing diseases were, as in the preceding year, fever, goitre and skin diseases. The death-rate amongst the in-door patients, excluding those in the jail and those belonging to the military and police forces, amounted to 7·51 per cent. The expenditure on the four dispensaries—the Sudder, Meckligunge, Matabhanga and Dinhatta—amounted to Rs. 10,410-7-11, or an average of 11 annas and 4 pie per patient, as compared with Rs. 10,393-7-5, or 11 annas and 3 pie per patient, in 1881-82. During the past year 20,704 persons were vaccinated, as compared with 19,458 during the preceding year. The total cost of the operations, including the pay of the establishment, was Rs. 2,066, or an average of 1 anna and 7½ pie for each successful operation. Inoculation is now illegal throughout the whole of the

State. Vaccinations are performed partly by paid vaccinators and partly by licensed, but unpaid men. It is proposed, however, to abolish the former class.

Education.

The number of schools increased from 318 in 1881-82 to 330 during the past year, while the number of pupils increased from 9,260 to 9,541. The daily average attendance, however, fell from 6,084 to 5,960. The Training School was abolished at the beginning of the year. The total expenditure in the department was Rs. 77,144, as compared with Rs. 81,010 in the preceding year; and of this sum Rs. 56,776 were contributed by the State, the balance being met from local sources.

Public works.

The total allotment for the Public Works Department was Rs. 2,33,437, and of this amount Rs. 1,99,323 was expended. Two rooms were added to the Printing Office at a cost of Rs. 5,574. A Public Works godown was erected at Gitaldaha, to which place the State agency was removed from Huldibari on the opening of the tramway to Mogulhât, which lies on the opposite side of the river from Gitaldaha. Two houses, each containing five rooms, were erected at a cost of Rs 6,102 in the town of Cooch Behar for the accommodation of native guests. The house for Kumar Gojendra Narayan was completed, and one of the two Rajanders was removed and re-erected, and the site for the second one was enclosed. Progress was also made in preparing the grounds round the new palace and in digging one of the two pieces of ornamental water which they are to contain. Great advances have been made since 1875 in improving communications. In that year the total length of the roads in the State was only 118 miles, and, excluding culverts, the length of bridging was only 564 feet. There are now 284½ miles of road, and the length of the various pile bridges aggregate 9,321 running feet. During the past year 13½ miles of new road were undertaken. The new market has been completed at a cost of Rs. 25,193, and is a great improvement to the town. The progress made in the construction of the palace was unsatisfactory, the contractors having failed to make the necessary quantity of good bricks, or to employ a sufficient number of workmen.

Cooch Behar wards.

The Cooch Behar wards, who were being educated at Kishnaghur, were, in consequence of the unhealthiness of that place, removed during the year to Bankipore, where a house was secured for them about a mile from the college.

Since the close of the year the Maharajah has been formally installed as ruler of the State. He will be assisted in the administration by a Council of three members, over which he will preside. He brings to assist him in the discharge of his important duties enlightenment, education and a keen sense of the responsibilities of his position. There is therefore every reason to hope that his Government will conduce to the well being of the State and the prosperity of his people.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

General state of the frontier.

The past year was quiet and uneventful, and the relations of Government with the tribes were pacific. In the earlier part of it there were rumours that men belonging to the Mulienpui and Shindu tribes were moving about in the vicinity of the Ohiphoon guard with a view to raiding. No raids, however, were actually committed, and the year passed without any disburbance. It is hoped that the assistance rendered to the Howlongs in the late scarcity will have the effect of restoring friendly relations between them and the British Government, and the presence of Lalruma and Lalthoma, two of the chiefs of that tribe, at the Durbar at Rangamati, appears to indicate a desire on the part of the tribe to abandon their former attitude of distrust, if not of open hostility. A further indication also of the growth of this better feeling is afforded by the fact that 130 Howlong families have settled down, and are jooming within the frontier. The relations of Government, however, with this tribe can never be entirely cordial as long as the Lahawk captives remain unreleased. The Howlong chief, Saipooea, by whom they were carried off, did not attend the durbar, nor did his brother, Lalova, who was engaged in negotiations with the Shindus; but the other two chiefs agreed to endeavour to ascertain where the captives (who are, it appears, no longer in Saipooea's possession) now actually are, and to effect their release if possible. Though this promise was given in the end of

February, and a report of the results of their endeavours was to have been made after two months, the Deputy Commissioner had, up to June, received no message from them.

Affairs of Lalseva.

The supply of seed-grain to the hill-men in order that they might have the means of raising a crop was successful, and the harvest was an abundant one. None of the tribes, with the exception of that of Lalseva, a Thanglowa chief, appear to have made an improper use of the grain so given. He and his people, however, used a large portion of the seed-grain supplied to them for distilling liquor. The result, of course, was a very poor crop, and the desertion of Lalseva by all his people with the exception of about ten families. Lalseva is reported to be a feeble youth, without character or influence. This is much to be regretted, as it seems probable that he will be the ultimate successor of the deceased chief, Pakuma, who left no male heir, and whose widow is at present the recognized chief of the tribe. In consideration of Lalseva's reduced circumstances, and of the good services rendered by his father, Rutton Pooea, to the British Government, Government remitted the balance of Rs. 160 out of the advance made to the former in 1878 to rebuild his village.

Durbar at Rangamati.

The durbar held during the year at Rangamati was decidedly a success, and sanction has been accorded to the proposal to hold another in the current year. The durbar was transferred from Demagiri to Rangamati, as the latter place is more central and better suited for the purpose, and the result was, in consequence, a larger attendance than at the preceding durbar. The mêla, which took place at the same time as the durbar, was a success: 200 shops were erected, and goods to the value of Rs. 20,000 were sold in it during the ten days of its continuance.

Vanhoya's tribe.

The Syloo chief Vanhoya was one of the victims of the epidemic of cholera which broke out at the time of the scarcity. He left a son, now only seven years of aged arrangements have therefore been made to place the widow of the decease; chief at the head of the tribe. As she is assisted by her husband's karbari, who is said to possess some influence, it is to be hoped that she will be able to manage its affairs.

State of trade.

The importation of rubber into British territory appears to be steadily on the decline. During the past year only 183 maunds were brought in, as compared with 222 maunds in 1881-82 and 906 maunds in 1880-81. The decrease is attributed to the destruction of the rubber-trees in the Howlong country in consequence of excessive tapping. The little rubber that now finds its way to Demagiri is brought in by one trans-frontier tribe only, viz. the Mulienpuis. There was an increase in the export of salt, notwithstanding that the deficiency of rubber deprived the Lushais of the means of barter. The quantity of salt exported during the year was 1,286 maunds, as compared with 313 in 1881-82 and 1,177 in 1880-81. This increase is attributed to the amount purchased by the Howlongs, who have still some money left from the sale of rubber in former years. The frontier trade is yet in its infancy, but the Lushais are exhibiting a tendency to the use of grey shirtings and other manufactured cloths in lieu of their own home-made chuddars, and the chiefs appear to have a taste for flannel or cotton shirts. An increase of trade in consequence in these commodities is anticipated. To afford easy access to the new bazar at Burkul and to that at Kassalong Mukh, a road from Rangamati to Demagiri, through Burkul and Kassalong, has been sanctioned, and is now under construction.

Removal of the head-quarters of the Sungoo sub-division from Ruma.

Ruma, the head quarters of the Sungoo sub-division, has proved to be very unhealthy and inconvenient; its position is such as to interfere with the sub-divisional officer performing his duties in connection with settlements and other duties in an effective manner, as the journey between head-quarters and the part of the sub-division where the settlements are being carried on involves a very serious waste of time. In consequence also of the unhealthiness of the place, it has hitherto been necessary to bring the whole establishment from that place into Rangamati during the rains, while the

trouble and expense involved in a journey to Ruma has deterred people from going to that place to lay their cases before the sub-divisional officer. The appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Police to the Sungoo sub-division has, moreover, rendered it less necessary than formerly that the sub-divisional officer should himself be at Ruma, which was originally selected as the head-quarters for the better supervision of the frontier. It therefore seemed to be desirable to transfer the head-quarters of the sub-division from its present position, and a site near Banderban will probably be selected for the new head-quarters. In the event of the transfer of the head-quarters Ruma may possibly be retained as a post subordinate to the new station, in the same way as Demagiri is subordinate to Rangamati.

The frontier force.

In consequence of the want of men, the sanctioned outpost, Ohiphoon No. 2, could not be garrisoned, and some of the other outposts could not be kept up to their sanctioned strength without indenting upon other districts for men. In the early part of the year a force of 10 officers and 96 men was sent to the Hill Tracts, when rumours of the raiding were rife, and remained till the end of the rains; and, subsequently, in consequence of the reduced strength of the frontier force, 6 officers and 124 men were sent to the Hill Tracts. In addition to their ordinary duties the men of the frontier force had to do all the fatigue work in connection with cutting paths between outposts and to erect and repair stockades, houses and barracks, and the result was much sickness and discontent amongst them. The strength of the force on the 31st March last was 501, exclusive of 129 special or extra police. During the year 50 Goorkhas were enlisted for the force in Darjeeling. Shortly before the close of the year, in consequence of simultaneous enlistments in Darjeeling and by the District Superintendent of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the present sanctioned number of the force was exceeded by 12, and Government sanctioned as a temporary measure the retention of the services of the extra men. The expense of provisioning the frontier posts during the past year was Rs. 39,896, as compared with Rs. 29,876 during the preceding year. The increase was due to a number of additional mules having been sent to the Hill Tracts; to a smaller number of men being on leave; to Rs. 2,471 being debited to the grant for 1882-83 for debts incurred in the preceding year; and to some officers and men being kept longer than usual on the frontier in connection with the Lushai famine operations. At the commencement of the year there were 4 elephants and 36 mules in the district. None of the former died during the year, but the whole of the mules died of Loodhiana fever. Since the close of the year 27 mules were despatched from Darjeeling to the Hill Tracts. Of these 3 died and 24 arrived in safety. The number of offences amongst the frontier force was 19, as against 20 in 1881-82, and amongst the special police 3, as compared with one in the preceding year. The casualties amongst the frontier force, not including one in the special force, were 56, as compared with 41 in 1881-82. Of these, 13 were due to resignations, 2 men were discharged on pension or gratuity, 19 died, one deserted, 6 were dismissed and imprisoned, the names of 14 were struck off for absence without leave and one was drowned. The great mortality was due, it is stated, to the unsatisfactory condition of the hospitals.

Heliographic corps.

Endeavours are being made to organize a heliographic corps in connection with the frontier force. The efforts to train men belonging to the force have not proved successful, but some hill boys are now being trained in the work with better prospects of success, and it is hoped that Rangamati, and even Demagiri, will before long be brought into heliographic communication with Chittagong.

Hill Tipperah.

The most important event during the year was the dismissal by the High Court, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, of the civil suit brought by Kumar Nabadwip Chandra Deb against the Maharajah. In this case, in which the plaintiff sued first for the determination of his rank, and secondly for maintenance, the High Court have decided that the Maharajah is an independent Prince or ruling Chief, to whom section 433 of the Code of Civil Procedure applies. This decision is a most important one, as the Maharajah has extensive zemindaries

in British India, and it is in connection with these properties that the chief inconvenience resulting from this ruling may be expected to arise. Being an independent Prince, no cases can be brought against him in any of the courts in British India without the consent of Government, to whom constant references will have to be made. Again, all cases in which the Maharajah is sued can, if he is held to be an independent Prince, be tried only by the District Judge; and the Judge of Tipperah, in whose district almost all such suits will be brought, will thus have his work, already sufficiently heavy, very much increased. In order to remove these difficulties a recommendation has recently been made to the Government of India that section 433 of the Code of Civil Procedure should be so amended as to allow of the Maharajah being treated as an ordinary zemindar so far as his possessions in British India are concerned. In order to enable the Maharajah to institute suits in British courts, it was necessary that he should have an agent, and one has accordingly been recently appointed by Government under section 432 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Social movements.

In consequence of a movement for raising the status of certain persons, and amongst others the Maharajah, as Hindus, which was set on foot about the end of the year 1880-81, the Maharajah lost much of the respect of his people, and was also put to considerable expense. The question is not now exciting so much attention as it previously did, and the Maharajah has wisely determined not to spend any more money in connection with it, and it is hoped that the matter, which appears to have been ill-advised from the outset, will not be revived.

Family affairs, &c.

During the year, in consequence of a severe domestic bereavement, the health and spirits of the Maharajah became seriously affected, and a change of scene for a time was considered desirable. A visit to Benares was accordingly arranged, and carried out with considerable benefit to the Maharajah, who returned improved in health and in a much less despondent state than he had been in when he left Agartala. He was accompanied by his two younger sons, and the opportunity thus afforded them of seeing many other parts of India may, it is hoped, tend to enlarge their minds and conduce eventually to broader and more enlightened views in the administration of the Tipperah State. In the Maharajah's absence the administration was carried on by a Council, with the Jubraj as president. The arrangement worked well. During the year the Maharajah sustained a heavy loss in the death of his first wife, a lady who had much influence over her husband and always exercised it for good. The Prime Minister, Thakur Dina Bandhu, the nephew of the Maharajah, also died. The latter's place has been filled by Thakur Dhananjoy Deb, another member of the Maharajah's own family.

Administrative arrangements.

The magisterial officers of Agartala, Udaipur, Kailashar and Bilania moved about in the interior of their jurisdictions, but the chief executive officers appear to have done little in this direction. The advantages of annual tours in the interior are very great, and the Assistant Political Agent did well in bringing the matter to the notice of the Prime Minister. The latter's duties undoubtedly require his presence for far the largest portion of his time at Agartala, but he should be able, without detriment to them, to make periodical excursions into the interior, and see for himself the condition and wants of the inhabitants. A Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, vested with the powers of a Munsif, has been stationed at Bilania. This arrangement has benefited the people of the sub-division, and it is hoped that it may prove financially a success, as it is expected that not only will he be able to realize fees and fines, but that the establishment of the office will lead to a permanent increase of the land and forest revenue within its jurisdiction. The post of District Superintendent of Police, which was created two years ago, apparently without necessity, has now been abolished. The Magistrate of Agartala is performing the duties connected with that post in addition to his own, and finds no difficulty in doing so. A new post has been created by the appointment of a Private Secretary, but as the officer selected for the post was already in the Maharajah's service, no increase of expenditure will be involved. The

Maharajah insists on all papers and records passing through his hands, and an efficient Private Secretary should therefore be of considerable assistance to him. No successor has been appointed in the place of the late Manager of the estates in Tipperah, whose services were dispensed with in 1881-82, as the Durbar does not consider the appointment of such an officer necessary. The present management of these estates seem, however, to be anything but satisfactory, and some better arrangements must be made before any improvement can be looked for.

Rainfall.—Crops.—Condition of the people, &c.

There was a slight increase in the amount of rain which fell during the year, the amount being 83·75 inches as compared with 79·9 during the previous year. The rainy season, however, commenced earlier and lasted later than usual. The outturn of the principal food-crops was nevertheless about the average, while the oil-seeds yielded a good harvest. The failure was in the cotton-crop, which, in consequence of heavy rain and high winds in the latter part of September damaging the capsules, was 50 per cent. below an average crop. The year was less healthy than those immediately preceding it, the principal diseases being small-pox, fever and diarrhœa, but the mortality was not great. The price of rice, both that of the best sort and of common rice, rose slightly, as did also the price of wheat. The prices of all these commodities were, however, considerably below the average price for the three years preceding 1881-82. There was a slight reduction in the price of gram. There was a fall also in the price of salt from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3-12 per maund. The rise in the price of rice was due to the increased demand from outside the State for that commodity, the exportation of which was, until 1877, prohibited. As the people of Hill Tipperah are sellers, the rise in price is a benefit to most of them, though it must affect prejudicially the interests of those among them who are not cultivators of, or dealers in, this grain. On the whole the general condition of the people is satisfactory. They have an intuitive respect for the ruler of the State, and render a ready obedience to his orders. They are for the most part of the lower orders, and their wants being few, and those easily supplied, they are contented and happy.

Immigration.

There was a considerable immigration of Mugs into Hill Tipperah during the year, who settled down in the Bilania sub-division. Whether they will remain there permanently when assessed to the family-tax is uncertain. Taxation, insecurity of property and the far greater uncertainty as to the performance of trade and other contracts in Hill Tipperah than in British India, create apprehensions, and the distrust and suspicion thus engendered make immigrants hesitate to remain in the country. This is to be regretted, for there are large tracts of cultivable lands which might be brought under the plough with advantage to the State and to its inhabitants. Every endeavour should be made therefore to encourage those who may show an inclination to settle permanently.

Coal trade, &c.

It has been ascertained that coal actually exists not far from the Khojai in Kailashar. The coal, the quality of which is said to be good, is not being worked at present, but if the railway from Chittagong to Cachar and Assam is opened, it will prove valuable. As the deposit in question is near a river, which is navigable for a considerable part of each year, it will be much less expensive to work this coal than that which is said to exist in other less accessible parts of Kailashar. The trade in Hill Tipperah, though not very considerable, is steadily increasing. A duty is levied on a number of articles exported at a varying rate, the average of which is about 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The value of the export trade during the past year was Rs. 5,60,180. No duty is levied on goods imported into Hill Tipperah.

Finance.

The finances of the State are still in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the expenses incurred in connection with the caste question, as well as the cost of the journey to Benares, have added to the embarrassments of the Maharajah. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 2,29,961. This amount, in consequence of the failure of the cotton crop, was less by Rs. 7,828 than the income of the preceding year, but exceeded by Rs. 20,486 the average income of the three years preceding 1881-82. The principal sources of revenue were land revenue

from plain lands (Rs. 29,394), family-tax in the hills (Rs. 24,224), tax on forest produce (Rs. 48,594), tax on cotton and oil-seeds (Rs. 84,641) and royalty on elephants (Rs. 9,562). The revenue administration in the State is most unsatisfactory. The whole of the forest revenue and a considerable portion of the land revenue are farmed out, and the farmers often sublet again. Thus, even if the present payments were not increased, the Maharajah would realize much more through an efficient system of khas collection than he can when there intervene in many cases between the State and those who pay two distinct classes of middlemen. In defence of the system it has been asserted that the Maharajah is compelled to farm out much of his revenue because, if he collected through his officers, he would get nothing. If this is so, the sooner the revision of the establishment and the substitution of honest and efficient officers for those on whom no reliance can be placed is undertaken, the better it will be for the Maharajah and for his people. Till a system of direct management and direct collection is adopted under honest officers, income which ought to come to the State will continue to be appropriated by persons who have no right to it.

Criminal and civil justice.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 575, and 43 were pending from the preceding year. The total number for the year was thus 618, as compared with 517 during the preceding year. The increase is attributed to the establishment of the court at Bilania. Considering that the population numbers only about 100,000, the amount of crime cannot be regarded as small. It is satisfactory, however, that a large proportion of cases related to petty offences, the percentage of serious cases to the whole number being only nine. Out of 707 persons tried, 472, or 66·7 per cent., were convicted. Sixty-five appeals were instituted, and three appeals were pending at the commencement of the year. Of these cases, 3 were rejected, in 20 the original orders were confirmed, in 8 modified, and in 22 reversed, while 15 cases were pending at the close of the year. The number of criminal cases in which British subjects were concerned increased from 135 in 1881-82 to 182 during the past year. British subjects were complainants in 12 cases, defendants in 121 and both complainants and defendants in 49 cases. There was an increase in the number of civil suits, the number being 246 as compared with 236 in the previous year. The amount in dispute, however, decreased from Rs. 22,836 to Rs. 14,866. It is estimated that on the average each court disposed of only 51·75 per cent. of the civil cases before it. In the appellate court only 14 out of a total of 35 appeals, or 40 per cent., were disposed of. In 7 the original orders were confirmed, and in 5 they were reversed; in the other 2 cases disposed of, the appeals were rejected. In the khas appellate court the results were good, 17 cases being disposed of out of a total of 18 before the court. In 72 out of the 87 cases in which British subjects were concerned, they were plaintiffs, and in 8 defendants; in the remaining 7 both plaintiffs and defendants. The reason alleged for the small numbers of suits brought against British subjects is that the decree-holder cannot take out execution in British India: hence he obtains nothing from his decree unless the defendant has property in Hill Tipperah.

Schools, dispensaries, post-office.

The state of education is not very satisfactory, and scarcely any improvement took place, except in the case of the Sonamara and Kailashar schools, in which the sub-divisional officers take a direct interest. The number of schools increased from 27 to 31, and the pupils from 609 to 692. The Maharajah's sons are educated privately. There are only two regular dispensaries in the State, at Agartala and Kailashar. The number of patients reported as treated during the year was only 4,327, as compared with 7,711 in 1881-82. The decrease is, however, said to be due to no register being kept of persons who were medically treated at old Agartala. There is one post-office in the State, which is in connection with the Agency. It is now self-supporting, and the Maharajah is no longer required, as he formerly was, to pay a monthly sum for its support.

The year was a peaceful one, and no disturbances took place on the frontier. Though the State has been free from raids since the Lushai Expedition in 1871-72, the people still dread the name "Lushai," and during the winter are always more or less anxious and uneasy.

Tributary Mehals of Orissa.

A most important question in connection with these Mehals, and their position with reference to the British Government, came under the consideration of Government during the past year. They have hitherto been regarded as forming a part of British India, to which, owing to its backwardness, it was not thought desirable to extend the laws in force in other parts of the empire. In a case referred to the High Court, however, a Full Bench decided, just before the commencement of the year, that the Mehals are not a part of British India. This decision, though not a unanimous one, raised the question of the actual status of the Mehals, and it was therefore considered advisable to address the Government of India on the subject, and to suggest the desirability of affirming by an authoritative declaration the fact of the inclusion of the States in British territory. In consequence of the death of the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj, that State, the largest in the Tributary Mehals, has been brought directly under Government management. The relations of the deceased Maharajah were desirous of having the management of the State placed jointly in the hands of his two surviving brothers; but for various reasons it did not appear to Government that the arrangement would be a desirable one. The appointment was first offered to the Native Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, and on his declining it a European officer was appointed Manager. Banki having been annexed to Cuttack from the 1st January 1882, there was one State less under the Superintendent's charge than during the preceding year. In the past year he had under direct management five States, two of which—Angul and the Khondmals—are Government estates, and the other three—Baramba, Dhenkenal, and Mohurbhunj—ward estates; the remaining 14 States were under the management of their respective Chiefs, subordinate to the Superintendent.

Tribute.

Excluding the two Government estates, the annual tribute due from the remaining 17 is Rs. 33,249. During 1881-82 Rs. 10,167 was collected in advance on account of the tribute for the past year, and during it all the balance was collected, and Rs. 10,620 was paid in, in addition, on account of the tribute for the current year.

Rainfall, crops, public health.

Excluding the figures for Keonjhur, which are evidently incorrect, the statistics show that there was an average rainfall of 61·8 inches in the six Mehals for which this information was given. Owing to an ample rainfall in October and November, and the fine weather in December and January, the rice crop was a good one, and the season was generally an extremely prosperous one. As regards health, the year was not so favourable. Epidemics of cholera and small-pox broke out in various parts. There was a very severe epidemic of the latter disease in the Mohurbhunj State, which lasted three months, and carried off the Maharajah of that State and his Rani.

Civil and criminal justice.

There was a slight decrease in the number of civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases instituted in the Mehals during the past year, as compared with the year which preceded it. The number, however, was still large, being 6,131 as compared with 6,367 in 1881-82. Of these, 3,924 cases, as compared with 2,661 cases in the preceding year, belonged to Dhenkenal. Had not Banki been annexed to Cuttack, the total for the Tributary Mehals would, no doubt, have exceeded that of the preceding year, in which the statistics for Banki were included. Including 1,647 cases pending at the commencement of the year, there were in all 7,778 cases for disposal during it. Of these, 181 were disposed of by the Superintendent, 464 by the Assistant Superintendent and 6,006 by tehsildars and managers. The remaining 1,127 were pending at the close of the year. Civil cases tried by the Rajahs of the different States are not entered in the statement, as the Superintendent is not supplied with the statistics regarding them. During the year 2,040 offences were reported. Some of the cases were abandoned, and some were declared false; the number of true cases being 1,543. Including cases pending from the preceding year, the total number of cases which came before the criminal courts during the past year was 1,594. In connection with these cases 2,585 persons were put upon their trial. Of these, 1,074 were convicted, 1,186 were acquitted, 79 died,

escaped, or were transferred, and the cases against 246 were pending at the close of the year. Of the persons who escaped, 46 escaped from the Mohurbhunj Jail about the time of the Maharajah's death. As this was the time when the epidemic of small-pox was raging in that State, the escapes were, no doubt, facilitated by relaxation in the vigilance of the guard. There had been a large increase in the number of criminal cases during the year 1881-82. The number of cases during that year was 2,165, while the number of cases reported and brought to trial during the past year only amounted to 1,484. This decrease is satisfactory, though it is in part attributable, no doubt, to the exclusion of Banki, in which Mehal 349 criminal cases occurred during 1881-82. The results of the appeals, both civil and criminal, were satisfactory. In civil and revenue cases there were 70 appeals. Of these, the original orders were confirmed in 36 cases, in 3 the appeals were rejected summarily, in 8 dismissed for default, in one case the order was modified, and in one it was reversed; 9 cases were remanded and 12 were pending at the close of the year. Out of 31 criminal appeals, the original orders were upheld in 23, modified in one, and reversed in 5 cases; one appeal was rejected and one only was pending at the end of the year.

Forest reserves.

Some progress has been made in the arrangements for introducing a system of forest conservancy into such parts of the Tributary Mehals as are under direct management. An officer was engaged in examining and marking out the tracts in Angul which are to be formed into forest reserves. The examination has shown that it is worth while to preserve the forests, and the blocks selected are suitable for the purpose. The Khondmal forests, as well as the forests in Mohurbhunj and Dhenkenal, remain to be examined, and it may be possible to depute an officer from the Forest Department to undertake the work during this cold season.

Communications.

But little was done during the year to improve the internal communications in the Mehals. A new road was, however, constructed in Dhenkenal, and a portion of another road, which runs through that State, was also completed. The completion of the portion of the latter road which runs through Atgur has been for the present delayed by the obstructiveness of the Rajah of that State. He objects to allow the road to pass through his territory because it is likely to benefit the Dhenkenal State, against which he has the alleged grievance that it, in the time of the Maharattas, absorbed a portion of Atgur. The opening of the Kumarkhole Pass, in the Khondmals, during the year will facilitate communication between the South and the Central Provinces. The two principal roads in the Mehals which run from Cuttack to Sumbulpore are not in good condition. They are below flood-level, and are neither metalled nor bridged; they have no side drains, and are impassable during the greater part of the rains. Bridging and metalling these roads would, no doubt, be very costly; but something might be done towards raising them sufficiently to keep them open for traffic throughout the year.

Education.

There was a very satisfactory increase in the number of schools during the past year. Excluding the figures for Banki, the number of schools was 920 in 1881-82 as compared with 1,004 in 1882-83, the number of pupils being 11,878 and 12,576 in these years respectively. Middle English secondary schools increased from 3 to 4, and vernacular schools of the same class from 7 to 8. Upper primary schools increased from 46 to 52, and lower primary schools from 853 to 928. There is only one girls' school in the Mehals, established by the Cuttack Baptist Mission, at Chhagan in Atgur. Female education is not, however, limited to this school, as girls read in some of the boys' schools. The Mehals are divided into four educational circles, each of which is in charge of a sub-inspector. Inspecting pundits are also in some cases employed. The total cost of the schools in the Mehals was Rs. 59,331, of which Rs. 7,724 was contributed by Government.

Postal arrangements.

The postal arrangements continue to work satisfactorily. Every State is now in communication with Cuttack. The Chiefs are required to contribute only to the cost of the post-office establishments and contingencies, as the office receipts are sufficient to

pay for the runners, and the monthly sum paid by the chiefs was accordingly reduced from Rs. 250 in 1880-81 and Rs. 159 in 1881-82 to Rs. 145 during the past year.

Angul.

During the year preceding that to which the report relates, the collections in Angul did not amount to the demand. The results, however, during the past year were much better. Not only was the whole demand on account of land revenue, which, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 36,072, realized, but Rs. 781 on account of the current year's demand were also collected. Life tenures, amounting in area to 30,073 acres, were at the last settlement granted to their holders either rent-free or at half rent. The death of some of the grantees has rendered the re-assessment of their holdings necessary, and out of 22,126 acres which have already been re-assessed or have become liable to re-assessment, the holders of 14,000 acres have died within the last three years. This materially increased the amount of work to be done; and there being at the end of the past year 34 cases relating to lands comprising 13,240 acres to be disposed of, an increase of establishment has been sanctioned.

Outbreak in Kalahandi in the Central Provinces.

Shortly before the commencement of the year, a serious rising among the Khonds of Kalahandi, a State in the Central Provinces adjoining Boad, was reported to Government, and the District Superintendent of the Gurjhat police was ordered to the frontier, so as to be in readiness in the event of any attempt on the part of the Khonds of the Gurjhats, or of the Khondmals, to join those of Kalahandi. The original cause of the outbreak was shortly this:—The Rajah of Kalahandi, who had oppressed and endeavoured to break up the Khond clans, having died, an adopted son was chosen to succeed him. Another of his sons who had been previously adopted, but whose adoption had been annulled, was a rival claimant, and on being superseded a leading man of his faction, by persuading the Khonds that they should try to recover their ancient rights, successfully incited those in the north-east part of the State, which borders on the Tributary Mehal of Boad, to rise. They rose and plundered a number of villages, but subsequently were induced to restore a portion of the plunder, and it was hoped that matters would settle down. While, however, enquiries were being made by the authorities of the Central Provinces into the claims of the Khonds, a more serious outbreak took place, in which the Khonds murdered a large number of Kultias. A police-officer who, before the second outbreak, had been sent forward with additional men, crossed the frontier with a police force, entered Kalahandi, and lent the authorities assistance in quelling the outbreak and arresting a number of the ringleaders in the murders which had been committed. He remained in Kalahandi till July, when the necessary arrangements having been completed by the authorities in the Central Provinces, his presence was no longer required, and he and the police were withdrawn. No attempt was made by the Khonds within the frontier to join the insurgents in Kalahandi.

Dhenkenal.

The minor Chief of Dhenkenal was during the past year a resident of Cuttack, where under the supervision of a tutor he is being educated in the Ravenshaw College. The total demands on account of land revenue and other demands in the Dhenkenal State were Rs. 2,11,000. Of this amount, excluding Rs. 2,020 collected in advance, Rs. 2,02,683 was collected and Rs. 1,435 remitted, the balance at the close of the year being Rs. 6,882. The smallness of the balance uncollected at the close of the year reflects credit on the management. There were 64 prisoners in the Dhenkenal Jail at the commencement of the year, and during it 138 were admitted and 162 were released, 40 remaining in confinement at its close. The total expenditure on the jail was Rs. 2,227. The State will remain under direct management for only three years longer, as on the expiration of that period the minor Chief will attain his majority.

Baramba.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the new settlement in Baramba: the measurements have been completed, and the work of assessment is now going on. In consequence of the state of affairs in Duspulla, and the want of cordial relations between the Chief of that State and his dewan, the dewan of Baramba was transferred to that State, his place being taken by the dewan of Duspulla.

The total demand for the year was Rs. 28,773. Of this Rs. 18,109 was collected and Rs. 384 was remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 10,280. The largeness of this amount is due to the fact that the State accounts had not been properly kept and the people had not been accustomed to pay with regularity, and hence some indulgence had to be shown to them; there is, however, much room for improvement. All the old debts which existed when the State came under direct management have been paid off, and one-half of the sum of Rs. 10,000 which was borrowed at a moderate rate of interest for their liquidation has also been refunded.

Mohurbhunj.

As stated above the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj died during the year from small-pox. He was a liberal and enlightened Chief, and his death is much to be deplored. Almost every member of his family also was attacked by the disease, but all recovered, with the exception of the Maharani and her sister. Besides Mohurbhunj proper, the State possesses zemindaries in Balasore and Midnapore. Those in the former district are small, and are under the general manager of the State. The zemindary of Nyabassan in Midnapore is, however, an extensive and important one, and it has been decided to leave it under the Collector of Midnapore, at least until settlements have been concluded and a rent-roll prepared.

Atmullick.

The administration of the Atmullick State was very satisfactory. This is one of the poorest and most sparsely populated of the Tributary Mehals; but notwithstanding the smallness of the means at his disposal, the Rajah manages to carry on the administration of it successfully. He is described as being active, intelligent and industrious; and as he personally supervises every department, his people are happy and contented.

Boad.

The administration of the affairs of the Boad State had not been satisfactory, and the appointment of an efficient dewan had been recommended. This suggestion was, however, not acted on during the past year. It is satisfactory to learn that although a new dewan was not appointed there was nevertheless an improvement in the administration: the Rajah took more interest in the work; there were fewer complaints against the administration, and work was disposed of with less delay. It is hoped that the improvement may continue, and that the Rajah will also gradually pay off the debts in which he is still involved.

Duspulla—Hindole.

The change of managers in Duspulla has already been alluded to. Since the interchange of managers the administration in this State has worked smoothly. The Rajah is still in debt to the amount of above Rs. 11,000. Out of a demand of Rs. 23,119 in Hindole, Rs. 22,935 were collected during the year, only the small balance of Rs. 184 being unrealized at its close. This speaks well for the management, especially when it is found at the same time that the people appear to be contented, and that complaints are much less frequent than formerly.

The Maharajah of Keonjhur continued to administer his State in a just and liberal manner. The relations which exist between him and his people are all that could be desired. Important criminal and civil cases are heard by the Maharajah personally, the criminal cases being disposed of by him, unless it is necessary to commit them, in which case they are finally disposed of by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals. The postal line kept up by the Maharajah between Keonjhur and Bhuddruck is said to be very slow, and the runners under little or no control, and the desirability of either making over the line to the Imperial Postal Department, paying any deficit till the line can pay itself, or of making it over to be included in the Gurjat post, has been suggested to the Maharajah.

Nilgiri.

The state of affairs in Nilgiri was far from satisfactory. The Rajah, though intelligent, is an unscrupulous and exacting landlord, and hence complaints of oppression are by no means of rare occurrence. The services of Baboo Bholanath Das, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, have recently been lent to the Rajah. His services as dewan will, it may be hoped, tend to the establishment of a more effective administration, and of a more cordial relationship between the Rajah and his

people. A disturbance has, however, recently arisen in the State, owing to the Rajah having adopted a son of the late Chief of Mohurbhunj to the exclusion of a son of his own brother, whom he, it is alleged, had previously adopted.

CHOTA NAGPORE TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

Rainfall, crops, public health.

The rainfall in the States was not only, as during the previous year, abundant, but it appears to have been more evenly distributed, and to have fallen at times of the year when it was most required. Rain-gauges are now kept in Sirgoojah, Gangpore and Jushpore, and the rainfall registered in these States respectively during the past year was 66 inches, 60·59 inches and 52·93 inches. In Sirgoojah some damage, apparently not very serious, was done to the crops by hailstorms. The outturn on the whole was, however, good; and in Jushpore both high and low land paddy and cotton turned out well, and there was an abundant harvest of pulses. Want of rain at the proper season in Changbhakar and Gangpore caused the outturn of the crops in those States to be poor. The general health of the people was good. Fever in Gangpore and an outbreak of small-pox in Changbhakar formed the exceptions to the general rule. Vaccination operations were carried on in Sirgoojah, Jushpore and Gangpore, and during the past year 21,430 children were vaccinated, the operation being successful in 18,922, or 88·2 per cent. of the cases. The material condition of the people, who are very primitive, and have few wants, seems on the whole to be fairly good.

Education.

There has been no improvement during the past year in educational matters in the States, and they are in a very backward condition. The attendance at the Bisrampore school fell from 40 to 32, while the attendance at the Jushpore-nugger school in Jushpore has fallen to about 12. The small results are due partly to a want of interest on the part of the Chiefs and partly to the indifference displayed by the people themselves.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

Including five cases pending from 1881-82, there were 22 cases for disposal by the Commissioner. Of these, 13 were disposed of and one was pending at the close of the year. There were five appeals of all kinds from the decisions of the Chiefs, of which one was pending at the commencement of the year. The original orders were confirmed in two cases; in one they were reversed; one case was remanded, and the fifth was pending at the close of the year. Against the orders of the political Chiefs of Seraikella and Khursowan, from whose orders appeals lie to the Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, there were 22 appeals including one pending from the preceding year. Of these 15 were disposed of, the orders in seven being upheld and in eight reversed. The other seven were pending at the close of the year. There were 24 persons committed to the sessions, and of these 18, as compared with 14 out of 18 in 1881-82, were convicted. The number of persons fined during the past year was 335 as compared with 362 in the preceding year; there was a small decrease in the number fined, while the total amount of the fines inflicted was only Rs. 2,930 as compared with Rs. 4,157 in 1881-82. Of this amount Rs. 1,993 were realized, and Rs. 937 were outstanding at the close of the year. There was a decrease in the number of criminal cases during the year, the number having fallen from 1,057 cases, in which 1,832 persons were implicated in 1881-82, to 661 cases and 1,062 persons during the past year. The number of persons put on their trial during the year was 1,070, including eight persons against whom charges were pending from the preceding one. Of these 590 were convicted and 447 were acquitted or discharged, 12 escaped, 2 died, and the cases against the remaining 19 were pending at the close of the year. There were 8 cases of murder and 2 of culpable homicide, as compared with 10 and 3 respectively in 1881-82, while the number of cases of grievous hurt rose from 3 in that year to 20 in 1882-83. Dacoities rose from 11 in 1881 to 27 during the past year. The majority of these offences were committed by the Korwas of Sirgoojah. On the other hand, cases of house-breaking decreased from 89 in 1881-82 to 37 during the past year, and cases of receiving stolen property to 14, as compared with 36 in 1881-82. To the total number of cases must, however, be added 132 which actually occurred during the past year, though they were not enquired into

until after its close. The number of persons in the several jails at the commencement of the year was 134, and during it 254 were admitted. Of the total of 388 prisoners, 257 were released during the year, 7 died, 19 escaped and 105 prisoners were in the jails at the close of the year. The total number of civil suits and execution cases for disposal during the year was 438 and 97, including 146 and 24 respectively pending from the preceding year; 393 civil suits and 73 execution cases were disposed of, leaving 45 of the former and 24 of the latter pending at its close. Of the 292 civil suits instituted during the past year, as compared with 303 instituted during 1881-82, 68 were for the recovery of bond debts, 36 for the recovery of rent, 28 for the price of property, 26 for verbal debts, 26 for the recovery of property, 15 for goods, 13 for marriage expenses, and the rest were of other kinds. The number of accidental deaths which occurred during the year, excluding 14 cases of suicide, was 301, as compared with 294 accidental deaths and 20 cases of suicide during 1881-82. Of the 301 deaths, 59 were caused by drowning, 26 by fire, 43 persons were killed by wild animals, 128 by snake-bite, 15 by falls from trees, 14 were killed by lightning, and the remaining deaths were due to other causes.

Sirgoojah.

The Sirgoojah State, which had been under the direct management of the Commissioner, was made over to the Rajah on his attaining his majority in June 1882. The administration of the State during the year was generally good, the Rajah took an interest in the affairs of his State and was assisted by his dewan, Moulvi Jaffir Ali Khan, formerly the assistant manager during the Rajah's minority. Considerable trouble was caused during the year by the docoities committed by the Korwas. These people, living in hills which are very difficult of access, and being disposed to fight, proved too strong for the police of the State, who failed to arrest them. Emboldened by success their crimes became gradually of a more heinous character, and for theft of grain or robbery of travellers was substituted dacoity, and subsequently village dacoity with murder. A detachment of the Lohardugga police was sent with an Assistant Commissioner and a District Superintendent to endeavour to arrest the men and stop the dacoities, and they have been partially successful and further repressive measures are in contemplation. The number of criminal cases which occurred in Sirgoojah during the past year was 309, and 335 persons were concerned in the cases, and 89 cases not included in the above figures actually occurred during the year, though they were not enquired into until after its close. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 5,070, as compared with Rs. 2,946 in 1881. A great part of the increase was due to the increase of the value of property stolen in dacoities, the value of such property having risen from Rs. 511 in 1881-82 to Rs. 2,435 during the past year, and of this only property to the value of Rs. 10 was recovered. The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 104, and 36 were pending from the preceding year. Of the total 140, 117 were disposed of, and 23 were pending at the end of the year. Only two execution cases were instituted during the year, one of which was disposed of. Of the civil suits, 26 were for the recovery of property, 15 for the recovery of its price, 12 for verbal debts, 10 for bond debts, 10 for marriage expenses, and the rest on other accounts.

Oodeypore.

There was a marked improvement in the administration of affairs in Oodeypore, where the Rajah remained almost all the year. He greatly improved the bazar of Rabcob, built a new jail, began a house for himself, and displayed an active interest in his work and in the improvement of the country under his rule.

The conduct of the Rajahs of Jushpore and Gangpore in the administration of their States was most praiseworthy, and the administration of all the States as a general rule was satisfactory during the past year. The tribute due from the different States was realized in full during the year, as well as the portion of the tribute due from Oodeypore which was outstanding at the close of the previous year.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

STATEMENT E—1, Fiscal, shows approximately the field work executed by professional survey parties in the Lower Provinces during the season 1882-83.

Statement E—2, Fiscal, shows the work performed by non-professional parties up to the 31st March 1883.

Midnapore surveys.

The revision of the survey in Midnapore still continues. Fourteen Government estates were measured. The Mahalwar chak measuremeut of 145 villages was tested; twenty-one boundary disputes and 4,667 other cases were disposed of; and eleven village and four estate registers were completed and 19 village and 16 estate registers translated. The cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 29,903, against Rs. 29,810 in the previous year.

The creation of the new district of Khulna necessitated some village demarcation work in the 24-Pergunnahs, and this is now well advanced.

Patna Division.

The survey of the estates bordering on the Ganges in the Patna Division in correspondence with the cadastral surveys in the North-Western Provinces was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,534.

Dearah survey.

The dearah survey operations in Eastern Bengal were continued through the Backergunge and Noakholly estuaries to the Bay of Bengal, and the survey in the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra, extending over a length of nearly 47 miles of country, was completed. The area surveyed during the year (ending 30th September 1882) was 3,002 square miles, 1,124 square miles of which, however, were water. Besides the above, a cadastral survey was made of 39 estates of recusant proprietors, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 10,260. The surplus lands discovered by the survey amounted to 92½ square miles, which will, it is expected, yield nearly Rs. 45,000 of revenue. The accuracy of the dearah survey during the year was quite up to the high standard previously attained. The total cost of the work was Rs. 33,498, against Rs. 46,009 last year.

Khorda survey.

Some survey work was done, consisting of (1) re-survey of portions of the northern block, and correction of errors; (2) completion of the cadastral plans of the southern block, and (3) preparation of the report on the survey of the Banpur Mâls. The question of the boundary between Khorda in Bengal and Gumsar in Madras could not be disposed of during the year. The cost of survey and settlement operations during 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 74,316, against Rs. 1,07,126 in 1881-82.

Ghatwali and other service lands.

In the Bankura district 181 villages, containing the lands of 428 ghatwals, covering an area of 43 square miles, were demarcated and surveyed. The maps of 237 villages were completed, and 235 boundary disputes and 204 other cases were disposed of. The cost incurred was Rs. 9,706, against Rs. 9,005 in the previous year. In the Manbhoom district 32 ghatwali tenures were demarcated, 588 disputed boundaries were decided, 91 miscellaneous cases were disposed of, and boundary marks in 116 tenures, containing 117 ghatwals, were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,480. The measurement of ghatwali lands in Manbhoom was much impeded by disputes between zemindars and ghatwals as to the limits of ghatwali and rent-paying lands. The progress in the construction of boundary pillars was also greatly retarded by the ghatwals, who would not readily collect materials.

Settlements.

THE following statement exhibits the results of settlement work in these provinces during the last two years:—

YEAR.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.		RE-SETTLEMENTS.			SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.			SETTLEMENTS PENDING AT CLOSE OF YEAR.	
	Number.	Net revenue.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1881-82 ...	560	70,130	2,889	2,04,279	19,591	124	58,682	6,218	6,293	13,70,564
1882-83 ...	260	38,472	1,023	1,23,989	31,968	56	27,331	1,032	6,506	7,78,548

The net increase of revenue effected by these settlements amounted to Rs. 71,472, or about 54 per cent. on the gross expenditure incurred. The total outlay was Rs. 1,32,126, against Rs. 1,70,122 in the previous year.

In the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore Divisions the settlement work of the year was unimportant. In the Dacca and Presidency Divisions it was more extensive, but raised no questions of difficulty. In the Sunderbuns it was discovered that several engagements for the cultivation of waste lands had been thrown up, and an enquiry into the causes of these relinquishments seemed to indicate that there had been deterioration of the soil from natural causes beyond the control of the settlement-holders. which called for a revision of the rules for assessing waste lands in that district. The point is being specially looked into, as it is very desirable that no avoidable obstacle should be thrown in the way of reclamation enterprise in the Sunderbuns.

In Chittagong, defects have been discovered in the noabad settlement operations, necessitating a revision of that work, which was reported to have been satisfactorily concluded in the early part of 1882. The questions raised are very intricate, and they have an important bearing on portions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and are being considered in that connection. The settlement operations of recent years in the districts of Noakholly and Tipperah have also been found defective, and are being enquired into.

In the Chota Nagpore Division the settlements of Government estates have been unimportant from a financial point of view.

Khorda estates.

In Orissa the chief settlement work was in the Khorda estate, in which, however, matters were impeded by the suspense which prevailed regarding the action of Government on the petitions presented against the settlement by the Khorda ryots. As the orders now passed on that petition are to some extent favourable to the claims of the ryots, it is expected that the settlement will be concluded without further difficulty or delay. The survey and settlement of Khorda has been a most extensive undertaking. It was entered upon in 1875, and the cost has been heavy. But what has been secured is of great value. A minute survey has been made of over a thousand square miles of country, and the area has been mapped on scientific principles with a degree of accuracy sufficient for all purposes. Papers have been prepared in which rights are recorded with an elaborate minuteness of detail; checks and counter-checks of every description have been applied to avoid errors; and principles regulating the relations between the Government and its tenants have been finally settled. The work is being done once for all, and nothing approaching this scale will be required at future re-settlements, arrangements having been made to keep the settlement records corrected up to date.

Dearah settlements.

A very small amount of settlement work was done during the year owing to the Superintendent being employed for some months on special duty in connection with the preparation of Tables of Rates.

Government Estates.

THE term "Government estates" is applied to estates or portions of estates which, belonging to Government, are under direct official management, and to estates the property of private parties which are, owing to the recusancy of the proprietors, managed by Government. The term is used in a different sense in the following remarks to that in which it is used in the Chapter dealing with Land Revenue. In the latter Chapter it is confined to estates or portions of estates which are the exclusive property of Government. Hence there is some apparent inconsistency between the figures. There are 2,706 Government estates in these provinces, with an annual rental of Rs. 19,96,054; but many of these are not under direct management, some, for instance, being let out on farming leases, and of such no account can be furnished in this report.

During the last year there were 1,061 estates* under direct management, with an annual rental of Rs. 26,27,360, and they were managed at a gross cost of Rs. 1,81,889. The charges for management were thus 6·9 per cent. on the rental, which must be deemed a moderate percentage, and one admitting of increase (should an improved system of management involve greater cost) without fear of exceeding that reasonable proportion which management charges should bear to income. The financial results of the management of the estates in each Division during the past year are exhibited in the following figured statement:—

* The Chittagong district is one vast network of Government estates, in number about 45,000. For convenience of management, however, these estates are divided into five circles, and each of those circles counts as one estate only in the text.

Division.	Number of estates.	Gross demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage on gross demand.	Percentage on current demand in 1882-83.	Percentage on current demand in 1881-82.	Cost of management.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Burdwan	80	11,22,065	5,43,847	7,65,653	67·3	140·7	51·6	59,837
Presidency	124	2,88,682	1,91,088	2,03,016	70·3	106·2	97·5	13,218
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	145	5,13,340	4,25,827	4,27,699	83·3	100·4	105·1	27,442
Dacca	231	3,72,435	2,86,221	2,91,007	78·1	101·6	103·7	14,665
Chittagong	272	6,17,470	3,93,679	4,02,652	65·2	102·2	97·4	30,915
Patna	85	2,02,818	1,66,246	—1,62,135	79·9	97·5	104·1	14,081
Bhagulpore	62	1,35,694	98,216	1,16,130	85·5	118·2	112·4	6,436
Orissa	30	7,12,108	4,43,948	—4,14,362	58·1	93·3	88·9	13,949
Chota Nagpore	32	78,464	78,288	—77,566	98·8	99·0	101·6	1,346
Total ...	1,061	40,43,076	26,27,360	28,60,220	70·7	108·8	89·2	1,81,889

It appears that in six Divisions out of nine the year's collections exceeded the current demand, while in the three Divisions in which the receipts fell short of it the outstanding balances were small. If the province be taken as a whole, the receipts were 108·8 per cent. on the current demand and 70·7 per cent. on the rental for the year *plus* arrears. These results compare favourably with those of preceding years; and they seem also to have been secured consistently with the redress of some long-standing grievances.

In the Burdwan Division the arrears were chiefly due from the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates in Midnapore, but much progress has been made in removing the difficulties that have hitherto beset the management of these estates. The Presidency Division showed considerable arrears only in the 24-Pergunnahs, but out of an outstanding balance of Rs. 69,923 as much as Rs. 47,119 fell due after the year had closed, and the arrears seem therefore to have been mostly nominal. In the Rajshahye Division the collections were better than in the preceding year, and the balances outstanding

raise no point of special interest in any district except Julpigoree. In the Dacca Division also the collections exceeded the current demand, but there are still large arrears. These accrued chiefly in Backergunge, where the existence of a long chain of middlemen between the Government and the cultivators of the soil is found to militate against punctual realisations of rent. In the Chittagong Division the collections showed some improvement, but there is still much ground to be made up in the realisation of arrears. It has been explained that these arrears are chiefly due to the opposition excited by the action of settlement officers in registering on the rent-rolls nomad cultivators instead of the responsible reclaimers of the soil. This is a question which is receiving careful attention in connection with the Tenancy Bill. In the Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore Divisions the outstanding balances call for no special remarks, and in Orissa recent orders reducing the assessment on the Khoorda estate will, it is hoped, reconcile the ryots to the settlement that has been made.

For the management charges of Government estates, the following provision is made. Ten per cent. of the total collections on all the estates concerned is appropriated to meet the cost of their management and improvement, and is entered in the provincial accounts as a land revenue receipt. From the assets thus set apart, assignments are made by Government for expenditure on management proper, education, communications, and miscellaneous improvements, to the respective departments which deal with the expenditure for these purposes. Thus a sum equal to 7 per cent. of the collections of each year is placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for allocation to districts on account of management proper, including petty settlement work, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for works of improvement. The remaining $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is assigned to education and roads, and with this the Board have no concern. As soon as the year's grant is placed at their disposal, the Board make the distribution according as the circumstances of the different districts demand.

The efforts hitherto made in the way of introducing improvements on Government estates cannot be said to have been of a systematic or extensive character, and little was done in this respect during the past year. The chief reason for past neglect in this matter is doubtless the fact that there has never been at the disposal of the Government a trained agency for the management of its estates, and this want will, it is hoped, be shortly supplied. Proposals have lately been submitted for the creation of an Agricultural Department in Bengal, and among the objects of that department will be the training of managers for Government and Wards' estates.

Wards' Estates.

THERE were during the year 117 wards' and 91 attached estates, or a total of 208 estates under the Board's control. This shows a decrease of ten estates (seven wards' and three attached estates) compared with the numbers in the preceding year. The discretionary power which the present law allows to the Court of Wards of declining to accept the charge of an estate which the Civil Court desires to entrust to it was exercised during the past year in six instances, the considerations which actuated the Court of Wards in refusing charge being either that the estates were too small or that they were involved in debt. In five cases the parties interested applied to the Court of Wards, and their applications were rejected for similar reasons.

The financial operations of the year may be thus summarized. The opening cash balance was Rs. 15,57,121, and the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 62,92,899. The gross expenditure was Rs. 61,11,442, and the net balance, therefore, Rs. 17,38,578. The investments, which were valued at Rs. 24,71,005 at the close of 1881-82, stood at Rs. 21,05,030 at the close of 1882-83, the reduction being due to the release of estates from the Court's control during the year.

The current demand of rent amounted to Rs. 52,73,981, and that of cesses to Rs. 3,46,057. The cost of management during the same period was Rs. 5,63,405, excluding certain items for repairs to buildings, and for surveys and settlements, which are not properly debitable to management proper. The management charges did not, therefore, exceed on the average the limit of 10 per cent.

The arrear demand of rent was Rs. 40,56,283 and of cesses Rs. 3,62,483. The current demand raised the gross amount of rent due to Rs. 93,30,264, and of cesses to Rs. 7,08,540. The total collections on account of rent were Rs. 51,36,121, or 97·3 per cent. on the current demand, while on account of cesses Rs. 3,25,730, or 94·1 per cent., were realised. The remissions on account of rent amounted to Rs. 5,25,427, and on account of cesses to Rs. 23,830. The outstanding balances of rent and cesses at the year's close were, therefore, Rs. 36,68,716 and Rs. 3,58,980 respectively. These are large arrears, but the results show some improvement on the preceding year, and it is expected that this improvement will become more marked as further progress is made in revising the rent-rolls and writing off bad debts.

The number of certificates filed during the year was 12,409, and there were 7,759 pending from the preceding year. The number disposed of was 13,400, and the number pending at the year's close 6,768, showing a diminution upon the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

The liabilities of wards' and attached estates include the claims of Government, those of superior landlords, and those of general creditors. Liabilities to Government consist of revenue and cesses, the former of which amounted during the year to Rs. 20,01,228 (including Rs. 1,10,530 arrears) and the latter to Rs. 5,08,700 (including an arrear of Rs. 69,787). Out of the revenue demand, Rs. 19,18,561 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 72,215, and out of the cess demand the realisations amounted to Rs. 4,58,082, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 69,787. Since the close of the year these balances have been somewhat reduced.

The rent due to superior landlords amounted during the year to Rs. 3,94,390, one-third of which was arrears of previous years. The payments were only Rs. 2,64,529, and the year closed with an arrear balance, which was almost as large as the balance with which it opened. This result is not satisfactory and the attention of the Board of Revenue has been drawn to the matter.

The total debts due to other creditors amounted during the year to Rs. 41,84,874. Of this sum Rs. 5,24,217 were paid or reduced by compromise, and Rs. 36,60,657 remain due. The progress made in liquidating debts, though fair, was not so good as in the preceding year.

The expenditure incurred on improvements generally included sums of Rs. 34,478 and Rs. 16,252 for the support of schools and dispensaries respectively, Rs. 1,23,593 expended on repairing and maintaining the immoveable property of the estates, and Rs. 72,576 on landed improvements. These included such works as the construction and repairs of embankments and bunds for the protection of lands from inundation; the construction of channels, khals, and wells for the irrigation of lands; the excavation of new tanks and the clearance of old ones for the supply of good drinking-water; the introduction of new crops; the clearance of jungle; and the purchase of agricultural implements. The question of improvements on wards' estates is now receiving increased attention, and it is intended to do much more in this direction for the benefit of the estates than has hitherto been the case.

The Court's attention was specially drawn during the year to the necessity of prosecuting a systematic field survey, conjoined with the preparation of a record of rights, in all estates in which the circumstances were favourable to such operations. There is no measure more essential to the full development of any policy of agricultural improvement in Bengal than a detailed survey of estates, with a complete record of all rights upon the land; and whatever the practical difficulties may be, there can be no assurance of peace or progress till these measures have been carried out. Orders have been issued on the subject by the Board of Revenue which have the general approval of Government, and perseverance in the policy thus adopted, together with the enforcement in wards' estates of those principles of reform which have been prescribed for Government estates, will, no doubt, within a short period of time have their due beneficial effect in improving the condition of the tenantry and the value of the estates.

With regard to the education of the minors there has been no change in the system adopted since the abolition of the Calcutta Wards' Institution. The wards are now placed under private tutors or at colleges or schools, as near as practicable to their own homes. The reports received show that in most cases they are making satisfactory progress.

III.—PROTECTION.

Legislating Authority.

Legislating authority.

THE legislative authority in Bengal is the "Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations," which was established in 1862 by the Governor-General in Council, under the powers conferred on him by Section 44 of 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67 (the Indian Councils Act). The Lieutenant-Governor is the President of the Council. He is empowered to nominate twelve Councillors, not less than one-third of whom must be non-official members, and their nomination is subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General. The authority of the Council extends over all the provinces, districts, and places which are administered by the local Government; but before any law comes into force, it must have received the assent of the Governor-General of India as well as of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The restrictions to the exercise of its powers are as follows:—

"It shall not be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, except with the sanction of the Governor-General previously communicated to him, to make regulations, or take into consideration any law or regulation for any other purposes next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

"(1) Affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty now in force, and imposed by the authorities of the Government of India for the general purposes of such Government.

"(2) Regulating any of the current coin, or the issue of any bills, notes, or other paper-currency.

"(3) Regulating the conveyance of letters by the post office, or messages by the electric telegraph within the Presidency.

"(4) Altering in any way the Penal Code of India as established by Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. 45 of 1860.

"(5) Affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

"(6) Affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of Her Majesty's military or naval forces.

"(7) Regulating patents or copyright.

"(8) Affecting the regulations of the Government with foreign provinces or States.

"Provided always that no law, provision of law, or regulation which shall have been made by any such Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and assented to by the Governor-General in Council, shall be deemed invalid only by reason of its relating to any of the purposes combined in the above list."

A considerable part of the legislative enactments which affect Bengal still, therefore, proceeds from the Indian Legislature.

Course of Legislation.

THE work of the Legislative Council during the session of 1882-83 may be summarised as follows:—A measure which had been introduced shortly before the close of the preceding session was passed into law as Act I of 1883. Six new Bills were introduced, of which four passed through all their stages, and the remaining two are still pending. Leave was granted for the introduction of a seventh Bill, but no further step was taken in connection with it.

Act No. I of 1883, an Act to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.

This measure was introduced and referred to a select committee in April 1882. Its object was to limit the possession by an unlicensed person of any exciseable article (other than liquors imported by sea and purchased for private consumption only) to the maximum quantity which can be sold at any one time by a licensed retail vendor. This had been the intention of the Legislature in passing the Excise Act, 1878, but the language of that enactment was not sufficiently comprehensive. Several amendments and additions were made in the Bill on the recommendation of the select committee. The most important of these were (1) the addition of a definition of the term "licensed vendor or manufacturer," (2) an amendment specifying certain minimum quantities of exciseable articles, the sale of which quantities shall constitute a retail sale, and giving the Board of Revenue power to fix larger quantities at its discretion, and (3) the addition of a section empowering the Government to lay down rules for the importation and bonding of exciseable articles manufactured in British India beyond the limits of the territory to which the Act extends. This Act received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd January, and of the Governor-General on the 23rd February 1883.

Act No. II of 1883, an Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870.

The object of this Act was to empower the Calcutta Port Commissioners to construct a warehouse for the sampling and sale of tea. It received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st February, and of the Governor-General on the 29th March 1883.

Act No. III of 1883, an Act to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of tramways in Bengal.

The Tramways Act, I of 1880, applies only to Calcutta. Proposals for the construction of tramways having been received from the local authorities of other places, Act III of 1883 was passed for the purpose of enabling the Government to sanction, and the local authorities or other persons to undertake the construction and maintenance of tramways in other parts of the province. It prescribes the procedure to be adopted in obtaining sanction, the manner of construction of tramways, the powers and rights of the promoters in respect of the use of roads, the rules as to fares and traffic, the penalties for offences, and other general conditions. This Act received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th March, and of the Governor-General on the 25th April 1883.

Act No. IV of 1883, an Act to amend the law relating to jute warehouse and fire-brigades.

The main objects of this Act were twofold: first, to promote economy and efficiency by requiring the Calcutta Commissioner of Police to maintain a fire-brigade for the town and suburbs of Calcutta and the municipality of Howrah; and second, to remedy the hitherto inequitable incidence of the cost of the fire-brigade, by providing that the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah, after setting aside, to meet the cost of collection, 20

per cent. of the fees raised by them from licensed jute warehouses within their respective jurisdictions, shall pay the remaining 80 per cent. of such fees to the Calcutta Commissioner of Police for the maintenance of the fire-brigade. This Act received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 20th March, and of the Governor-General on the 4th May 1883.

Act No. V of 1883, an Act for the registration and control of porters and dandeewallahs in the Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipalities.

This Act was passed on account of numerous complaints of the misconduct and extortionate charges of the porters and dandeewallahs in Darjeeling. It divides the persons to whom it applies into two classes: (1) those engaged as monthly servants, or for a period exceeding 24 hours; (2) those working by the job, or by the day. The former are required to be licensed, and are liable to have their licenses withdrawn in case of proved misconduct. The provisions as to the second class proceed on the lines of the Hackney-Carriage Act. Coolies licensed to work by the day or by the job are bound to wear a badge, to carry a table of rates, to accept hire when called upon, not to demand more than the authorized rates, and to be sober and civil in behaviour. Failure to comply with these conditions involves the penalty of a fine, or imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. This Act received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th March, and of the Governor-General on the 9th May 1883. Since the close of the year under review further instructions have been received from the Secretary of State, and an amending Act will probably be introduced in the course of the ensuing session.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

This Bill has been introduced with the object of modifying and extending the existing law relating to municipalities in the mofussil, in such a manner as to give the people a larger share in the management of their own affairs. The principal features of the Bill are as follows:—(1) The distinction made in the present Act (V of 1876) between first and second class municipalities, stations, and unions, is abolished; (2) it is provided that two-thirds of the Commissioners of a municipality shall, as a rule, be elected by the rate-payers, and the remaining one-third be nominated by the Government, and that the Chairman shall be either elected by the Commissioners or nominated by the Government; (3) provision is made for a system of supervision by some central authority in place of the control now exercised by district officers; (4) the principle is adopted that the Commissioners of an elective municipality may be expected to exercise their powers in accordance with the wishes, and in furtherance of the interests, of the general body of rate-payers; and that consequently such enlarged powers of town conservancy and improvement as they desire to exercise should be freely conceded to them.

Leave to introduce this Bill was obtained on 16th December 1882, and on the 6th January 1883 the Bill was referred to a select committee. The committee presented a preliminary report and an amended Bill on 21st March. The following may be noted as the most important amendments that were suggested:—(1) that before the measure comes into force, the Government should publish a list of the municipalities to which it is to apply, and that all existing municipalities which are not included in that list should be merged in the jurisdiction of the rural local bodies to be created under the scheme of Local Self-Government; (2) that the privilege of electing two-thirds of the Commissioners, and also that of electing a Chairman (subject only to the sanction of the Government) should be conceded to all municipalities, save those specified in the first and second schedules of the Act, and that the Local Government should be empowered to remove any municipality from such schedules, but not to enter fresh names in them; (3) that the power should be reserved to the Local Government of making separate rules as to franchise for each elective municipality; but that the property-qualification should in no case be higher than is implied in the payment of rates to the amount of two annas per mensem (4) that the number of the Commissioners of a municipality should not be more than 30, or less than 9; (5) that when a rate is levied upon buildings, the value of any machinery contained in such buildings should not be included in the valuation, and if the cost of erecting the buildings can be ascertained, or estimated, the valuation should not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on such cost, together with a reasonable amount on account of ground rent.

On the 21st March 1883 the Bill as amended was ordered to be published, and the measure was referred back to the select committee for further consideration and report.

A Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal.

The object sought to be attained by this measure is that of giving the people of Bengal a substantial interest and responsibility in the administration of their own local affairs. With this view it has been proposed to establish—(1) Union Committees for the management of affairs of immediate interest to the villagers of an area to be called a Union; (2) Local Boards for the general control of the Union Committees within, and for the management of works and institutions affecting, a larger area denominated a Local Government Circle; and (3) a Central Board for the supervision and control of the local bodies. The Bill as originally introduced in Council provided that, except in certain cases to be specified by the Central Board, the members of Union Committees should be elected. Two-thirds of the members of the Local Board should also be elected, and the representation of minorities was safeguarded by reserving to the Central Board the right of appointing the remaining one-third. Rules were laid down as to the qualifications of candidates and electors. Union and Circle Funds were created, and provision made as to the purposes to which they may be applied. Each Local Board was empowered to elect its Chairman, subject to the approval of Government. The Bill prescribes the mode of transacting business, submitting accounts and returns, and the functions of the local bodies with regard to works of conservancy, sanitation, education, and general improvement. Joint Boards or committees may be formed for the prosecution of works affecting two or more Circles or Unions, and the Local Boards of each district are required to delegate members to an annual conference at which the rate of the district road-cess for the year shall be fixed. A chapter is devoted to the supervision and control to be exercised by the Central Board and by the district officers.

Leave to introduce this Bill was obtained on the 20th January 1883. The Bill was introduced on 24th February, and was referred to a select committee on the 10th March. Since the close of the year, however, the proposal to appoint a Central Board has been disallowed, and it has been found necessary to recast the Bill.

Estates' Partition Act Amendment Bill.

On the 16th December 1882 leave was given to introduce a Bill to amend the Estates' Partition Act, 1876. No further step was taken with the measure up to the close of the session.

Police.

THE most important change during the year was the amalgamation of the municipal with the regular police. Government having decided, in connection with the scheme of local self-government, on relieving all municipalities, except Howrah, and the town and suburbs of Calcutta, from all police charges, the municipal, the cantonment and the regular police were, in accordance with this policy, amalgamated, the entire cost of the force being borne by Government from the 1st April 1882. The increased charge to Government amounted to nearly Rs. 4,97,000. The effect of the amalgamation is to place the municipal police on a level with the rest of the force. It should also secure better men for town work, though it may possibly render the force less attractive, and keep good men from enlisting, as town work is more arduous and more responsible than general police duties. Already a difficulty is felt in large towns of getting men to remain in the force. At first they are ready enough to enlist, but the high price of labour soon induces them to seek more remunerative employment. The consequence is that constant changes occur in the force, and that raw and inefficient men have to be employed in the performance of duties which require training and experience. The subject is one which calls for consideration, and steps will have to be taken to prevent these constant changes. In order to remedy this evil, it may perhaps be found necessary to keep the police of the larger towns, particularly in Central and East Bengal, a separate body, while the police of smaller municipalities remain an integral part of the district force, and to give to the members of this special force higher salaries, with a view of inducing the men to remain in it.

Amalgamation of the municipal and the regular police.

The original budget grant for the Police Department for the year was Rs. 37,01,620, in which was included a grant of Rs. 1,65,370 for the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The grant was, however, in consequence of the amalgamation of the municipal and regular police, increased by a further sum of Rs. 4,96,929. The actual expenditure during the year was approximately Rs. 39,63,251, as compared with Rs. 36,56,559 in 1881. The strength of the regular force on the 31st December 1882, including the civil and frontier forces in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but excluding the railway and the reserve police, the Howrah municipal police and the police employed temporarily in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season, was 77 superior officers, 3,480 subordinate officers and 19,405 constables. The cost of the police employed on purely police work was Rs. 26,15,202, as compared with Rs. 21,54,600 in 1881, the increase of Rs. 4,60,602 being due to the amalgamation of the municipal and cantonment police with the regular force. The total cost of this portion of the force on the average was 7·6 pies per head of the population, the cost being 8·4 pies per head in Bengal Proper including the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 8·4 pies in Orissa, 8·5 pies in Chota Nagpore and 6 pies in Behar. The following table shows

Cost of the police.

the proportion to area and to population of the men employed on purely police work:—

Provinces.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of the Chittagong Hill Tracts)	11,767	76,375	34,922,970	1 to 5·1	1 to 2,548
Behar	6,134	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·5	1 to 3,452
Orissa	1,414	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 2,256
Chota Nagpore	1,424	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 17·7	1 to 2,774
Total ...	20,739	1,57,242	66,065,757	1 to 7·5	1 to 3,185

It having been found that the Sonthals did not appreciate the motives of Government in allowing the police administration to be carried on through their headmen, it was thought that advantage might be taken of this fact to break up the feeling of clanship amongst them, which had been the cause of disturbances in the district, and at the same time to improve the administration in Sonthalia by re-establishing the regular police system. During the past year this system was accordingly introduced into all the sub-divisions in the Sonthal Pergunnahs with two exceptions. The old village police and village officers have not, however, been abolished, but they now work in subordination to the Police Department. Since the close of the year the general introduction of the scheme for improving the status of investigating officers by the substitution of 5th grade sub-inspectors for head constables at important outposts has been sanctioned, and the batta allowance granted on account of the dearness of provisions to constables in the two lowest grades in the reserves in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad has been extended to men of the same grades in the reserve in the district of Jessore.

Working of the Chowkidari Act.

It had long been felt that the entire chowkidari system required revision. A Commission was accordingly appointed to enquire into the matter. The Commission, after visiting various districts and making all the necessary enquiries, submitted a full report on the subject, which is now under the consideration of Government, and will probably lead to considerable alterations and improvements.

Railway and frontier police.

The strength of the railway police was the same as during the preceding year, and the strength of the frontier force also remained unaltered. Partly on account of the weakness of the latter force, and partly owing to rumours of threatened raids, 10 officers and 96 men were sent from various districts in Bengal to the Hill Tracts, and remained there until the rainy season was over. On a subsequent demand for reinforcements, as the force had fallen, owing to casualties, below its sanctioned strength, 6 officers and 124 men were sent.

State of education.

The percentage of the officers below the rank of sub-inspector who could read and write was lower than in 1881, the percentage having fallen in the case of head-constables from 82 to 80 per cent., and in the case of constables from 30 to 28. The decrease is attributed to the amalgamation, as the percentages amongst the municipal police were lower than those amongst the regular police. Many constables, however, can now read and write, as well as speak, English.

Casualties.

The number of casualties in the force during the past year amounted to 3,949, or 15·8 per cent. of the entire force, as against 2,222, or 11·25 in 1881. Of these 1·2 per cent. were due to retirement on pension or gratuity, as against 0·7 in 1881; 5·2 per cent. to resignations, as against 4·1; 3·4 per cent. were dismissed, as against 3·1; 2·4 died, as against 2 in the preceding year; 3 per cent. were discharged, as compared with 1·3; and 0·6 deserted, as compared with 0·05 in 1881. The increase under retirements is due to the fact that many of the old police completed during the past year the full term of service qualifying for pension. The death-rate was higher than during the preceding year, and exceeded the average death-rate amongst the entire

population, which was 2·04 during the past year. The death-rate was highest in Burdwan and Hooghly, in which districts it was 5·5 and 5·1 per cent. respectively, as compared with 3·54 and 2·47 per cent. for the entire population of those districts. No doubt the excess is in part explained by the fact that the registration of deaths in the force is complete, while the registration of deaths among the population is imperfect; but even allowing for this, the mortality is high. In the Hill Tracts of Chittagong intermittent fever, with the consequent enlargement of the spleen and lung diseases, were the most prevalent complaints. The medical officer has made proposals regarding the improvement of the hospitals and barracks, and has recommended warmer clothing and a more ample supply of drugs. Water-proof sheeting has been recently supplied to the men as a protection against inclement weather and night camping, and this arrangement will, it is hoped, be followed by a decrease in the number of cases of lung disease.

Punishments and rewards.

There was an increase in the number of punishments awarded during the year, as compared with 1881. The following table shows the numbers during the last two years:—

	Judicial convictions under the Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments.
1881	355	243	5,053
1882	381	300	6,997

The punishments were more numerous than in 1881, owing to the amalgamation of the forces; but while the percentage under the last head, amongst both officers and men, was somewhat larger than in 1881, under the other two heads in both classes the percentages were slightly less. There were four cases of torture in which the police were implicated during the year. In three of these they were convicted and punished under the Penal Code. In the fourth, when the evidence for the prosecution broke down in the course of the trial, there were sufficient grounds for departmental action, and the police officers concerned were dismissed from the service. During the year Rs. 11,786, as compared with Rs. 8,126 in 1881, were distributed as good-conduct allowances, and at the close of the year 8,146 men wore good-conduct stripes, as compared with 7,238 at the close of 1881. The number of officers and men specially rewarded for courage, ability, or address, was 2,307, as compared with 1,335 in 1881. The amount of the treasure escorted during the year was Rs. 13,77,97,442; none of it was lost.

Fairs.

There were 199 fairs held, at which over 3½ millions of persons were present. No serious offences, and only 151 petty offences, were reported. This gives about four offences to every 100,000 persons attending the fairs—a very satisfactory result.

Cognizable crime.

There was an increase of 4,827 in the number of cases reported, as compared with the number reported in 1881; but the number was not much in excess of that in the two preceding years, and was less than in any of the years 1874 to 1878, though the number in 1877 only exceeded it by nine. The number of cases reported in each of the last nine years was as follows:—

1874 126,122	1877 108,989	1880 108,275
1875 120,838	1878 113,621	1881 104,153
1876 117,559	1879 108,771	1882 108,980

Although there was an increase in the total number of cases, there was an increase of only 320 in the number of offences against property; minor offences against the person, and local nuisance cases, being mainly responsible for the increase shown. The decrease in the number of cases of offences against property, which has taken place since 1879, when there were 10,226 more than in the year under report, may be accepted as a real diminution in this class of crime. The favourable results are attributable to the prosperous condition of the people, the effective surveillance over bad characters and the exemplary punishment of habitual offenders. After deducting from the total number of cases those declared to be false and those falling under Class VI (Public and Local Nuisance cases, &c.), the true cases during the past year amounted to 74,046, exceeding those in the preceding year by 1,498, while it was less than the number in any of the six years which preceded 1881.

False cases.

The number of cases declared to be false was 7,753 in 1882, as compared with 7,549 in 1881; the percentage of such cases was almost the same as in the preceding year, the percentages being 7·1 and 7·2 respectively. The percentage of the cases which were reported by the police to be false, but which the Magistrate found to be true, was 7·7, the same as in the preceding year. Criminal prosecutions were instituted in 1,442 cases, and in 491 cases convictions were obtained, the number of persons punished being 523.

Cases not enquired into.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of cases not enquired into, the numbers being 1,659, or 1·5 per cent., in 1879; 2,389, or 2·2 per cent., in 1880; 3,692, or 3·5 per cent., in 1881; and 4,004, or 3·6 per cent., during the past year. The percentage of cases of hurt not enquired into was 32·9, as compared with 28·3 in 1881 and 11·2 in 1880. Out of the 4,004 cases in which the police refused to enquire in the first instance, enquiry was in 178 cases ordered by the Magistrate. Simple hurt having, under the new Code of Criminal Procedure, been made a non-cognizable offence, such cases will now be omitted from the number of cases shown as not enquired into, and there will probably therefore be a falling off in the number of such cases.

True cases.—Percentage of convictions.

The number of cases enquired into during the year, including direct cases in which no investigation was made by the police, was 99,165, as compared with 94,462 in 1881. Excluding 10,720 cases which were taken up direct by Magistrates, the number enquired into by the police was 88,445, as compared with 83,857 in 1881 and 87,764 in 1880. The percentage of convictions in these cases was slightly better than in the two preceding years, being 47·7, as compared with 46·6 in 1881 and 46 in 1880. During 1882 the number of persons under arrest amounted to 103,678, as compared with 98,576 under arrest in the preceding year. Of these, 100,888 persons appeared before a court, and 96,769 were actually tried. Of the latter, 64,372, or 62·1 per cent. of those arrested, were convicted, as compared with 60,965, or 61·8 per cent., convicted in 1881. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 66·5, as compared with 66·2 in 1881.

Results of commitments to Courts of Sessions.

The results in the cases committed to the Courts of Sessions were unsatisfactory. Not only was the number of convictions low, but the percentage of convictions on the number tried was smaller than in any of the six preceding years, being 59·1, as compared with 60·2 in 1881, 60·6 in 1880, 64·5 in 1879, 60·4 in 1878, 61 in 1877 and 63·1 in 1876.

Value of property stolen.

Property was stolen in 32,032 cases, as compared with 31,468 in 1881. In 11,091 cases, as against 10,327 in the preceding year, the whole of the property stolen was recovered, and in 3,620 cases, as compared with 3,637 cases in 1881, a portion of it only was recovered. The total value of the property stolen was Rs. 8,80,388, as against Rs. 9,25,632 in 1881, and of this, property to the value of Rs. 2,45,803 was recovered, as against property to the value of Rs. 2,36,909 in 1881. The results show an improvement, as not only was there an increase in the percentage of the amount recovered from 25·5 to 27·9, but the percentage of cases in which property was recovered rose from 44·3 to 46·3; and this is the better test of the efficiency of the police, as it is not materially influenced by success or failure in a few cases in which the value of the property stolen may happen to be large.

True cases of cognizable crime.

The following statement shows the number of true cases under each of the different classes for the last seven years:—

		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Class I.	Offences against the State and public tranquillity	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,810	2,639	2,427	2,508
„ II...	Serious offences against the person	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976	4,061	4,301	4,267
„ III...	Ditto ditto person and property, or against property only	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953	19,051	18,520
„ IV...	Minor offences against the person	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874	11,096	12,450
„ V...	Ditto ditto property	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859	35,673	36,301
„ VI...	Other offences not specified above	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015	25,099
	Offences under special laws	495	480	589	1,288	1,977	2,041	2,082

Under class I there was an increase of 81 cases, which was almost entirely due to an increase in the number of cases of rioting. The increase would have been still larger had it not been in part counterbalanced by a falling off of 98 in the number of cases of harbouring offenders and other offences against public justice. Under class II there was a slight decrease. Under class III there was a decrease of 531 cases. The most marked decrease was 120 in cases of serious mischief, and 448 in cases of house-breaking. Under class IV there was a net increase of 1,354 cases. This was due to an increase of 1,376 in the number of cases of hurt. Under class V there was an increase of 628 cases, the chief increase being 494 in the number of ordinary thefts, 98 in the number of cattle thefts, and 102 in cases of trespass. Under class VI there was an increase of 3,084 cases. The principal increase was 2,349 cases under the head of local nuisances, 617 excise cases, 96 railway cases, and 79 vagrancy cases. There was only a nominal increase in the number of cases under other special laws.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

There was a falling off in the percentage of cases under class I, in which convictions were obtained, the number being 43·2 as compared with 50·6 in 1881. The percentage of persons convicted was 55·5, as against 57·9, which does not show such a falling off as there was in the percentage of cases. More persons were, however, pending trial at the close of the year than at the close of 1881. There was an increase of cases of rioting of 174 as compared with the preceding year, though the number only exceeded the number in 1880 by 28, and was less than the number in either 1879 or 1878. There was a decrease of 49 cases in Chittagong. In the Dacca Division there was a large increase of 214 cases, the total number of rioting cases in this Division having risen from 360 in 1881 to 574 during the past year. The increase was probably due to the fact that the uncertainty about the alteration of the Rent Law has had a disturbing effect in Eastern Bengal, and especially in Mymensingh, in which district unions have been formed among bodies of tenantry in various pergunnahs, which resisted all attempts on the part of the landlords and their employés to realize rents; the entrance of any of the zemindars' people into the villages banded in union being usually the signal for a riot ending generally in the eviction of the zemindars' people. Though the total number of cases of rioting fell in the Burdwan Division from 180 in 1881 to 167, there was a marked increase in the number of cases in Hooghly, the number being 56 as compared with 40 in 1881. The number of cases in this district has steadily increased each year from 17 in 1878 till it reached the number above stated during the past year, the cause assigned being the competition for land in the district.

Serious offences against the person.

Under class II, serious offences against the person, there was a decrease of 25 in the number of cases of murder, there being 271 cases in 1882, as against 296 in the preceding year. The number of attempts at murder also fell from 53 to 38. Under the head of culpable homicide there were 179 cases, or 29 cases less than in the previous year. As compared with 1881, cases of rape decreased from 196 to 155, and of exposure of infants from 105 to 97. Attempts to commit suicide fell from 427 to 391, administering stupefying drugs from 19 to 16, causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons from 922 to 910, and cases of selling minors from 16 to 13. On the other hand, there was an increase from 46 to 63 in the number of unnatural offences, from 609 to 655 in cases of grievous hurt, from 185 to 251 in cases of abduction and kidnapping, from 99 to 180 in cases of wrongful confinement in secret or for purpose of extortion, from 1,024 to 1,028 in cases of using criminal force to women with a view to outrage their modesty, and from 68 to 74 in cases of causing death by rash or negligent acts. There was a falling off in the percentage of convictions in cases under class II, the total percentage of convictions during 1882 being 45·1, as compared with 41·2 in 1881, while the percentage of the convictions to persons tried by the Courts of Session fell from 56·4 in 1880 and 52·2 in 1881 to 45·2—a worse result than in any of the four years preceding that under notice. In one case of murder in Purneah, the murderer, who, on account of an intrigue with his widowed daughter-in-law, had been fined by the punchayet, killed his whole family of seven persons, including the daughter-in-law, who was *enceinte*.

and then hanged himself. There was a decrease in the number of cases of poisoning, and most of the cases which did occur were not the work of professional poisoners. The decrease is due to the steps which have been taken to put down professional poisoning.

Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.

Under class III there was an increase of 16 in the number of dacoities, there having been 121 cases in 1882 as compared with 105 in 1881. At the same time it is a pleasing contrast to the past history of the crime in Bengal that 13 districts were entirely free from dacoity. The crime is now of a different type to what it formerly was, and is very much localised. The largest number occurred in the Rajshahye Division, in which there were 32 cases, and in the Burdwan Division, in which there were 27. The value of the property stolen by dacoits during 1882 amounted to Rs. 53,490, of which property to the value of Rs. 7,358 was recovered, as compared with property to the value of Rs. 33,031 stolen and property worth Rs. 1,750 recovered during the preceding year. There were only 122 cases of robbery, as compared with 147 in the preceding year. Serious cases of mischief fell from 748 to 628. Mischief by killing animals increased slightly, there having been 730 cases during 1882, as compared with 712 in the preceding year. The cases were most numerous in those districts in which a trade in hides is carried on. The result of the trials of cases of "serious offences against person and property, or against property only," was not satisfactory, the percentage of convictions to cases being only 10·2, to persons arrested 45·6, and to persons tried 49·3.

Minor offences against the person.

There were 9,590 cases of hurt under class IV, as compared with 8,214 during the preceding year. Of these, 2,812 were taken up direct without the intervention of the police, enquiry was refused by the police in 3,203 cases and enquiry was made by them in 3,575 cases. Under the head of wrongful restraint there was a decrease of 35 cases, the number being 2,731 in 1882, as compared with 2,766 in the preceding year.

Burglary and theft.

There were 16,913 cases of burglary during the year, as compared with 17,333 in 1881 and 17,428 in 1880; convictions were obtained in 1,430 cases, or 8·5 per cent., as compared with 1,321, or 7·6 per cent., in the preceding year. The number of persons tried was 3,678, of whom 2,040, or 55·5 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 3,335 persons, of whom 1,899, or 56·9 per cent., were convicted in 1881. About 17,000 cases of burglary occur each year, and only about one in 12 of these is prosecuted to a successful termination. The results in such cases are very bad: still the decrease in the number of cases, as compared with 1880, which was observable in the figures for 1881, was even more marked in 1882. The frequency of the crime is not a matter of surprise, where the only implement the burglar wants is a piece of iron to effect his entry through a mud wall or a thatched hut; and the greater temptation to the crime is perhaps induced by the immunity which the offender enjoys at the hands of the police. There were 23,519 true cases of theft, as compared with 23,025 in 1881, and the number of cases of cattle-theft increased from 1,469 to 1,567. Cases of receiving stolen property, on the other hand, decreased slightly, there having been only 1,754 cases in 1882, as compared with 1,776 in 1881.

Offences against special and local laws.

The number of cases under class VI, dealing with offences against special or local laws, amounted to 25,099, as compared with 22,015 in 1881 and 22, 09 in 1880. There was a decrease of 81 in the number of salt cases, and an increase in the number of local nuisance, excise, Railway Acts and vagrancy cases. Out of 1,121 true vagrancy cases, 1,040 were investigated, and in 71·6 per cent. convictions were obtained, as compared with 61·2 per cent. in 1881. These results are satisfactory. Of the cases instituted, 976 were instituted on report of the police, and 153 were instituted on petitions presented to the Magistrate. The number of excise cases was 3,031, as compared with 2,414 in 1881 and 2,994 in 1880. There were 284 cases of illicit distillation, as compared with 359 in the preceding year, and of these 117 occurred in Beerbhoom and Midnapore. There were 626 cases in which the offence was the illicit possession or sale of country spirit,

567 of opium, 520 of ganja and 764 of tari. Only 425 vendors, as compared with 828 in the preceding year, were prosecuted. The percentage of convictions on cases was 76·1, as compared with 73·2 in 1881, and of persons 79·6, as compared with 81·6 in that year. There were 1,284 salt cases, as compared with 1,213 in the preceding year; and out of 1,409 persons arrested in connection with these cases, 1,263 were convicted, 168 maunds of salt were confiscated and Rs. 4,330 were realized on account of fines.

Mughya Domes.

A successful attempt was made to settle the Mughya Domes in Chumparun. This clan is one which has always given considerable trouble to the police on account of their nomadic habits and thievish propensities. They did no work, and went from place to place stealing wherever and whatever they could. The matter was fully investigated by Government, and it was decided that an attempt should be made to induce these people to settle down. The Domes having signified their willingness to live in any place selected for the purpose, two sites were chosen, and at these places lands were procured from the zemindars, who likewise supplied the materials with which the Domes erected huts for themselves. Arrangements having been made to provide the Domes with land, a grant of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by Government to provide them with cattle, ploughs and other implements of agriculture. Some of the heads of the Domes were appointed village chowkidars with the approval of the villagers. Steps have been taken to provide them with work in the fields, and at the present time, the condition of the settlements is decidedly hopeful. The number of Domes who have settled at the two places amounts to about 250 and 90 respectively. In time it is expected that the settlers will support themselves without any assistance from Government. But this cannot be looked for at first; and in addition to the Rs. 500 at first sanctioned, Government has recently given a capitation grant of Rs. 3 per head, or about Rs. 1,050. The later reports are extremely satisfactory, and justify the expectation of complete reformation of the tribe. The principal difficulty was to induce a nomadic people to take to settled habits and work; but when once a beginning is made, it should not be an arduous task to induce them to remain. The fact that since the establishment of the two colonies the number of persons in each has increased shows that for the present, at any rate, they are willing to abandon their former wandering ways; and if they can only be induced to remain, and take up agricultural pursuits, the best results may be anticipated. The Burwars of Gondah who come into Bengal are still a source of trouble; but definite proposals have now been made with a view to the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871 being eventually put in force against them. A photographer is now employed for purely police work. During the past year he photographed 23 criminals.

Non-cognizable crime.

The number of non-cognizable offences was 101,691, or 1,804 less than in the preceding year. Out of 107,543 persons summoned, 80,808 actually appeared, of whom 59·5 per cent. were convicted. The percentage was slightly higher than in 1881, when it amounted to 58·4. In the Patna Division the number of salt cases rose from 595 in 1881 to 1,287 in the past year. Before 1881 the average number of cases yearly was only 82. The police were employed in enquiring into 6,495 non-cognizable cases, or nearly 6·4 per cent., as compared with 5·8 per cent. in 1881.

Police in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The following table shows the total number of cases, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported to have occurred in the town and suburbs during 1882 and the five preceding years:—

		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Cognizable	Penal Code ...	6,260	6,192	5,537	4,644	4,476	5,118
	Miscellaneous ...	13,266	18,074	13,112	14,330	15,602	12,962
Non-cognizable	Penal Code ...	6,759	8,233	7,843	7,688	8,886	9,544
	Miscellaneous ...	18,301	13,308	15,141	15,499	18,308	12,214
	Total ...	44,586	45,807	41,633	42,161	47,272	39,838

The total number of offences reported was considerably lower than the number in 1881, and was also lower than in any of the five preceding years. There was an increase of 1,300 in the number of offences under the Penal Code as compared with the number reported in 1881, while the offences under miscellaneous laws were fewer by 8,734 than during the preceding year. The net decrease in the total number of cases reported was 7,434. There was an increase of 642 in the number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code, which fell principally under the classes of "serious offences against the person and property, or against property only," "minor offences against the person" and "minor offences against property," while the number of cognizable offences under miscellaneous laws was less by 2,640 than during the preceding year. The laws under which the decrease was greatest were the Contagious Diseases Act, the Port Acts, the Stamp Act, the Stage-carriage Act, the Railway Acts, the Excise Acts and the Gambling Act. Under the head of non-cognizable offences, those under the Penal Code showed an increase of 658, chiefly under the heads of "rioting," "mischief," and "public nuisance," while under offences against miscellaneous laws there was a decrease of 6,094 cases, which occurred principally in municipal prosecutions. The total number of persons who were arrested, or who appeared on the issue of a summons, was 40,470, as compared with 47,119 in 1881; and of these 33,044, or 81·65 per cent., were convicted, as against 38,713, or 82·16 per cent., convicted during the preceding year. Though the percentage of convictions was slightly lower than during 1881, the results were on the whole satisfactory. Of the persons convicted, 11,009 were convicted of offences under the Penal Code and 22,035 of offences under miscellaneous laws. Deducting from the total number of offences reported those cases which were declared to be false, the number of offences against the State fell in the town from 65 in 1881 to 44 during the past year, and the number of serious offences against the person also fell from 201 to 190. On the other hand, the number of serious offences against the person and property, or against property only, increased from 119 in 1881 to 149 during the past year, the number of minor offences against the person from 278 to 336, and the number of minor offences against property from 2,080 in 1881 to 2,319 during 1882. In the suburbs the number of true cases of serious offences against the person fell from 69 in 1881 to 44 during the past year. There was, however, a slight increase in the number of cases of serious offences against the person and property, or against property only, the number being 49 in 1882 as compared with 47 in the preceding year. Minor offences against the person also increased from 130 to 161, and minor offences against property from 630 in 1881 to 678 in the past year.

With a decrease in the total number of offences reported, there was an increase in the number of cases declared to be false and a considerable increase in the percentage of false to true cases. The following table gives the statistics for the past two years:—

	Town.	Suburbs.	Percentage of false crime to true crime.
1881.			
Cases reported	38,902	8,370	1·12
False cases	519	13	
1882.			
Cases reported	33,477	6,361	2·07
False cases	783	43	

In 71 cases in the town prosecutions were instituted against the complainants; in 66 cases the complainants were fined, in four warned and in one the complainant was discharged. In the suburbs eight prosecutions were instituted; in two the complainants were imprisoned, in five they were fined and in the remaining case the complainant was discharged with a warning. The following table

shows the value of the property stolen and the value of that recovered during the past two years :—

		Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881	Town	1,26,045	78,800	62·51
	Suburbs	11,582	8,654	74·71
	Total ...	1,37,627	87,454	63·54
1882	Town	97,900	58,307	59·55
	Suburbs	13,936	5,682	40·77
	Total ...	1,11,836	63,989	57·21

The decrease in the percentage was due to small recoveries in one or two cases in which a large amount of property was stolen. Looking to the percentage of cases in which property was recovered on the total number of cases in which property was stolen, the results during the past year were better than those of the two preceding years. The following table shows the percentage in each of these years :—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Town	62·32	63·59	65·74
Suburbs	61·01	62·44	74·11
Total ...	62·03	63·36	67·24

The proportion of cognizable crime to population in the town was 1 to 30·99, and in the suburbs 1 to 76·75, as compared with 1 to 25·61 and 1 to 95·38 respectively during the preceding year.

Cognizable crime in the town.

The number of true cognizable cases in the town was 13,978, as compared with 16,882 in 1881 and 15,399 in 1880. There were only eight cases of offences relating to coins and stamps, as against 17 in 1881 and 26 in 1880. There were 7 cases of murder, as compared with 2 in 1881. In 3 cases the defendants were convicted, in 2 they committed suicide before trial, in one case the evidence was not considered by the jury sufficient to support a conviction and in the remaining case, which was remarkable for the absence of any cause or motive for the deed, no trace of the murderer has been found. There were 2 cases of attempts at murder, as in 1881, while there were 3 cases of culpable homicide as against 2 in that year. There were only 2 cases of rape, as compared with 5 in 1881. There were 22 cases of grievous hurt and 28 of hurt by dangerous weapons, the offences in each case being one in excess of the number in the preceding year. The number of cases of kidnapping or abduction was 18, as against 12 during 1881. There was one case of selling a minor for prostitution. In this case a man named Sheikh Nazir sold his sister, who was under the age of 16, for Rs. 25 to a brothel-keeper. Sheikh Nazir was, on conviction, sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, the brothel-keeper to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, and her paramour to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. While the number of cases of burglary and lurking house-tresspass and of theft was more than in the preceding year, the number of cases detected was proportionately smaller than in 1881. In 1882 there were 149 true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass, as against 116 in 1881. Of these 69 were detected, and property to the value of Rs. 4,513 recovered out of property worth Rs. 7,430 stolen, as compared with 63 detected and property worth Rs. 5,776 recovered out of Rs. 8,625 stolen in 1881. There were 1,839 true cases of theft as compared with 1,593 in 1881, 891 cases being detected and property worth Rs. 53,754 recovered out of Rs. 89,481 stolen, as compared with 842 cases detected and Rs. 63,513 worth of property recovered out of Rs. 1,07,461 stolen in 1881. The increase in the number of cases under each of these heads was due to increased commercial activity and the larger number of ships

which came into port. These causes, by stimulating the demand for labour, augmented the floating population, at the same time that they increased the amount of property exposed to the depredations of the criminal classes. Of the cases of theft, 442 were committed by servants. Towards the close of 1881 the area in which the Contagious Diseases Act was in force was considerably restricted, and in consequence the number of offences under this Act was much lower during the past year than during that which preceded it. In 1881 the number of true cases amounted to 1,902, while during 1882 there were only 369 true cases. Under the head of "street offences" also there was a considerable decrease, the number of such cases during the past year being only 3,641 as compared with 4,437 during the preceding year, while the number of true cases of cruelty to animals increased from 2,727 in 1881 to 2,928 in 1882.

Non-cognizable crime in the town.

The number of non-cognizable offences in the town, 18,716, was less by 2,785 than during the preceding year, 21,501. There was a slight increase in the offences of cheating and mischief, and an increase of 634 in cases of public nuisance. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease under the headings of criminal force and intimidation and insult. There was a decrease of 3,415 in the number of municipal prosecutions instituted, the decrease being chiefly under the head of prosecutions for not taking out trade and profession licenses.

Cognizable crime in the suburbs.

There was an increase of 647 in the number of cognizable offences in the suburbs, the number having risen from 2,629 in 1881 to 3,276 during the past year. There was an increase under the head of hurt and breach of trust, and a large increase of 853 in the number of street offences. There was a decrease of 2 in the number of murders, of 4 in the number of cases of grievous hurt, of 5 in the cases of kidnapping, of 14 in the cases of using criminal force to a public servant, of 4 in cases of causing death by a rash act, of 22 in offences under the Carriage Act, of 17 under the Excise laws, and of the same number under the Railway laws. There were 56 cases of burglary and house-trespass as compared with 47 during the preceding year. The value of the property stolen was, however, only Rs. 1,437, as compared with Rs. 5,400 in 1881. Though the number of such cases was higher than in 1881, it was considerably lower than in any of the three previous years, the number in 1880 being 83, and the numbers in 1879 and 1878 being 109 and 110 respectively. There were 430 cases of theft as compared with 434 in 1881. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 12,499, that recovered being only of the value of Rs. 4,719. The small percentage of the recoveries was due to only Rs. 524 being recovered out of Rs. 6,000 stolen in a case at the Zoological Gardens. There has been a gradual decrease each year in the number of theft cases since 1878, when the number of such cases was 776.

Non-cognizable crime in the suburbs.

The number of non-cognizable offences in the suburbs fell from 5,728 in 1881 to 3,042 during the past year. There was a decrease of 15 in the number of minor non-cognizable offences against property, and of 2,788 in the number of offences under Local Acts, the number of offences under Conservancy Acts alone falling from 3,617 in 1881 to 836 in 1882.

Suicides, accidents and fires.

There were 45 cases of suicide as compared with 49 in 1881 and 67 in 1880. Of these, 34 occurred in the town and 11 in the suburbs. In 28 cases the persons who committed suicide were males, and in the other 17 cases females. In 19 cases the persons committed suicide by hanging themselves, in 12 by taking opium and in 7 by means of arsenic or some other poison; the others committed suicide by cutting their throats, by drowning themselves, or by other means. The number of accidental deaths which occurred in the town was 127 as compared with 103 in 1881, while the number in the suburbs was 74 and on the river 82, as compared with 77 and 52 respectively in 1881. Of the deaths on the river, 41 were due to drowning and the same number to other causes. Of the 201 deaths in the town and suburbs, 59 were due to drowning, 35 were caused by falls from trees and buildings, 19 were caused by carriages or horses, 7 by snake-bite and the rest were due to other causes. Of 19 persons killed and 344 injured in street accidents, 4 deaths and 47 injuries

were due to tram-cars. The proportion of accidents due to these conveyances, which should of all kinds be the most easily controlled, is large, and would seem to indicate a want of proper care on the part of the drivers, though the report does not state if any of them were prosecuted. Two steam-launches and 20 other boats were sunk by coming into contact with the Hooghly Bridge; but fortunately only three deaths resulted from these accidents. There were 36 fires during the year in the town and suburbs as compared with 27 in the preceding year, the value of the property destroyed being Rs. 16,87,523, exclusive of the value of property destroyed in two fires on the river, which could not be ascertained, as compared with Rs. 8,77,216 in 1881. In two fires alone, which occurred in jute mills in the suburbs, property worth more than 9 lakhs of rupees was destroyed. The fire-brigade did good service.

Arms Act.

The quantity of arms and ammunition imported through the port of Calcutta during the past seven years is shown in the following table:—

Years.	Sporting rifles.	Double and single-barrel sporting guns.	Pistols and revolvers.	Gunpowder.	Shot.	Percussion caps.
	No.	No.	No.	lb.	Bags.	No.
1876	280	1,536	283	93,300	15,290	21,203,000
1877	186	716	438	84,560	18,894	28,586,700
1878	174	365	306	80,000	11,024	11,234,000
1879	23	69	341	88,050	10,946	10,660,500
1880	116	135	356	43,200	20,040	14,881,000
1881	60	180	252	81,694	12,876	19,320,600
1882	201	196	259	84,099	9,090	20,565,250

There were only eight prosecutions under the Act during the year. They were all instituted in the suburbs, and were of a petty nature. Of the persons prosecuted, six were convicted.

Vagrants.

There were 35 European vagrants admitted into the work-house during the year, and 12 were in that institution at its commencement. Of the 47 vagrants, 19 were released on finding employment, 14 were released for whom employment could not be found, 5 were deported, 2 absconded, 1 died, and 6 were in the work-house at the close of the year. In addition to these persons, 3 others were deported, 2 to England and one to Australia. The total cost of working the European Vagrancy Act during the year was Rs. 4,162, of which Rs. 2,650 were spent in connection with the work-house, Rs. 1,299 in deporting vagrants, and Rs. 213 in providing clothing.

Cost of the town and suburban police.

The total cost of the police in the town was Rs. 4,23,896 as compared with Rs. 4,34,441 during 1881. Of this amount Rs. 2,80,805 were paid by the municipality, the rest being paid by Government, to which Rs. 49,490, received on account of fees and fines, were credited. The cost of the suburban police was Rs. 1,53,743, of which Rs. 70,048 were paid by the municipality and the rest by Government, the amount received on account of fees and fines being Rs. 13,647. The cost of the river police was Rs. 29,778, of which Rs. 7,444 were paid by Government and Rs. 22,334 by the Port Commissioners.

Constitution and conduct of the force.

The number of Bengalees in the police force in the town and suburbs was 278, including officers, while the number of up-country men amounted to 1,836. During the year 300 men resigned, 63 were discharged on pension or gratuity, 122 were dismissed, 30 were discharged, 22 deserted and 37 died. The number of resignations rose from 235 in 1881 to 300 during the past year, the great demand for labour being the cause of the increase. Resignations must always be numerous in Calcutta, where the men can get other employment in which, while the remuneration is as good as in the police, the duties are much less irksome and laborious. Only 15 men, as compared with 23 in the preceding year, were judicially punished—a fact which speaks strongly in favour of the conduct and character of the force.

Work done by the stipendiary and honorary Presidency Magistrates.

The number of cognizable cases tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate decreased from 8,195 in 1881 to 6,879 during the past year. Of these cases, 883 were taken up by the Magistrate direct, and 5,996 were instituted by the police. In connection with these cases, 8,821 persons were put upon their trial, of whom 8,202 were convicted, 553 were acquitted or discharged, 36 were committed, one died and 29 were under trial at the close of the year. The number of cognizable cases tried by the Magistrate of the Northern Division was 4,737, as compared with 5,999 in the preceding year. Of these, 4,337 were instituted by the police and 400 were taken up by the Magistrate direct. Of 6,984 persons put on their trial before him in these cases, 6,492 were convicted, 448 were acquitted, 38 were committed, one died and 5 were under trial at the end of the year. In the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, 3,506 non-cognizable cases were instituted, as compared with 3,283 in 1881; and of 4,155 persons who appeared before the Court, 3,774 were convicted and 8 were committed. In the Court of the Magistrate of the Northern Division, the number of similar cases was 3,347, the number of persons who appeared before the Court was 3,433, and of these 3,134 were convicted and one was committed. The work done by the Bench of Presidency Magistrates was satisfactory; 11,755 cases, including 10,746 under the Municipal Act, came before the Bench. The Honorary Magistrates as a body showed great interest in their work, and were ready to attend Court even on gazetted holidays. The assistance given by these gentlemen contributes largely to the speedy decision of the cases tried in the Police Court, and thereby to the general convenience of the public.

Loss of human life from wild animals and venomous snakes.

The number of persons killed in 1882 by wild animals was 1,267, as compared with 1,367 in the preceding year; while the number killed by snakes was 9,191 as compared with 9,268 in 1881. Of the total number killed 7,508 were adults and 2,950 children. The largest number of deaths (2,654) occurred in the Patna Division, and the fewest (180) in the Chittagong Division.

Destruction of cattle.

There was a small decrease in the total number of cattle killed in Bengal during the year, as compared with the number in 1881, the numbers being 8,560 against 8,577. In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, however, there was an increase, the number being 1,542 in 1881, as compared with 1,879. The decrease was most marked in the Chota Nagpore Division, in which the number of cattle killed fell from 2,916 in 1881 to 2,015 in 1882. In the Lohardugga district alone the number decreased from 2,172 to 1,136, though even the latter number was greater than the number destroyed in any other district in these provinces.

Destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

The number of wild animals destroyed was 5,867, as against 4,213 in 1881 and 4,783 in 1880. In the Patna Division the number fell from 651 in 1881 to 463 in the year under report; the figures, however, for 1881 were abnormally increased by the addition of 334 scorpions under the head of "other animals." In the Patna Division 416 wolves were destroyed, as against 292 in 1881. In the Bhagulpore Division also there was a large increase in the number of wolves destroyed, 597 having been killed, as compared with 248 in 1881. In the Shahabad district 177 wolves were killed as against 65 in 1881, and in the Bhagulpore district 369 as against 147 in the preceding year. In Mozufferpore, on the other hand, only 53 wolves were destroyed, as compared with 104 in 1881. The number of tigers destroyed during the year was 574, as against 640 in the previous year. Of these 313, or more than half, were killed in the Rajshahye Division alone, 184 having been killed in the Rungpore district, as against 161 in the preceding year. There is a falling off in the number of leopards and panthers killed in the Rungpore and Julpigoree districts, but in the Lohardugga district the number of these animals killed increased from 185 in the preceding year to 215 in 1881. No special means other than the grant of rewards were adopted in the other divisions for the destruction of wild animals; but the orders regarding the prompt payment of rewards, and the facilities to be afforded to

cultivators and others for obtaining licenses under the Arms Act, have been widely promulgated.

The number of snakes destroyed during the past year was 32,187, as compared with 19,282 in 1881 and 23,201 in 1880. The increase was, with one exception, general in every division in Bengal, but was greatest in the Patna Division, where the figures rose from 7,024 in 1881 to 16,944 during the year under report. The Chittagong Division alone shows a decrease in the number of snakes killed, the figures falling from 869 in the preceding year to 696 in 1882. As in last year, the returns for Calcutta and the Suburbs are blank; so is also the return for the Gurjat Mehals. One snake only was killed in each of the districts of Dinagepore and Darjeeling. In the districts of Mozufferpore and Patna the number of snakes killed was 6,992 and 3,222 respectively, as against 1,125 and 2,431 in 1881. The large increase in the number of snakes killed in the Patna Division was due in a large degree to the prompt payment of rewards. The increase in the number in Mozufferpore is attributable to the system of paying rewards for the destruction of snakes on the authority of certificates granted by selected indigo-planters of position, which was in operation in that district during nine months of the year. Not only do these gentlemen grant certificates, but they generally also pay the rewards, and subsequently recoup themselves by bills supported by the certificates which they have granted as vouchers. This seems to be an improvement on the certificate system, as it saves the snake-killer the trouble and loss of time involved in a journey to the head-quarters of the district or sub-division, and secures immediate remuneration, which is the best inducement for the destruction of noxious vermin. The success of the system is shown by the fact that during the nine months that it was in force 5,789 snakes were produced before the gentlemen authorized to grant certificates, and they paid as rewards for their destruction the large sum of Rs. 1,430-4.

Rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

The total amount paid as rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes was Rs. 32,453-14, as compared with Rs. 25,746-8 in 1881. Of this sum, Rs. 26,036-1 were paid for the destruction of wild animals, against Rs. 22,316-3 in the preceding year. The largest expenditure was incurred, as in the preceding year, in the Rajshahye Division, in which, exclusive of the small sum of Rs. 26-6 spent for the destruction of venomous snakes, Rs. 7,429 were disbursed on account of rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

Criminal Justice.

High Court, General Jurisdiction.

DURING the year 1882 the total number of persons under trial before the High Court was 180, against 192 in the previous year. Of these 39 were discharged or acquitted, 120 were convicted, 15 remained under trial at the end of the year, 5 were remanded for trial, and the case of one was transferred. Of the number convicted, 30 were sentenced to death, 23 to transportation, and 64 to imprisonment and in 3 cases fines only were imposed.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government under section 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, from judgments of acquittal, or references were made under section 296, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 294, was 2,332 as compared with 2,318 in the previous year. The results of these appeals and references were as follows:—Appeals rejected, 938; sentences confirmed, 607; sentences modified, 120; sentences reversed, 427; sentences enhanced, 6; proceedings quashed, 19; new trials or further enquiries ordered, 88; undisposed of at the close of the year, 127.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The number of Stipendiary Magistrates employed in Calcutta was two, as in previous years. The number of Honorary Magistrates was 91 in 1882, as compared with 90 in 1880 and 63 in 1879. As in 1881, benches consisting of two or three Honorary Magistrates, unassisted by a Stipendiary Magistrate, held sittings in Calcutta for the trial of criminal cases thrice a week, and oftener when necessary for the disposal of adjourned cases. Special benches were also frequently convened for the trial of criminal cases. The number of Sessions Judges in the close of 1882 was the same (30) as at the close of the previous year. Including District Magistrates, but excluding the Magistrates (Stipendiary or Honorary) in Calcutta, the total number of Stipendiary Magistrates at the close of 1882 was 376, as compared with 396 at the close of 1881, and the number of Honorary Magistrates was 1,239, against 1,132 at the close of the previous year. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates, 228 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 81 those of a Magistrate of the second class and 67 those of a Magistrate of the third class. The number of benches of Magistrates in the interior was 165, or 3 in excess of the number in existence at the close of 1881.

Courts of Sessions, Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons under trial before the Courts of Sessions, including those whose cases were pending at the end of 1881, was 3,348, as compared with 3,243 in the previous year. Of these, the cases of 97 persons were committed or referred to the High Court; 1,212 persons were discharged or acquitted; 1,625 were convicted; 27 died, escaped, or were transferred; and 387 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the number of persons convicted, 170 were sentenced to transportation.

Courts of Sessions, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Sessions during the year, including those whose cases were pending from the previous year, was 6,115, as compared with 5,932 in 1881. Of these, the appeals or applications of 1,012 were rejected; the original sentence was confirmed in the case of 2,649 persons, modified in the case of 752 persons, reversed in the case of 1,281, and enhanced in the case of 27. In the case of 4 persons the proceedings were quashed, in 62 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, and in 3 reference was made to the High Court for

revision. The total number of persons whose appeals were disposed of was thus 5,790, the appeals of 317 persons remained pending at the end of the year, and 8 persons died, escaped, or were transferred during the year.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial during the year before the Courts of the various Magistrates in Lower Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and the results of those trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons	under trial	183,688
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	62,030
Ditto	convicted	112,994
Ditto	committed	3,167
Ditto	died, escaped, or transferred	395
Ditto	remaining at the end of the year ...	5,102

Of the 112,994 persons convicted, 23,154 were sentenced to the undermentioned terms of imprisonment, 4,276 to imprisonment with fine, 80,600 to fine without imprisonment, and the remainder were sentenced to whipping, or were ordered to find security to be of good behaviour, or to keep the peace:—

Not exceeding	15 days	4,840
Ditto	6 months	14,291
Ditto	2 years	3,994
Ditto	7 years	29

Out of 29 sentences of detention in a Reformatory school passed during 1882, 21 were passed by Magistrates in the interior, 6 by the Presidency Magistrates, and 2 by Sessions Judges.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The total number of persons dealt with by the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 20,302, against 36,194 in the previous year. Of the former number, 3,005 were acquitted or discharged, 27,162 were convicted, 83 were committed to the sessions or referred, 3 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 49 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of those punished, 1,661 were sentenced to imprisonment, rigorous or simple, 173 to whipping, 22,036 were fined, and others were required to furnish securities or to enter into personal recognizances to keep the peace.

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 406,475, as compared with 400,187 in 1881. Of the former number, 394,756 were examined by Magistrates, 11,284 by Sessions Courts, and 435 by the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

Whipping.

There has been a gradual decrease in the number of persons whipped under judicial orders during each of the past five years, the numbers in each of these years being the following:—

1878	4,739
1879	4,086
1880	2,919
1881	2,425
1882	1,604

Out of the total of 1,604 instances in which this punishment was inflicted, in 82·29 per cent. of the cases the punishment was inflicted for theft, in 7·92 per cent. for receiving stolen property, and in 7·36 per cent. for those kinds of lurking house trespass or house-breaking which are punishable with whipping. In 767 cases the number of stripes inflicted was less than 15, and in 217 only was it between 25 and 30 stripes.

Increase in the jail population.

There has been a steady decrease in the average jail population of prisoners of all classes in these provinces during the past five years. The daily average convict population has been gradually falling since 1876, the daily average in that year being 20,227, as compared with 14,801 in 1882. The number of prisoners of all

classes—civil, criminal and under-trial—in jail at the commencement of the year was 16,367, as compared with 17,305 on the 1st January 1881 while the number in jail on the 31st December 1882 was only 15,595. The total admissions during the year were 77.981, as compared with 77,704 in 1881 and 82,356 in 1880. There were 78,753 discharges during the year, as compared with 78,642 during 1881 and 83,406 in 1880.

Recorded re-convictions.

The total number of re-convicted prisoners admitted into jail during the year was only 3,439, or 10·84 per cent. of the total number of convictions, as compared with 3,785, or 12·02 per cent., in 1881. The percentage of prisoners who have been convicted more than once on the total jail population in confinement at the close of the preceding year rose from 21·34 per cent. in 1878, 23·68 in 1879, and 24·55 in 1880 to 25·44 on the number of convicts in jail on the 31st December 1881. The total number of persons imprisoned in default of security was 689, as compared with 589 in 1881.

Daily average number of prisoners.

The following statement shows the average daily number of each class of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails during the past two years :—

		1882.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil	Jails	246	224	22	.....
	Subsidiary Jails	7	3	4	.....
	Total	253	227	26	.....
Under Trial	Jails	638	606	32	.....
	Subsidiary Jails	464	407	57	.....
	Total	1,102	1,013	89	.....
Convicted	Jails	14,521	15,262	.....	741
	Subsidiary Jails	280	244	36	.....
	Total	14,801	15,506	.....	705
Total	Jails	15,404	16,092	.....	688
	Subsidiary Jails	750	654	96	.....
	Total	16,154	16,746	.....	592

Sessions divisions.

The number of sessions divisions including Calcutta was 29, as at the close of 1881; but these comprised 44 districts in the past, as compared with 43 in the previous year. The increase is due to the creation of the new district of Khoolna, which comprises the sub-division of Satkhira, hitherto forming part of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the sub-divisions of Khoolna and Bagirhat, hitherto forming part of the district of Jessore. The new district is included in the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge of Jessore, and sessions are held by that officer at Khoolna for the trial of cases arising in that district. The district was opened on the 1st June 1882.

Prisons.

During the last five years there has been a steady decrease in the average jail population of prisoners of all classes, while the average daily convict population has been gradually falling since 1876, when it was 20,227 as compared with 14,801 in the past year. The total admissions during 1882 were 77,981, or slightly more than in 1881, when there were 77,704. There were 78,753 discharges during the past year as compared with 78,642 during the preceding year. The total number of prisoners of all classes in jail on the 1st of January 1882 was 16,367, and the number remaining in jail on the 31st December last was 15,595.

Jail population.

The following table shows the number of convicts in central, district and subsidiary jails during the last eight years :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year	19,355	19,694	19,850	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231
Admitted direct during the year	37,674	38,797	35,452	38,929	35,726	33,335	31,465	31,710
Total ...	57,529	58,491	55,302	55,968	53,662	50,535	47,749	46,941
Admitted by transfer	18,246	20,023	19,528	20,132	20,500	18,811	17,094	15,760
Total ...	75,775	78,514	74,830	76,100	74,162	69,346	64,843	62,701
Deduct transferred	18,335	20,029	19,562	20,559	20,206	18,644	16,810	15,548
„ released	36,656	37,358	37,272	36,277	34,977	35,239	31,664	31,701
„ escaped	29	27	20	41	34	12	14	6
„ died	1,002	1,184	877	1,230	1,691	1,094	1,065	1,034
„ executed	59	66	60	57	54	73	59	35
Total discharged ...	56,081	58,664	57,791	58,164	56,962	53,062	49,612	48,324
Balance at the end of the year ...	19,694	19,850	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377
Daily average number of prisoners ...	19,978	20,227	17,527	17,274	17,258	16,673	15,506	14,801

Although the number of convicts admitted direct amounted to 31,710 as compared with 31,465 during 1881, the daily average convict population fell from 15,506 during 1881 to 14,801 during the past year. The decrease was due to the larger number of convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Of the 31,701 convicts released during the year, 28,234 were released on the expiration of their sentences, 1,384 on appeal, 2,051 under the remission rules, 25 on medical and 4 on special grounds, and the remaining 3 were released in conformity with a policy similar to that adopted by the Government of India in respect to the release of life-convicts from the Andamans. The cases of all life-convicts who are confined in jails in Bengal and are not deported to the Andamans, and whose offences were not of such a kind as to render them permanently dangerous to society or to public order, are reported to Government when they have completed 20 years of their sentence; and if their conduct has been uniformly good during their imprisonment, the sanction of Government is obtained to the remission of the remaining portion of their sentences. This practice was only introduced during the past year, and under it three prisoners were released. It is believed that this hope of release cannot fail to operate as an incentive to good behaviour.

Transfer of convicts to central jails.

The system under which as large a number of convicts as possible will be confined in central jails is being carried into effect, and the transfers of convicts from district to central jails, as these jails are being completed, has resulted in an increase in the average percentage of convicts in central jails on the total average number of convicts in central, district and subsidiary jails, from 47·87 in 1880 and 50·03 in 1881 to 52·10 in 1882, though, owing to the decrease in the total convict jail population, the average number of convicts actually confined in central jails

was lower during 1882 than during either of the two years which preceded it. Government recognises that these transfers to central jails under the management of special officers are advantageous both as regards work and discipline and also as regards the health of the prisoners. At a time when a large number of the districts in Bengal are suffering severely from the effects of malaria, it is a great advantage to remove prisoners to central jails, which are in most cases situated in salubrious localities. Now that the central jails are all but completed, the charges upon the State for jail purposes are thereby lessened, while the health, discipline and useful employment of prisoners are considerably promoted.

Convict population.

The following table shows the number of convicts in central, district and subsidiary jails during the past three years:—

	1880.		1881.		1882.	
Total daily average population of convicts in central, district and subsidiary jails	6,673		15,506		14,801	
	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.
Central Jails...	7,983	47·87	7,757	50·03	7,712	52·10
District „	8,439	50·62	7,505	48·40	6,809	46·01
Subsidiary „	251	1·51	244	1·57	280	1·89

The slight increase during the past year in the average number of convicts in subsidiary jails was due to the detention of short-term prisoners for employment in some of them which were under construction, and to an increase in the number of these jails. There was a decrease in the percentage of the convict population in district jails, and space was available in most district jails to meet sudden emergencies which might arise from an increase of the jail population, or to satisfy any requirements on account of transfer in the case of severe outbreaks of sickness.

Juvenile convicts.

The number of convicts under sixteen years of age in jail on the 31st December last was 84, of whom 75 were males and 9 were females, as compared with 94 at the close of 1881, and 118 at the end of 1880. The decrease was due to the opening during the year of a reformatory school at Hazareebagh for boys from Behar.

Convicts transported, executed, &c.

The number of convicts transported during the past year was 518, as compared with 666 during the preceding year. Owing to the strict supervision now exercised by the Medical Board in Calcutta, more convicts were rejected as unfit for transportation during 1882 than during 1881, and the necessary result has been that the number of transportation prisoners in the jails has increased. The second gang of Burmese life-convicts was received during the past year for confinement in the jails in Bengal. The total number that has been received from Burma is 36, and of these prisoners, one has died and one has become insane. The system of keeping only two of these prisoners in the same jail has worked well, and with the exception of an assault committed by a Burmese convict upon a warder in the Bhagulpore jail, their conduct has been good. No attempts to escape were made during the year. Since the close of the year, however, the two Burmese convicts in the Berhampore jail succeeded in breaking out, but they were recaptured. Only 35 prisoners were executed during the year as compared with 59 in 1881 and 73 in 1880. Of 14,377 convicts in jail at the close of the year, 86 were Christians, 5,434 Mahomedans, 8,343 Hindus, 80 Buddhists and Jains and 434 belong to other religions. The number of reconvicted prisoners admitted into jail during 1882 was only 3,439, or 10·84 per cent of the total number of convictions, as compared with 3,785, or 12·02 per cent., in 1881. The percentage of prisoners who have been convicted more than once on the total jail population has risen from 21·34 per cent. in 1878, 23·68 in 1879 and 24·55 in 1880, to 25·44 on the number of convicts in jail on 31st December 1881.

Under-trial prisoners.

The total number of under-trial prisoners in jail during 1882 was 27,996, including 888 in confinement at the commencement of the year. Of these, 13,024 were convicted, 11,776 were released, 2,145 were transferred, 50 died and four escaped. The number remaining in jail at the close of the year was 997 as compared with 888 at the close of 1881 and 784 at the close of 1880. The average period of detention rose from 14·15 days in 1881 to 14·82 days in 1882, though the period is slightly shorter than the average (15·04 days) in 1880.

Civil prisoners.

Including 248 prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year, the total number of civil prisoners in jail during 1882 was 3,651, as against 3,253 during 1881. Of these 3,364 were released, 65 were transferred and one died, leaving 221 in jail at the close of the year. There has been a steady increase in the number of civil prisoners confined during the last seven years, the number during the past year being more than double the number admitted in 1876. The numbers admitted during each of the past seven years were :—

1876	1,688	1879	2,665
1877	1,749	1880	2,749
1878	2,419	1881	3,016
1882	3,403		

The daily average of civil prisoners in jail during the past year was 252·7.

Jail buildings.

The following table shows the amount expended during the year and that which preceded it, both in the erection of jail buildings and on repairs :—

	Major original works.		Minor origina works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails ...	1,62,862	3,44,654	746	803	9,067	27,823	1,72.675	3,73,280
District „ ...	4,83,118	5,16,462	1,514	2,832	24,423	61,920	5,09,055	5,81,214
Subsidiary „ ...	46,360	45,974	301	687	9,872	9,626	56,533	56,287
Total ...	6,92,340	9,07,090	2,561	4,322	43,362	99,369	7,38,263	10,10,781

The total expenditure was thus considerably in excess of the expenditure during the preceding year. Excluding works which have been commenced, the list of the works still required to place the Jail Department in a thoroughly satisfactory position as regards its jail buildings is a small one. When all that is now in hand and what is in contemplation has been finished, there will be little left to do either to improve the sanitation, or to add to the security, of the various jails in Bengal, as far as the buildings themselves are concerned. The Rungpore, Chumparun and the Julpigoree jails have been completed; the additions to and alterations in the Furreedpore, Russa and Mozufferpore jails have been finished; the new Gya and Pubna jails were occupied by the prisoners; with the exception of the civil ward, which will soon be ready, the Rungpore jail has been completed; in the Bhagulpore jail one of the new barracks has been completed, while a second barrack in the Backergunge jail will soon be finished; and progress was made in the Dacca jail. The daily average number of prisoners employed during the past year on jail buildings was 3,538, as compared with 4,108 in 1881.

Warder guards.

In the year under report there was a further development of the warder guard system, and the substitution of warders for policemen in the reserve guards in all the jails in Bengal was sanctioned. Besides the fact that the reserve guard will now be composed of thoroughly trained men under the command of an ex-soldier of the native army, a considerable improvement has been made in the arms supplied to this guard. In the place of the muzzle-loading musket with cartridges containing the ordinary spherical bullet, the guard is now armed with the breech-loading Snider rifle and supplied with buck-shot cartridges. In addition to these improvements a regular alarm parade has been introduced, in which every jail official is made to take a part, so that he may know exactly what he is expected to do in the case of a disturbance. Most of the jails have

made great progress in the military training of their warder guards, and a very creditable amount of efficiency has already been attained.

Escapes.

There was a great decrease in the number of escapes of convicts during the past year, there having been only 13 escapes from jails and 7 from subsidiary jails, as compared with 28 from jails and 9 from subsidiary jails in 1881. These results are due to the improvement in the system of guarding, as well as to the increased security, in many instances, of the jails themselves. The number of escapes shows a great falling off as compared with former years, the total number of escapes having diminished from 192 in 1870, 157 in 1871 and 128 in 1872, to 37 during 1881 and 20 during the past year. Of the 13 escapes from jails, only 6 were from within jail walls; the remaining 7 were effected by prisoners outside the walls. There were for the first time no escapes from cells at night. For neglect in connection with the 20 escapes, 18 salaried officials and 6 convict officials were punished. Of the prisoners who escaped during 1882, 14 have been recaptured, as well as 6 prisoners who escaped in previous years.

Discipline—Punishment.

The state of discipline in the jails throughout these provinces during the past year was most satisfactory, the jails, with a few exceptions, having been thoroughly well managed in this respect. There was, however, an increase in the percentage of offences committed by prisoners on the daily average jail population. The total number of offences committed during 1882 was only 48,570, as compared with 49,749 in 1881; but in consequence of the reduction in the jail population, the percentage rose from 320·8 to 328, while the percentage on the total number of prisoners who passed through the jail rose from 76·7 in 1881 to 77·4 during the past year. The number and details of offences committed during the last three years are shown in the following table:—

	Criminal offences.	Breaches of Jail Rules.			Total offences.
		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.	Offences relating to work.	Other offences against prison discipline.	
1880	81	3,690	40,527	17,715	62,013
1881	111	3,711	27,963	17,964	49,749
1882	76	3,604	26,602	18,288	48,570

In a place like a jail there must always be a large number of petty offences, and so long as these are for the most part limited to failures and omissions in connection with work, and are not offences against discipline, the actual number is of comparatively little consequence, provided, as would seem to be the case, that a large proportion is detected by the vigilance of the jail staff. In the matter of punishments, it was conclusively established by the registers, and by the testimony of official and other visitors, that no penalties were ever imposed except under the orders of the Superintendents.

The following statement shows the number and nature of the punishments inflicted for offences during the past three years:—

	By Criminal Courts.	By Jail Officers.					Total punishments.	Percentage of total punishments on daily average number of prisoners.
		Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishments.	All other punishments.		
1880 ...	76	2,590	16,314	2,417	4,735	35,876	62,008	344·47
1881 ...	101	2,463	9,411	2,258	914	34,593	49,740	320·77
1882 ...	79	3,067	5,087	3,098	416	36,827	48,574	328·18

There has again been a very marked decrease in the number of corporal punishments, only 416 prisoners having been flogged as compared with 914 in 1881, 4,735 in 1880 and 8,232 in 1879. This punishment is now only resorted to in cases of clear necessity, and then it is administered with due discretion. The penalty of corporal punishment is reserved for the graver class of offences, and the power of inflicting it can scarcely be entirely withdrawn from the jail authorities, having regard to the extent of the jail

population, and the number of incorrigible prisoners which it must contain. There was an increase in the number of instances in which solitary confinement was adopted as a means of punishment. This is probably due to the construction of solitary cells in many jails in which they did not formerly exist. On the other hand there has been a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in the number of prisoners punished by reduced diet.

Convict officers.

Out of a daily average of 14,240 male and 561 female convicts, there was a daily average of 739 male and 10 female convict officers. Of these the number punished during the year was 1,578 as compared with 1,334 in 1881, the increase being due to the stricter supervision enforced. Convict warders have worked very well, and the introduction of this grade of officers has been an undoubted success. A strong proof of the satisfactory manner in which the convict warders have worked is found in the fact that only one out of a daily average of 158 was degraded during the past year. The mark system, under which prisoners obtain a remission of a portion of their sentence, in proportion to the number of marks obtained for good conduct, work, &c., has also continued to work satisfactorily, and the punishment of prisoners by depriving them of some of the marks which they have earned has in many of the large jails helped to reduce the number of such punishments as penal diet and whipping.

Jail expenditure.

The following statement shows the total expenditure on central, district and subsidiary jails during the last eight years:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General supervision	41,417	40,114	46,474	46,443	44,805	47,243	49,342	48,931
Dieting prisoners...	5,61,832	5,65,096	5,52,696	6,18,143	4,91,844	3,81,733	2,93,987	3,06,138
Establishment (excluding the police)	3,10,739	3,19,222	3,24,207	3,22,895	3,92,394	4,04,761	3,99,325	4,25,611
Hospital charges ...	33,346	36,487	30,120	35,988	46,533	39,520	33,134	42,269
Clothing	73,743	63,059	58,433	64,229	65,611	72,681	53,224	64,486
Miscellaneous contingencies ...	63,751	69,831	86,345	1,08,532	1,01,506	1,05,945	82,149	88,215
Petty construction and repairs ...	15,839	22,931	21,026	16,239	35,382	28,725	19,665	21,440
Police	1,58,147	1,65,259	1,60,805	1,31,797	57,809	43,766	39,815	31,249
Stationery	.....	2,444	2,702	2,492	1,267	1,500	1,348	2,058
Medical stores ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,118	5,915
Total ...	12,58,814	12,84,443	12,62,808	13,46,808	12,37,151	11,25,874	9,82,107	10,36,212
Daily average population of all classes	21,381	21,818	18,853	18,811	18,691	18,001	16,747	16,155

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average expenditure per prisoner	58 14 0	58 13 11	66 15 8	71 9 6	66 3 0	62 8 8	58 10 3	64 2 3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department ...	2,46,264	1,51,792	1.20,128	1,59,791	3,21,142	2,71,500	7,38,263	10,10,781

Excluding subsidiary jails, the total expenditure on central and district jails was Rs. 9,01,769 as compared with Rs. 8,49,632, and the average cost per prisoner Rs. 58-8-7, as against Rs. 52-12-9 in the preceding year, and Rs. 57-10-6 and Rs. 61-8-2 in 1880 and 1879 respectively. Although there was a decrease in the total jail population, there was a net increase of Rs. 10,511 in the expenditure on rations for the prisoners, the average expenditure on diet being Rs. 19-4-10 per man as compared with Rs. 17-12-5 in 1881. The increase was in part due to the increase in the price of the principal articles of consumption, and also in part to the fact that medical officers exercised in many jails the discretion vested in them of giving animal food and of varying the diet in other ways when the health of the prisoners rendered

this advisable. Excluding the Presidency and the Darjeeling jails in both of which, for special reasons, the expenditure on account of diet is always high, the highest average cost per prisoner for diet was Rs. 23-9-5 in the Julpigoree jail, and the lowest, Rs. 11-9-6, in the Singbhoom jail. The high rate in the Julpigoree jail was caused by the price paid for meat, the supply of which was necessitated on medical grounds. The extreme cheapness in the Singbhoom jail was due to the fact that in it owing to the want of facilities for report the price of rice in always low. The total expenditure on account of establishment in jails amounted to Rs. 3,76,450, as compared with Rs. 3,49,657 in 1881. The following statement gives the details:—

	Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1882.	1881.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents ...	1,38,801	1,17,855	20,946	.....
Jailors, Deputy Jailors and Assistant Jailors ...	1,03,051	1,00,288	2,763	.....
Native Doctors and Compounders	14,631	15,383	.....	752
Warder staff	1,19,967	1,16,131	3,836	.....
Total ...	3,76,450	3,49,657	26,793	.....

There was a considerable increase under the head of "Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents." This increase was in a measure due to the new arrangement regarding the superintendence of the Presidency Jail. Formerly a Surgeon attached to the General Hospital held also the appointment of Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Presidency Jail, and the Jail Department was debited with only half his salary. A separate Superintendent has now been appointed and during the past year the whole of his salary was paid by the Jail Department. The increase of Rs. 3,836 was due to the substitution of warder reserve guards for police reserves in many of the jails: the step has, however, caused an actual saving, as the amount expended on police guards was less by Rs. 7,566 during the past year than during 1881.

The average number of prisoners undergoing sentences of labour during 1882 was 14,569·37 as compared with 15,274 during 1881. Of these 3,598 were employed specially on prison duties; of whom 749 were employed as prison officials, 1,386 as prison servants, 895 in gardening, 407 in making articles for jail use and 161 in executing jail repairs.

Manufactures.

The result of the jail manufactures during the past year as compared with the result in 1881 is shown in the following abstract statement:—

	1882.	1881.
Credits.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash in hand at the end of 1882 and 1881 ...	2,973	20
Manufactured articles „ „ ...	2,95,008	2,65,318
Raw materials „ „ ...	1,23,552	1,05,744
Outstanding bills due to jails „ „ ...	23,167	20,998
„ „ by jails „ „ ...	114	60
Plant and machinery „ „ ...	5,23,649	4,50,004
Remittance by cash and invoice „ „ ...	11,70,545	11,21,935
Total credits ...	21,39,008	19,64,079
Debits.		
Cash in hand at the end of 1881 and 1880 ...	20	.....
Manufactured articles „ „ ...	2,63,401	1,55,569
Raw materials „ „ ...	1,05,740	1,29,070
Outstanding bills due to jails „ „ ...	20,998	21,954
„ „ by jails „ „ ...	2,189	114
Plant and machinery „ „ ...	4,49,637	4,47,321
Drawn from the treasury during the year „ ...	8,35,004	6,84,082
Total debits ...	16,76,989	14,38,110
Profit ...	4,62,019	5,25,969

There was a decrease of Rs. 63,950 in profits as compared with 1881. In the case of central jails alone there was a falling off in the amount of profits of Rs. 59,667, as compared with the profits realized during 1881. In the Presidency Jail the profits of the Press decreased in consequence of a lower scale of charges being introduced during the year. There was a profit of only Rs. 31,722 in the Bhagulpore Central Jail, as compared with Rs. 51,834 in 1881. In the Buxar Jail, the profits rose from Rs. 10,145 in 1881 to Rs. 31,853 in 1882. All the goods manufactured in this jail were for the use of Government, and consisted of tents, and clothing for prisoners, warders, the police and hospital patients. In the Rajshahye Central Jail the profits rose from Rs. 13,623 in 1881 to Rs. 19,404 during the past year. Castor-oil pressing is the staple industry of this jail. A new industry, that of silk-worm rearing, has, however, been introduced into the jail with a view to improving the breed of silk-worms in the neighbourhood, and the mulberry is being cultivated in the jail garden. The profits in the Hazareebagh jail amounted to Rs. 8,268. The aloe-fibre matting, which is manufactured in this jail, received special mention at the Exhibition in Melbourne. The aloe plantation round the jail is thriving, and the surplus fibre has a ready sale. A profit of Rs. 7,051, as compared with Rs. 4,479 in 1881, was realized in the Darjeeling jail. The profits were principally derived from the bakery, from which almost the whole of Darjeeling is supplied with bread. The average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour in central, district and subsidiary jails were lower than in 1881, but higher than in 1880, the average during the three years being—

	Rs.
1880	25·3
1881	34·4
1882	31·7

There was an increase in the value of plant and machinery from Rs. 4,48,433 in 1881 to Rs. 5,22,108 in 1882. The profits were lower than they would have been had there not been so many jails either under construction or repair, and had not the acceptance of contracts been to some extent retarded by the uncertainty which existed in connection with the future of jail manufactures; an uncertainty which, it may be remarked, has not yet been removed.

Subsidiary Jails.

Three new subsidiary jails at Netrokona, Nowgong, and Kurseong, were opened during the year, while those at Rajmehal and Deoghur were converted into Magistrate's hajuts; the total number of subsidiary jails at the close of the year being 83, as compared with 82 at the close of 1882. The total number of prisoners of all classes in subsidiary jails at the close of 1881 was 676, as compared with 610 at the close of 1880; 28,136 were admitted during the year, as compared with 27,589 during 1881; and the number remaining in the subsidiary jails at the close of the year was 823 as compared with 676 at the close of 1881. As regards convicts only, the number admitted during the year was 14,474, as against 14,317 admitted during the preceding year; the total number, including those in the jails at the commencement of the year, and those admitted by transfer, was 15,307. Of these 9,975 were transferred, 4,879 were released, 13 died and 2 escaped. There were at the close of the year 438 convicts in confinement, as compared with 334 at the close of the preceding year. The daily average of convicts in subsidiary jails during the past year was 280·56, as compared with 244·13 in 1881. There was an increase in the average detention of convicts in subsidiary jails as compared with 1881, 1880, and 1879, though the average period was less than in 1878 or 1877; the average during 1882 being 6·82 days as compared with 6·02 and 6·11 days in 1881 and 1880 respectively. The increase was due to some short-term prisoners being kept on in subsidiary jails under construction. When the necessity for their being so employed ceases the average period of detention in these jails will be reduced, for as a rule, prisoners, except those sentenced to less than seven days' imprisonment, are transferred on conviction to district jails. The average detention of under-trial prisoners increased from 11·7 days in 1881 and 12·05 days in 1880 to 12·88 days in the past year. Though this was much less than the average detention in 1879, when it reached 17·16 days, it was still high. The number of

civil prisoners admitted during 1882 was 184, as compared with 97 in 1881, 93 in 1880, and 84 in 1879. Only 6 prisoners were subjected to corporal punishment for breaches of jail rules, as compared with 33 in 1881 and 81 in 1880. The infliction of corporal punishment for jail offences is now prohibited in all subsidiary jails. The number of deaths amongst prisoners of all classes rose from 14 in 1880 to 21 in 1881 and 22 during the past year; the percentages on the daily average population being 2·06, 3·20, and 2·93, respectively. The total expenditure during 1882 was Rs. 1,33,826, of which Rs. 56,287 was expended on public works, as compared with Rs. 1,33,200 (including Rs. 56,533) expended in 1881. The total average cost of each prisoner, exclusive of the amount spent on public works, was Rs. 103-3-11 as compared with Rs. 117-0-9 in 1881; the average cost of diet per prisoner being Rs. 18-2-8, as compared with Rs. 18-3-10 in 1881. The net profit from manufactures was Rs. 2,354, as compared with Rs. 2,795 in 1881; the average profit per prisoner sentenced to labour being Rs. 10-1-8, as compared with Rs. 13-11-2 in the preceding year. During the year the revised Jail Code for all central and district jails was passed, and shortly after the close of the year a Code, applicable to subsidiary jails only, received the sanction of Government. This Code, it is hoped, will simplify the work of reference, as in the old Jail Code the special rules for subsidiary jails were also embodied, and reference to any particular rule was thus rendered a work of difficulty. Now all the rules applicable to subsidiary jails only have, after revision and improvement, been brought together and issued in a convenient form.

Sanitation.

The year, as regards the number of admissions into hospital and the percentage of the daily average sick, cannot be regarded as a healthy one. The total number of admissions of prisoners of all classes into hospital in central, district and subsidiary jails was 27,154, as compared with 27,589 in 1881. The following table shows the vital statistics in all jails and subsidiary jails since 1863:—

	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Percentage of daily average sick.	Number of Deaths. From cholera.	Number of Deaths. From all other causes.	Number of Deaths. Total number of deaths.	Percentage of Deaths. From cholera.	Percentage of Deaths. From all other causes.	Percentage of Deaths. From all causes, including cholera.	Remarks.
1863 ...	16,543	847	5·14	338	1,223	1,561	2·05	7·43	9·48	All classes of prisoners.
1864 ...	16,729	814	4·86	231	804	1,035	1·38	4·80	6·18	
1865 ...	17,439	756	4·33	162	790	952	0·92	4·53	5·45	
1866 ...	20,683	746	5·45	684	1,539	2,223	3·30	7·40	10·70	
1867 ...	18,733	668	3·56	162	916	1,078	0·90	4·90	5·80	
1868 ...	18,061	646	3·57	122	802	924	0·70	4·40	5·10	
1869 ...	18,476	676	3·65	176	771	947	0·90	4·20	5·11	
1870 ...	18,546	623	3·35	171	659	830	0·90	3·60	4·50	
1871 ...	17,500	636	3·63	38	661	699	0·20	3·80	4·00	
1872 ...	19,105	673	3·52	117	885	1,002	0·60	4·60	5·20	
1873 ...	20,142	689	3·42	128	832	960	0·60	4·10	4·70	
1874 ...	21,569	782	3·62	145	1,027	1,172	0·70	4·70	5·40	Convicts and under-trial prisoners only.
1875 ...	21,257	835	3·92	96	949	1,045	0·40	4·50	4·90	
1876 ...	21,672	849	3·91	267	975	1,242	1·23	4·50	3·73	
1877 ...	18,709	730	3·90	151	763	914	0·80	4·08	4·88	
1878 ...	18,611	803	4·31	215	1,072	1,287	1·15	5·76	9·91	
1879 ...	18,483	947	5·12	341	1,411	1,752	1·84	7·64	9·48	
1880 ...	17,802	941	5·28	31	1,100	1,131	0·17	6·18	6·35	
1881 ...	16,520	873	5·28	85	1,014	1,099	0·51	6·14	6·65	
1882 ...	15,902	849	5·33	151	933	1,084	0·95	5·86	6·81	
Total ...	372,392	15,383	4·13	3,811	19,126	22,937	1·02	5·13	6·15	
Average ...	18,619	769	4·13	190	956	1,146	1·02	5·13	6·15	

From this table it appears that the percentage of the average daily sick on the average of the total jail population was 5·33, which is higher than in any year since 1866, while the percentage of deaths from all causes was 6·81, which is higher than the percentage in either of the two preceding years though lower than the percentage in 1878 and 1879. Excluding from the number of deaths those which were caused by cholera, the percentage was 5·86, which is lower than the percentages similarly obtained for the three preceding years.

The increase in the number of admissions into hospital is in part due to the fact that the system of fortnightly weighments has resulted in the sending to hospital of prisoners who would not under the old system have been subjected to medical treatment at all, and it was probably in consequence of this course being adopted that, with a higher percentage of daily average sick, there was, excluding deaths from cholera, a decrease in the percentage of deaths as compared with the percentage in the three preceding years. Referring to the statistics regarding convicts only, it appears that the total number of deaths was 1,034, or 6·98 per cent., as compared with 1,065, or 6·86 per cent., in 1881. Excluding deaths from cholera, the death-rate among the same class was 6·03 as compared with 6·34 in the preceding year. The results of the year, as compared with the preceding three years, were as shown in the following table:—

Year.	Ratio Per Cent of Average Strength of Convicts.			
	Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	
			Total.	Excluding deaths from cholera.
1879	167·8	5·3	9·79	7·96
1880	168·2	5·4	6·54	6·36
1881	169·6	5·4	6·86	6·34
1882	174·1	5·5	6·98	6·03

There was a considerable increase in the percentage of admissions into hospital and a slight increase in the average daily sick, and also in the percentage of deaths from all causes. It is, however, satisfactory that the death-rate, excluding deaths from cholera, has to some extent decreased. Excluding deaths from this cause, the average death-rate in all the jails in Bengal for the past 20 years is 5·13 per cent., but in the past year there were 23 jails, containing 8,845 convicts, in which the death-rate was below this percentage, while in 24 jails, containing 5,675 convicts, the death-rate exceeded it. In the Mymensingh Jail the death-rate amounted to 22·6 per cent. In the following jails the death-rate, though not so excessive, was very high: Chumparun (14·5), Burdwan (14·2), Bogra (12·2), Lohardugga (11·9), Dinagepore (11·7), Purneah (11·4), Beerbhoom (11·1), Moorshedabad (10·7) and Singbhoom (10·2). In no other jail did the rate reach 9 per cent., though in Backergunge it was 8·8 per cent., and in four other jails—Mozufferpore, Sarun, Durbhunga and Buxar—it exceeded 8 per cent. In the Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Rajshahye and Rungpore jails the death-rate exceeded 7 per cent., and in the Baraset, Hazareebagh, Monghyr and Nuddea Jails it exceeded 6 per cent. The death-rate in the Julpigoree Jail shows a very satisfactory decrease from 28·5 per cent. in 1881 to 7·5 per cent. in 1882, whilst in the Baraset Jail it fell from 20·8 to 6·7, and in the Nuddea Jail from 10·5 to 6. The number of admissions into hospital of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa amounted to 7,765, as compared with 7,484 in 1881, though the deaths from these diseases decreased from 475 to 431. There were 825 admissions for anæmia and general debility, and 97 deaths from these causes, against 100 in 1881; 80 deaths out of 745 cases of respiratory diseases, as compared with 107 in the preceding year; 8,692 cases of intermittent fever and 69 deaths; 49 deaths from scrofula and phthisis, against 43 in 1881; and 48 deaths from remittent and continued fever, the same number of deaths as in the preceding year. The number of deaths from cholera was large, and the disease was generally severe in type, there being 146 deaths out of 256 cases, or 57·03 per cent. The deaths from this disease were much in excess of those in 1881 and 1880, in which years they amounted to only 80 and 31 respectively. The jails in which the largest number of deaths from cholera took place were Dacca (30), Bhagulpore (26), Mymensingh (17), Chumparun (17), Alipore (11) and Buxar (9).

Of the convicted prisoners who were discharged during the year, 56·73 per cent., as compared with 54·35 in 1881, 47·51 in 1880 and 37·16 in 1879, had increased in weight, while the percentage of those who had lost weight was only 28·76, as compared with 33 per cent. in 1881, 38·88 in 1880 and 48·87 in 1879. The unhealthiness of the prisoners in the Bengal jails, and

the mortality amongst them, must be attributed in a very great degree to the unhealthiness of the country generally, rather than to any defects in the jails themselves, or to the diet and treatment of the prisoners, or the work upon which they are employed. Out of 1,034 deaths, 645, or 62·37 per cent., were caused by fever, intermittent and remittent, dysentery and diarrhœa, anæmia, and general debility; and excluding 146 deaths due to cholera, the percentage of the deaths from the above-mentioned causes amounted to 72·6 per cent., of the total number of deaths. It is a well-known fact that dysentery, diarrhœa, anæmia and general debility are the results of fever, and it appears that, excluding cholera, nearly three-fourths of the deaths in the jails during the past year resulted from fever or from its after-effects, though the vast majority of the deaths are attributable to the latter cause. Nor is this state of things peculiar, it is believed, to jails alone. Fever of course prevails in them, but is not confined to them. It is certain that it prevails also to a very large extent amongst the free population, though the want of reliable vital statistics renders it impossible to compare with any approach to accuracy their state with that of the jail population. That fever and its *sequelæ* are prevalent in many parts of the country is a well-known fact, and the general state of health amongst the lower or criminal classes is clearly shown from the number of prisoners admitted in bad or indifferent health. The following table, showing the number of prisoners in good, bad and indifferent health when admitted during the last five years, indicates apparently that the general health of the free population, or at least of that portion of it from which the bulk of the jail population is drawn, is deteriorating:—

	State of Health on Admission of those who were admitted into the jails during the year.			Proportion to Total Number Admitted.		
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1878	53,108	4,945	2,306	87·99	8·19	3·82
1879	49,921	6,626	2,433	84·64	11·24	4·12
1880	44,468	7.516	2,343	81·85	13·84	4·31
1881	40,884	6,838	2,393	81·59	13·64	4·77
1882	39,574	7,662	2,609	79 89	15·38	5·23

The following statement shows the extent to which the death-rate was affected by the prisoners admitted in bad or indifferent health:—

	State of Health on Admission into jail of those who died during the year.			Proportion to Total Deaths.		
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1879	987	386	362	56·88	22·25	20·87
1880	519	312	289	46·34	27·86	25 80
1881	546	263	270	50·60	24·38	25·02
1882	517	295	251	48·64	27·75	23·61

No doubt the effect of confinement on prisoners is, at first especially, to render them depressed and less easily able to resist disease than men in a state of freedom. The entire change in life on their admission into jail may also in some cases have a prejudicial effect on them during the earlier stages of their confinement. But the longer prisoners remain in jail after a certain time the lower apparently becomes the death-rate per cent. The returns for the past year show that the percentage of deaths amongst prisoners who had been in jail for less than six months was 6·03; in the case of those who had been in confinement between six and twelve months it rose to 8·86; whilst the highest percentage, 9·76, was in the case of prisoners who had been in jail between one and two years. By the end of this time apparently those who entered in bad health had either died or been cured, and the remainder would seem to have become accustomed to jail life, for the percentage after two years begins to fall, and goes on steadily decreasing the longer the prisoners are in confinement. The percentage amongst those who

had been in jail from two to three years was only 6·11, while of those who had been in confinement from three to seven years only 5·27 per cent. died, and after seven years the percentage of deaths was only 4·05.

To whatever cause the unhealthiness of many of the Bengal jails may be attributed, the evil, it may confidently be asserted, is not due to any defects in the jails themselves. A great expenditure has been incurred in their construction. They are palatial residences compared with the mud huts of the native villages. Many of them during the last few years have been provided, at a very heavy cost, with barracks of two and three stories in height for the accommodation of prisoners at night. The occupants, therefore, are not only well raised from the ground, but have clean, roomy, well-ventilated wards to sleep in. Wherever it has been possible, the prescribed space of 36 superficial and 560 cubic feet per prisoner has been increased to 50 superficial and 648 cubic feet, so that the question of overcrowding can but seldom arise; indeed, wherever a jail has more than its full complement of prisoners, endeavours are, as a rule, made to provide additional temporary accommodation, or to utilize verandahs and corridors instead of overcrowding the wards. Great care is taken to supply good drinking-water; and every jail is provided with a proper filter, and where water is procured from wells, it is raised by means of a pump to prevent contamination. The care taken with regard to diet is evident from the frequent exercise by medical officers of their power to order animal food, or to change the diet-scale if required under special circumstances, the result being that with a smaller number of prisoners the expenditure on diet was larger than during the preceding year. The kinds of labour have remained unchanged, but Superintendents can lessen the labour if a prisoner is losing weight, or if his general health is suffering, and no prisoner with a sentence of over two months can now, under the new jail rules, be put on penal labour before the expiration of a month after his conviction. The fortnightly weighments are continued, and have resulted in many cases of failing health being discovered and dealt with, which would formerly have probably escaped observation until it had become really pronounced; and it is quite possible that the diminished death-rate may be due to the free admission into hospital, the prisoners at once receiving proper treatment. Special measures have been taken in specially unhealthy jails. The Chumparun Jail was removed to what it is hoped will prove a more healthy site; the Mymensingh jail has since the close of the year been so completely drained as to lower the level of the subsoil water by about seven feet, while in other jails, as already remarked, elevated barracks have been erected. The number of visits paid by official visitors, who are otherwise unconnected with the administration of the department, has very much increased, their special attention is directed to all matters connected with the health of the prisoners and the sanitary condition of the jails, and minute enquiries are made by them into all such subjects as diet, water-supply, and labour, &c. This can hardly fail to have a good effect. With the extensive improvements above adverted to, it is hoped that a diminution both in the sickness and mortality in the Bengal jails may be brought about in the current year.

Diet.

Elaborate rules on the subject of diet have been embodied in the new Jail Code, and medical officers are empowered to alter the diet scale and to make certain variations in it when necessary. Provision has also been made for the issue of anti-scorbutic fruit to the prisoners when necessary.

Alipore Reformatory School.

On the opening of the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh 25 boys were transferred to that institution from the school at Alipore, and to this cause is almost entirely attributable the decrease in the number of boys from 106 on the 1st January to 79 on the 31st December 1882. The total number of boys received, including those in the school at the commencement of the year, was 122. Of these 13 were released on the expiration of their sentences, 25 were transferred as stated above, 2 escaped, 1 died and 2 were released on attaining the age of 18, beyond which boys are not retained in the institution. The discipline of the boys was satisfactory, and their conduct generally good. There was a slight increase in the average number of punishments per boy, the average being 4·7 as compared with 3·5 in 1881. It however compares very favourably with the averages of 1880 and 1879, which were 6·7 and 11·8 respectively. Under

the mark system, by which each boy can by good work make one anna per week Rs. 82-11-6 were earned; and Rs. 71-3-0, earned by boys who were released, were withdrawn from the Alipore Savings Bank. A further sum of Rs. 62-8-0 was earned by boys for extra work. It was found to be a great stimulus to active and deserving boys to be allowed to do extra work The year was on the whole a healthy one, though the average number of patients in hospital rose from 2·44 in 1881 to 2·9 during 1882. With two exceptions the cases were trivial. An enlarged spleen was the cause of the single death that occurred during the year. With a daily average of 94·5 inmates, the total expenditure in 1882 was Rs. 12,563-3-3, as compared with Rs. 12,452-5-9 in 1881, in which year the daily average number of inmates was 102·32. The expenditure per head rose from Rs. 122-1-1 in 1881 to Rs. 132-3-6 during the past year. The increase was due, it is stated, to the following causes: the smaller number of boys; the morning meal being given during the whole of the year, while in 1881 it was given during five months only; the increment of the Superintendent's salary; the larger amount paid to the trade instructors; and the higher prices of articles of diet. The progress made by the boys in the trades taught in the school was satisfactory. The workmanship of those employed on carpentry was highly commended, while the tin goods commanded a ready sale, and are, it is said, considered equal to imported goods. In blacksmith's work, canework and book-binding good progress was also made. The value of the goods manufactured amounted to Rs. 13,151 as compared with Rs. 8,517 in 1881. The net profits from the garden from the sale of vegetables not required for the inmates were Rs. 325 as compared with Rs. 421 in 1881.

The reports received regarding the conduct of boys who had been released from the school were very satisfactory. Out of 28 boys reported on, only one was said to be living a dissolute life; the others were all doing well. The boy concerning whom a bad report was received was in the school less than two years, and for the greater part of this time was in hospital. He therefore did not get the full benefits of regular training and discipline, and to the want of this his misconduct after release may be attributed.

Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

A reformatory school was opened at Hazaribagh in September 1882 for the reception of boys from Behar, in order to relieve the Alipore school of some of its inmates, and to render more space available for juvenile offenders. The school worked satisfactorily during the portion of the year it was open.

Civil Justice.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

INCLUDING 616 cases instituted during the year, there were 1,308 suits for disposal on the Original side of the High Court in 1882, against 1,588 in 1881 and 1,652 in 1880. The number disposed of during 1882 was 586, against 896 in 1881 and 809 in 1880, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 44·80, against 56·42 in 1881 and 48·97 in 1880. There were 722 suits pending at the close of the year, against 692 and 843 pending at the close of 1881 and 1880 respectively.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The High Court sat on the Appellate side for 241 days in 1882, against 244 days in 1881, and disposed of 7,369 appeals and applications, as compared with 6,847 and 6,538 in 1881 and 1880 respectively; the number pending at the end of the year being 3,583, against 4,072 and 4,306 at the end of 1881 and 1880 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1882 was 32 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate side of the High Court, against 37 per cent. in 1881 and 39 per cent. in 1880.

The number of first appeals from original decrees disposed of during the year was 417, of second appeals 3,285, of miscellaneous orders in Court 1,666, and of criminal cases 1,405. The number of first and second appeals and criminal cases amounted to 5,107, against 4,437 in 1881, or an increase of 670 cases, and the number of first and second appeals pending at the end of 1882 was 3,118, against 3,654 in 1881, or a decrease of 536 cases.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

There was again a falling off in the number of suits before the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, the institutions being 4,555 fewer than in 1881 and 5,751 fewer than in 1880, as shown below—

	Number of suits instituted.
1880	35,304
1881	34,108
1882	29,553

As compared with 1881, there was a decrease of 2,369 in suits up to Rs. 10 in value, of 1,900 in suits up to Rs. 50 in value, and of 365 in suits from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 in value. On the other hand, there was an increase of 79 in suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value. Of these there were 168 cases in all, but as 34 of them were instituted prior to the 1st July 1882, on which date the Presidency Small Cause Court's Act (XV of 1882) came into force, the excess over Rs. 1,000 had to be abandoned in order to bring them within the then existing pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court, and they have accordingly been included in the number of suits below Rs. 1,000 in value. Between the 1st July and the 31st December 1882, 134 suits of this class were instituted. The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 18,28,343, as compared with Rs. 17,28,960 in 1881.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1882 amounted to 30,886, of which 1,333 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these 29,329 were disposed of, leaving 1,557 cases pending at the close of the year. There were 11,219 suits instituted on account of goods sold, against 13,175 in 1881; 4,426 suits on contract in writing, against 4,673 in 1881; 4,073 suits for wages, work and materials, against 4,397 in 1881; 3,079 suits on contracts not in writing; 2,948 suits for rent not falling under the Rent Law; 786 suits "on account

stated;" 563 suits for money had and received; 394 suits for moveable property or the value thereof; 525 suits for damages; 359 interpleader suits; and 1,181 suits not separately distinguished. There were also 368 cases disposed of during the year under the Distress Act of 1875, against 155 cases in 1881 and 102 in 1880.

The following statement shows the results of the suits of the past three years:—

How disposed of.	1880.		1881.		1882.	
For plaintiff after trial or reference to arbitration ...	5,441		5,185		4,397	
Ditto *ex parte* or on confession	10,266		9,326		8,141	
Compromised	13,062		12,586		11,040	
Nonsuited	2,444	Against	2,398	Against	1,641	Against
Dismissed after trial or uncontested	1,304	plaintiff	1,483	plaintiff	1,406	plaintiff
Ditto on default of plaintiff	3,083	6,831	3,085	6,966	2,704	5,751
Total ...	35,600		34,063		29,329	

The percentages of the cases in which the result was in favour of plaintiff during the years in question are given below:—

1880	80·8
1881	79·5
1882	80·3

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,77,111 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,10,410, the figures for the preceding year being Rs. 2,84,093 and Rs. 2,05,758 respectively. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 66,701, against Rs. 78,335 in 1881.

Courts in the interior.

The total numbers of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the Courts in the interior during the year are shown in the following statement:—

Instituted in	Suits for money.	Under the Rent Law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	53,602	155	460	54,217
Munsifs' ditto	153,013	159,018	33,667	345,698
Subordinate Judges' ditto	1,726	628	1,252	3,606
District ditto ditto	21	29	306	356
Revenue Courts	.....	2,881	.....	2,881
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	8,116	4,713	1,005	13,834
Total ...	216,478	167,424	36,690	420,592

The total number of cases under trial, and the number disposed of by the various classes of Courts, are shown below:—

Class of Courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Courts	59,073	55,173
Munsifs' ditto	432,545	347,584
Subordinate Judges' ditto	6,225	4,126
District ditto ditto	647	356
Courts in the Scheduled Districts ...	15,023	13,662
Total ...	513,513	420,901
Revenue Courts, including those of the Scheduled Districts	15,030	10,809
Grand Total ...	528,543	431,710

Character of suits.

The following statement shows for the regular Courts (excluding the Courts in the Scheduled Districts) the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years :—

	Total of 1880.	Total of 1881.	Total of 1882.	Percentage. 1880.	1881.	1882.
Suits for money, &c.	139,535	144,587	155,091	42·632	44·001	44·235
Rent suits	142,886	149,119	159,830	43·656	45·381	45·586
Suits for immoveable property	25,106	20,121	20,988	7·670	6·123	5·986
Suits for declaratory decrees	1,208	984	645	·369	·262	·183
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	4,933	3,994	4,012	1·507	1·215	1·144
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	7,234	6,429	6,532	2·210	1·955	1·863
Suits to declare and establish personal rights ...	964	657	703	·291	·119	·200
Suits for an account	521	449	314	·159	·136	·089
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	84	35	33	·025	·010	·009
Suits to set aside judgment, &c., on the ground of fraud	656	476	455	·200	·144	·121
Suits for dissolution of marriage	25	30	33	·007	·009	·009
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights ...	412	461	496	·125	·140	·141
Suits for partition	583	516	516	·178	·157	·147
Suits relative to shipping	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Suits relating to religion and caste	21	21	8	·006	·006	·002
Administration suits	6	4	3	·001	.....	.....
Interpleader suits	13	6	14	·003	·001	·003
Suits for dissolution of partnership	21	9	103	·006	·002	·029
Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 ...	143	144	145	·043	·043	·041
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	2,946	545	684	·900	·165	·195
	327,298	328,592	350,606	.....	.....	.....

The following statement shows the suits instituted in Civil Courts (including the Courts in the Scheduled Districts) classified according to value :—

			No.
Not exceeding Rs.	10	... ...	88,492
Ditto „	50	... ...	205,242
Ditto „	100	... ...	65,615
Ditto „	500	... ...	48,446
Ditto „	1,000	... ...	4,775
Ditto „	5,000	... ...	3,423
Ditto „	10,000	... ...	420
Ditto „	1,00,000	... ...	267
Exceeding „	1,00,000	... ...	21

In addition, there were 541 suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

Execution of decrees.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular Civil Courts during the past two years :—

Year.	Decrees executed. Completely.	Partially.	Amount realised. Rs.
1881	64,167	37,206	1,27,12,970
1882	70,046	43,979	1,37,30,738

Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the mofussil Courts of Small Causes during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the Courts :—

Cases.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Decrease since 1881.	Increase since 1881.
Instituted	57,316	54,637	53,271	1,366	.....
Disposed of	59,509	55,420	54,356	1,064	.....

A new Court of Small Causes was established at Bongong during 1882. This Court is included in the Kishnaghur group of Courts of Small Causes which now consists of Kishnaghur, Ranaghat and Bongong; and the Meherpore Court, which formerly belonged to the Kishnaghur group, has been attached to the Kooshtea group, which now consists of Kooshtea, Chooadangah and Meherpore. In three groups of Courts there was a decrease in the number of suits instituted, viz. in the Magoorah group of Courts (1,587), in the Kooshtea group (570) and in the Dacca and Moonshigunge group (442). There was also a decrease of 1,222 in the Backergunge Court of Small Causes. On the other hand, there was an increase of 976 cases in Cuttack, of 778 in Hooghly, of 618 in the Kishnaghur group and of 334 in the Bhagulpore and Monghyr group. The increase in the Kishnaghur group was only nominal, and was due to the establishment of the new Court at Bongong.

Appellate Courts.

The following statement shows the work done by the Appellate Courts during 1882:—

Courts in the Interior.	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
Appeals from decrees—		
Subordinate Judges' Courts	17,491	13,027
District ditto ditto	31,102	9,310
Revenue Courts	493	390
Courts in the Scheduled Districts ...	862	811
Total ...	49,948	23,538
Miscellaneous appeals—		
Subordinate Judges' Courts	529	413
District ditto ditto	1,793	1,416
Revenue Courts	74	68
Courts in the Scheduled Districts... ...	41	38
Total ...	2,437	1,935
Grand Total ...	52,385	25,473
Courts at the Presidency.		
High Court.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
From decisions by Courts in the interior ...	879	402
Ditto on the Original side ...	63	37
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior	5,613	3,050
Ditto by a single Judge or bench on appeal in the High Court	116	109
Total ...	6,671	3,598
Miscellaneous appeals—		
First appeals—		
From decisions by Courts in the interior ...	316	197
Second appeals—		
From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior	207	152
Total ...	523	349
Grand Total ...	7,194	3,947

Divisional Appellate Benches.

The experimental introduction into the Lower Provinces of the scheme proposed in 1877 for the establishment of Divisional Appellate Benches was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in a despatch dated the 22nd February 1883. For the present only four such benches are to be constituted, and the details of the measure are now under consideration.

Training of Covenanted Civilians for the Judicial Branch of the Service.

The scheme for the training of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service who had elected the Judicial Branch of the Service, by vesting them with civil powers and allowing them to dispose of civil cases, is still on its trial; it is probable, however, that considerable modifications will have to be introduced even if it be not wholly abandoned, for as at present worked it appears to give rise to more administrative inconvenience than is at all commensurate with the advantages which were expected to be derived from it.

Rent-suit Courts.

The system under which rent suits and petty suits of the Small Cause Court class are tried by specially selected officers of the Munsif class seems to have met with considerable success and to have secured the approval of the litigating public, while it has resulted in the more speedy disposal of cases of these descriptions.

Registration.

During the three years preceding 1882-83 there had been a gradual decrease in the work of the Department. But in the past year there was a revived activity, the number of registrations having exceeded by 18,057, or 3·36 per cent. the number in the preceding year, and this notwithstanding the fact that the number of offices open was less by two than in 1881-82. There was an increase both under the head of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property, and under the head of optional registrations affecting property of the same kind. The increase under the latter was, however, very much more marked than that under the former, amounting to 14,046 operations, or 10·6 per cent., whilst under compulsory registrations it only amounted to 3,786 operations, or 1·24 per cent. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 9,48,104, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,95,180. The net surplus was Rs. 4,52,924, or more than Rs. 36,000 in excess of the surplus of last year, and more than Rs. 31,000 above that of any previous year.

The following statement shows the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, and the number of offices in existence in each of the last 18 years:—

Year.	Number of Registrations.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66	49,910	20,590	27,683	98,183	3,25,089	2,25,966	99,123	178
1866-67	101,422	49,346	31,391	182,159	3,19,754	2,25,951	93,803	182
1867-68	119,700	41,335	26,815	187,850	3,34,956	2,50,181	84,775	187
1868-69	125,435	42,794	45,739	213,968	3,67,271	2,99,099	68,172	172
1869-70	160,920	52,034	39,239	252,193	4,13,707	3,14,834	98,873	173
1870-71	159,963	49,862	31,888	241,713	3,88,688	3,11,825	76,863	180
1871-72	158,077	55,431	31,762	245,270	3,73,136	2,80,961	92,175	156
1872 73	174,788	67,130	37,162	279,080	4,35,319	3,04,782	1,30,537	168
1873-74	203,519	79,409	45,441	328,369	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078	221
1874-75	250,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78	312,022	121,842	116,405	550,269	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881	309
1878-79	349,094	136,121	113,936	599,151	8,70,497	4,90,966	3,79,531	295
1879-80	337,524	147,610	123,975	609,109	9,11,057	4,97,962	4,13,095	292
1880-81	317,877	133,899	104,457	556,233	9,16,681	5,21,209	3,95,472	297
1881-82	303,823	132,475	100,786	537,084	9,11,920	4,98,514	4,13,406	287
1882-83	307,609	146,521	101,011	555,141	9,48,104	4,95,180	4,52,924	285
Increase ...	3,786	14,046	225	18,057	36,184	.....	39,518	.....
Decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,334	.....	2

The number of compulsory and optional registrations regarding immoveable property, as well as the number of other registrations effected during 1882-83, as compared with the operations in 1881-82 and in 1880-81, are shown below:—

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Compulsory.			
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	37,890	38,022	41,337
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	44,939	42,787	44,798
Perpetual leases	102,512	74,639	70,764
Term leases under section 17	125,195	140,287	141,156
Other compulsory registrations	7,341	8,088	9,554
Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property ...	317,877	303,823	307,609
Optional.			
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	78,511	80,244	89,269
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	46,015	42,655	46,084
Leases for one year and less	4,485	3,890	4,534
Miscellaneous documents	4,888	5,686	6,634
Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property ...	133,899	132,475	146,521
Total registrations affecting immoveable property ...	451,776	436,298	454,130

REGISTRATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Obligations for payment of money	78,965	73,308	69,351
All other registrations	23,772	25,696	29,741
Total of above	102,737	99,004	99,092
Number of Wills registered	1,689	1,756	1,891
Ditto of written authorities	31	26	28
Total registrations ...	556,233	537,084	555,141

The largest increase was under the head of optional registrations of instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100, the number of such registrations exceeding by 9,025 the number registered in 1881-82, and by 10,758 the number registered in the preceding year. The number of registrations of similar instruments relating to property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards exceeded the number registered in 1881-82 and 1880-81 by 3,315 and 3,447 respectively. Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100 increased by 3,429, as compared with the number registered in the preceding year, while the number of registrations of those relating to property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards increased by 2,011. Looking at the figures as a whole, the number of registrations relating to immoveable property amounted to 81·8 per cent. of the total number of operations as compared with 81·2 per cent. in each of the two preceding years. Optional registrations relating to immoveable property increased considerably, the number of such operations exceeding that in the preceding year by 14,046, or 10·6 per cent. The total increase in the number of optional registrations of all kinds of instruments amounted to 14,271, or 6·11 per cent. The number of obligations for payment of money or bonds decreased by 3,957, only 69,351 having been registered during the past year, as compared with 73,308 in 1881-82. In the following eight districts there were more than 20,000 registrations:—Jessore (60,013), 24-Pergunnahs (37,336), Backergunge (37,150), Chittagong (25,637), Midnapore (24,349), Noakholly (22,610), Furreedpore (22,527) and Tipperah (21,157). In 1881-82 there were also more than 20,000 registrations in all these districts, as well as in Mymensingh; but during the past year there were only 18,031 in the latter district. In five districts the number of registrations was less than 3,000, while of these the number in Darjeeling and Singbhoom, though below 500, was larger than in the preceding year.

Leases.

The number of leases of various kinds registered during the past year, as compared with the number in each of the two years which preceded it, was—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Perpetual leases	102,512	74,639	70,764
Other compulsory leases (term leases)	125,195	140,287	141,156
Leases for one year or less	4,485	3,890	4,534
Total ...	232,192	218,816	216,454

Perpetual leases.

The falling off in the number of perpetual leases, which was observed last year, has continued, though the decrease was less marked; the increase of term leases for periods exceeding a year has also continued, though the difference is even less than the difference between the two years in perpetual leases. The six districts in which during 1881-82 the largest number of perpetual leases were registered again show the same result, and stand in the same order. They were the following:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Chittagong	17,221	15,803
Jessore	16,119	11,881
Backergunge	12,150	11,180
Furreedpore	5,784	6,221
24-Pergunnahs	5,359	4,619
Noakholly	3,763	3,931
Total ...	60,396	53,635

The following table shows the number of each kind of lease registered in the different provinces in Lower Bengal:—

	Perpetual leases.	Term leases.	Short leases.	Total.
Bengal	68,362	99,836	3,303	171,501
Behar	1,144	35,961	975	38,080
Orissa	84	1,663	35	1,782
Chota Nagpore	1,174	3,696	221	5,091
Total	70,764	141,156	4,534	216,454

Throughout the country generally the system of perpetual leases, so far as can be ascertained from the operations of the Registration Department, appears to be decreasing slowly but steadily, though it is difficult to determine the exact cause. All that can safely be inferred is that landlords are generally averse to parting with their interest in the land, and that only needy or embarrassed proprietors resort to the granting of these leases. A number of reasons for the decrease are adduced; the greater solvency of landlords in consequence of a good harvest having enabled them to collect their rents, and hence the absence of any necessity to grant perpetual leases in order to obtain the ready money afforded by the *salami*; the dislike felt by proprietors to part with the khas management of their estates and become mere annuitants; the fact that zemindars are becoming alive to the bad effects of sub-infeudation, and that ryots are unwilling to bind themselves down to the payment of a fixed rent which deprives them of the concessions they usually obtain in other cases for contingencies of season; and so forth. All these causes are possibly at work, and partly explain the decrease; but the principal cause most probably is that neither landlord nor tenant is willing to bind himself in perpetuity by any agreement so long as there is uncertainty as to the final form which the rent laws will take.

Term leases.

The total number of term leases for periods exceeding one year registered during the past year was 141,156, as compared with 140,287 in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 3,733 in the number of such leases registered in Bengal Proper, and of 78 in Chota Nagpore, while there was an increase of 4,460 in the number registered in Behar and of 220 in Orissa. Though this increase in the aggregate was not large, it is sufficient to show a continued recourse to registration of term leases, and it may be now accepted as a fact that the removal by Act I of 1879 of the exemption from stamp

duty of certain kinds of cultivators' leases has not had the prejudicial effect on the registration of such documents which was anticipated. Of the total number of leases, other than perpetual leases, those under Rs. 25 in value amounted to 71·66 of the whole, whilst their average value was only Rs. 9·1. Among documents of this class is one called a *chitty*, registered in Chittagong, which is in effect a lease for life, as it confers no title upon the heir of the grantee. It appears to be usually granted by persons to relatives or others, on whom it is wished to confer personal favours.

Proportion of leases to counterparts.

The proportion of leases to counterparts, which during 1880-81 and 1881-82 had been decreasing somewhat rapidly, showed a slight increase in 1882-83, as compared with the previous year, the proportion being 26·78 per cent., as compared with 26·66 in 1881-82. In Orissa there was a slight decrease from 25·67 in 1881-82 to 25·45 during the past year. In the other three provinces there was an increase—in Bengal Proper from 20·45 to 22·97, in Behar from 43·82 to 48·11 and in Chota Nagpore from 55·23 to 56. The highest percentage was 88·1 in Chumparun, and the lowest, as in the preceding year, in Mymensingh, in which district the proportion only amounted to 4·34 per cent.

Sales and mortgages.

There was an increase of 3,315 in the number of deeds of sale of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards registered during the year, 41,337 such instruments having been registered during the past year, as compared with 38,022 registered in 1881-82. The increase was general, and was made up of small increases in 36 districts; no doubt in some districts a partial failure of some of the crops was the principal cause of the increase, as well as of the increase of 2,011 in the number of deeds of mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.

Statement showing the nature, number, and value of estates and tenures transferred.

The statement showing the nature, number, and value of the estates and tenures transferred during the year has for the present been discontinued under the orders of Government. It was found that in consequence of the inclusion of estates and tenures which, under exceptional circumstances, were disposed of for either excessively large or abnormally small amounts, the returns were so affected as to be misleading so far as regarded the number of years' purchase, and were not worth the expenditure of time and labour involved in collecting statistics on these points. Information regarding the number of years' purchase for which ryoti holdings at fixed rates and with rights of occupancy are sold is valuable, and the returns as regards these holdings will be continued in the original form. In the case of other tenures or holdings the number of years' purchase will not in future be given, and only the purchase-money and the occupation of the purchaser will be entered, in order to show whether land is merely being transferred from one zemindar to another, or is passing to any considerable extent into the hands of the non-agricultural classes, or into those of the intermediate tenure-holders, or of the ryots.

Optional registrations.

There was an increase from 231,479 optional registrations in 1881-82 to 245,613 such registrations in the past year. Instruments of sale of property of less than Rs. 100 in value increased by 9,025, while deeds of mortgages of property of similar value increased by 3,429. Throughout Bengal and Behar the increase was fairly general. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs there was a considerable decrease under both these heads. This is attributed to the ruling of the Civil Courts restricting the sale of cultivating tenancies. A similar decrease is also observable in that district in the number of deeds of sale and mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, which is doubtless assignable to the same cause.

Money-bonds.

There was a decrease of 3,957 in the number of money bonds registered, only 69,351 having been registered during the past year, as compared with 73,308 during the preceding year. There has been a gradual decrease in the number of bonds registered since 1879-80, in which year the number amounted to 99,576, the most marked decrease being in the year 1880-81, when 20,611 fewer bonds were registered than in the preceding year. Although on the whole there was a small decrease during the past year, yet the

number of bonds registered in 30 districts exceeded the number registered in those districts during the year 1881-82. In Jessore, however, there was a large decrease. In this district, including that portion of Khoolna which was, during 1881-82, a part of it, the number registered during 1882-83 was only 28,524, or less by 6,305 than the number registered during the preceding year. Looking to the excessively large number of bonds hitherto registered in Jessore, as compared with the number in other districts, it is possible that this has been due to some misconception having existed in the minds of the people as to the requirements of the law as far as it relates to bonds: if so, a further decrease will be the almost certain result of their enlightenment.

Minor and miscellaneous operations.

The number of Wills registered during the past year was 1,891, as compared with 1,756 in the preceding year. The number of general powers-of-attorney authenticated during 1882-83 was 4,594, as compared with 4,433 in 1881-82, while the number of special powers-of-attorney authenticated in the two years was 2,538 and 2,474 respectively. The number of written authorities to adopt was small, only 28 being registered during the year. Registration was refused in 2,846 cases, as compared with 2,963 in the preceding year. There were 270 appeals and applications under sections 72 and 73 of the Act, as compared with 329 during 1881-82, and of these registration was ordered in 160 and refused in 110. In only 9·48 per cent. of the cases in which registration was originally refused were appeals preferred against the orders. The number of documents impounded during the past year amounted to 2,303, as compared with 2,031 and 832 impounded in 1881-82 and 1880-81 respectively. Of these, the stamps were found to be incorrect in 1,854 cases and correct in 377; the other cases were pending at the close of the year. There was a marked improvement, as compared with the preceding year, in the time taken in adjudicating such cases, and the small number pending at the close of the year contrasts most favourably with the balance pending at the end of 1881-82. There were 85 prosecutions instituted under the Act, and of 119 persons concerned in these cases, 67 were convicted and 52 were acquitted.

Finance.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 9,48,104, as compared with Rs. 9,11,920 in 1881-82, while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 4,98,514 to Rs. 4,95,180, the surplus being Rs. 4,52,924, as compared with Rs. 4,13,406 in the preceding year. From this amount must, however, be deducted the book debt of Rs. 59,920 for stationery, printed registers and printing charges, the net surplus for the year being Rs. 3,93,004, as compared with Rs. 3,58,269 in 1881-82. The system under which Rural Sub-Registrars are remunerated by commission on a sliding scale continues to work satisfactorily.

Number of offices: number of inspections.

The total number of offices open at the close of the year was 285, as compared with 287 at the close of 1881-82. Four rural offices, in which the work done was very small, were abolished during the year, while two new ones were opened. In accordance with the policy regarding the conversion of sub-divisional registration offices into rural offices, nine offices were so converted during the year. The number of registration offices inspected during the year was 868, as compared with 936 in 1881-82. There were 347 stamp inspections as compared with 398 in 1881-82.

Registration of Mahomedan Marriages.

The operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act for the last seven years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces registered other than *kholas*.	Number of *kholas* registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081

Compared with the very large Mahomedan population in the 14 districts in which the Act is in force, the results, though slightly better than during the preceding year; were not very satisfactory. In only two out of the seven years since the Act was passed have the operations been less than during the past year. There can be no doubt that the people care little for the Act, and do not avail themselves of its provisions. Whether this is to be attributed to a want of confidence in, or respect for, the Mahomedan Registrars, or to an unwillingness on the part of the people to go to the trouble and expense of registration, or to both, the fact remains that the Act is all but inoperative in five out of the fourteen districts. The Committee appointed to revise the rules and procedure under the Act is still sitting in Calcutta, and on the receipt of its report it may be possible to adopt measures which will make the Act more popular; but the general apathy of the people is against any voluntary resort to registration. Looking to the results in the districts in which the Act is at present in force, it does not appear desirable to extend its operations at present. The number of marriages registered during the past year was 5,068, as compared with 4,951 in the preceding year, and 766 *khola* and 2,247 other divorces were registered, as compared with 667 and 2,239 respectively in 1881-82; the total number of ceremonies registered being 8,081, as compared with 7,857 in the preceding year. There were 112 offices open at the close of the year, as compared with 107 at the close of 1881-82. The number of inspections made was 106, the registers were found to be in good order, and the conduct of the Mahomedan Marriage Registrars was satisfactory.

The Indian Companies' Act.

During the year 37 new Companies were registered, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,60,63,000, as against 19 with a nominal capital of Rs. 47,05,000 registered in 1881-82. Of the 37 new companies, 13 are tea companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 25,77,000, four are companies for the manufacture of ice, with a capital of Rs. 5,40,000, two for spinning cotton, with a capital of Rs. 27,50,000, one for the manufacture of paper, with a capital of Rs. 6,00,000, one for pressing jute, with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000, two for curing and tanning leather, with a capital of Rs. 3,50,000, and the remaining 14 are for various miscellaneous purposes, with an aggregate capital of Rs. 87,46,000. Of the 13 tea companies under notice, nine carry on their business in Julpigoree, two in Darjeeling and two in Assam. Eleven companies increased their capital during the year. Their aggregate original capital was Rs. 57,48,000, and the amount added was Rs. 20,70,000. The Indian Portland Cement Company, Limited, the Darjeeling and Himalayan Railway Company and the Howrah Mills Company have added large sums to their original capital. The Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was registered during the year with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,50,000, which was increased to Rs. 4,50,000 in two instalments within four months of the date of incorporation. Only one company, viz. the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited, reduced its capital during the year to 12,00,000; the original capital having been Rs. 15,00,000. During the past year five companies were finally dissolved and seven commenced winding up their business. There was no registration of literary, scientific or charitable societies during the year under report. There were altogether 470 Joint Stock Companies registered up to the end of March 1883, of which 220 are still in existence, including two Companies registered without any capital—one under Act XXI of 1860 (Literary and Scientific Society), the other (The Calcutta Trades' Association) under section 26 of Act VI of 1882. There was no prosecution under the Act during the year under report.

Municipal Administration.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Change of year of report.

By Act I (B.C.) of 1882, the Calcutta Municipal year has been made to coincide with the official year, from the 1st April to the 31st March, instead of, as formerly, the calendar year. This change was introduced during the year under review, and the Municipal report on which this review of the administration of the Calcutta Municipality is based relates to a period of fifteen months, from the 1st January 1882 to the 31st March 1883.

The general election.

The third general election of Commissioners, held under the Calcutta Municipal Act IV (B.C) of 1876, took place during the year under review, the period for which the body of Commissioners was appointed at the election of 1879 having expired in September 1882. There was a marked growth of public interest evinced on the occasion, showing the increasing desire of the people of Calcutta to take a part in the management of the affairs of their city. Both in the increase in the gross number of votes recorded—an increase as compared with 1879 of upwards of 80 per cent—and in the keenness of the competition for seats in some of the wards, there is evidence that the political pulse of Calcutta has been decidedly quickened by six years of municipal freedom. Nor is this all. An inspection of the lists of elected Commissioners shows that of those who held office prior to the election of 1882, twenty-two were re-elected and twenty-six either were not candidates or were rejected by the constituencies. From the table of attendances at committee meetings which is attached to the Municipal Report, it appears that of those Commissioners who were re-elected, all but four were conspicuous for their industry and attention to municipal work, while of the twenty-six who have found no place in the new Corporation, only four seem to have given any considerable portion of their time to their duties as Commissioners. This is an encouraging sign of the desire on the part of the people to secure the best men as their representatives, and shows that a seat at the Municipal Board is neither sought by candidates nor conferred by the rate-payers as a mere honorary distinction, but is regarded by both alike as a position which involves real duties and substantial responsibilities.

Meetings of the Commissioners.

Thirty-seven general meetings were held during the year, of which 24 were special general meetings. The number of meetings held by the various standing committees was 129, including 51 meetings of the Town Council, 10 of the Water-supply Extension Committee, and 17 of the Bustee Committee. Four Special Committees were appointed during the year. These were the Conservancy Committee of 1882, which held ten meetings; the Sanitary Committee appointed to consider the memorial presented to the Lieutenant-Governor by a number of influential residents of Calcutta; the Budget Committee, and the Souttar Memorial Committee. The total number of attendances at meetings aggregated 3,292 out of 6,223 invitations during the 15 months, showing an appreciable increase over the figures of 1881. The increase was slightly greater among the nominated than among the elected Commissioners.

Street improvements.

Various structural improvements in the streets of the town were effected during the year, some from capital, some from the regular Town Improvement (Revenue) Fund, and some from other revenue funds. For the former, the money was chiefly

found by the sale of surplus lands, and of the out-offices of the Town Hall. Among the lands so disposed of, was a portion of the old Mahratta Ditch, but the question has been raised whether any portion of the ditch is the legal property of the Commissioners, and if so, whether it is advisable that a site of such historical interest and importance should be obliterated. This matter is now under the consideration of Government. A part of the sum realized by the sale of the surplus lands was, at the instance of the Town Council, devoted to acquiring lands for the purpose of widening the Chitpore road. A grant of Rs. 60,000 had been made by Government for this purpose from the assets of the old Fire-Brigade Fund, and a further assignment of equal amount had been provided in the Municipal Budget. It was found, however, that the cost of carrying out this important scheme in its original comprehensive form was practically prohibitive; and the funds originally provided were supplemented by the appropriation of Rs. 50,000 out of the sale-proceeds of municipal lands already mentioned. The Commissioners completed during the year the widening of the road for a length of 700 feet between Burtollah and Machooa Bazár Street. The widening of Nimtollah Street and of Dharmahatta Street at its junction with the Strand Road was effected at a cost of Rs. 19,858, out of the proceeds of the sale to Government of the out-offices of the Town Hall. These two important thoroughfares, which formerly tapered at their orifices, causing almost incessant blocks among the gorged cart traffic, have now fine wide entrances in which blocks no longer occur.

General street improvements at a cost of Rs. 46,241 were effected out of revenue. One of these,—the widening of Sikdarparah Street at a cost of Rs. 10,954,—has met a great want by substituting a carriage road westwards from Chitpore Road for the narrow foot-path which previously existed. The surplus of the Hackney Carriage Fund, supplemented by a grant of Rs. 2,721 from the General Fund,—in all Rs 20,981,—was expended on new hackney-carriage stands, properly paved and drained.

Miscellaneous proceedings of the Town Council.

Among the miscellaneous matters which were dealt with by the Town Council during the year, were the passing of rules to regulate the licensing of depôts for the sale of straw, hay, and timber; the proposed establishment of a Central Railway station; the establishment and maintenance of water-troughs for cattle; the quality of the gas supplied by the Oriental Gas Company; and the disposal of arrear rate-bills. These bills had been accumulating from 1876 down to the second quarter of 1879, and the labours of the Sub-Committee resulted in the cancellation of bills aggregating Rs. 3,86,170. This is a heavy loss to the Municipality, for although a large part of the amount represented bills made or sent out in error, a substantial part represented perfectly good and realizable assets, which would have been recovered had ordinary promptitude been used in collecting them. These facts afford the strongest condemnation of the manner in which the finances of the Corporation were managed in the three years immediately following the establishment of the present system of municipal administration.

The year under review witnessed the settlement of the question of increasing the supply of filtered water and extending it to the Suburbs. This important question had formed the subject of protracted negotiations between the Government, the Commissioners, and the Suburban Municipality, and it has now been finally arranged that the increased supply shall be provided by means of an iron main from Pultah, forty-eight inches in diameter, and capable of supplying 12 million gallons per diem, of which eight millions will be reserved for the Town and four millions will be available for the Suburbs. The price at which the Suburban Municipality are to receive their water will, if necessary, be settled by arbitration.

Finances of the Municipality.

At the end of 1881 the total debt of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 1,44,14,777, against which was a sinking fund valued at Rs. 20,12,507. The net indebtedness of the Municipality at the beginning of the period under review was therefore Rs. 1,24,02,270. During the year, Rs. 9,50,500 was borrowed on two occasions. On the other hand, the Government debt was reduced by Rs. 1,50,754, and the value of the sinking fund was raised to Rs. 23,31,145, or by Rs. 3,18,638. On the 31st March 1882, therefore, the net indebtedness

of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 1,28,83,378. The loans raised during the year were required partly for works to be executed from capital, and partly for the cost of the new out-fall sewer. They were raised at 4½ per cent., being the first loans raised by the Corporation at less than 5 per cent., and were taken up at an average premium of Rs. 2-3-9. Although during the last 3¼ years the Corporation has borrowed in all Rs. 12,00,500, the net municipal debt has practically remained stationary, having been Rs. 1,28,78,770 on the 1st January 1880.

The following statement shows the revenue of the Municipality during 1882-83 compared with that of 1881 :—

	Actuals for 1882.	Actuals for 3 months of 1883.	Total.	Actuals for 1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House-rate	9,65,698	2,48,890	12,14,588	9,96,496
Taxes	4,50,186	69,430	5,19,616	4,19,148
Fees	8,916	2,246	11,162	6,362
Fines and penalties	22,929	4,668	27,597	31,657
Road Department receipts	31,527	1,352	32,879	5,619
Street-watering	72	.....	72	.....
Conservancy Department receipts	46,947	7,467	54,414	30,471
Municipal Railway	3,170	1,054	4,224	285
New drainage	14,647	2,461	17,108	7,601
Night-soil Department	2,24,191	57,726	2,81,917	2,44,158
Slaughter-house	40,774	10,267	51,041	38,916
Municipal Market receipts	1,08,416	31,477	1,39,893	1,05,697
Hospitals and Vaccination	663	200	863	709
Rents	34,385	11,661	46,046	26,437
Sale of lands and building materials, &c.	.....	1,919	1,919	.....
Miscellaneous receipts	13,208	2,674	15,882	24,994
Total General Fund income	19,65,729	4,53,492	24,19,221	19,38,750
Water-rate	4,05,107	1,04,576	5,09,683	3,80,050
Sale of water	86,741	22,280	1,09,021	78,884
Water-supply miscellaneous receipts	3,648	1,600	5,248	5,835
Total Water-rate Fund income	4,95,496	1,28,456	6,23,952	4,64,769
Lighting-rate Fund receipts	2,45,897	63,906	3,09,803	2,46,831
GRAND TOTAL OF INCOME	27,07,122	6,45,854	33,52,976	26,50,350

The receipts of the Police-rate Fund, Hackney Carriage Fund, and Jute and Fire-brigade Fund which are separately brought to account have been excluded. The two last-named funds have now been closed. The receipts of the Municipality for 1881 included one quarter's collections of the house-rate at the higher rate of 8 per cent.; whereas during the period embraced by the present report this was levied throughout at 7½ per cent. Night-soil fees also were levied at a lower rate during 1882-83, and a reduction of Rs. 30,000 was thus caused in the demand. Notwithstanding this, however, and in spite of the fact that the house-rate receipts of the previous year were swollen by the recovery of arrears aggregating Rs. 15,000 which had no counterpart in the past year, the total collections of 1882 (twelve months) exceeded those of 1881 by Rs. 26,979. This satisfactory result was due partly to greater promptitude in realizing the current demand, partly to increased license receipts in consequence of the demand for the first three months of 1883 being made payable in advance, and partly to the higher rents paid by the Tramway Company. The *bonâ fide* growth of revenue is estimated at about Rs. 49,000 for the twelve months of 1882.

The following table shows the expenditure of the Municipality during the year 1882-83 :—

	Actuals for 1882.	Actuals for 3 months of 1883.	Total.	Actuals for 1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans	3,64,689	1,83,926	5,48,615	5,21,244
Contribution towards sinking fund and repayment of loans...	1,30,459	1,00,286	2,30,745	1,93,875
Establishment	2,01,588	50,550	2,52,138	1,93,414
Cost of collection	33,775	9,331	43,106	34,271
General expenditure	50,592	14,582	65,074	55,387
Road Department expenditure	2,52,323	74,965	3,27,288	2,73,073
Street-watering	50,536	16,512	67,048	54,051
Gowkhannah charges	1,00,386	32,838	1,33,224	1,15,558
Conservancy charges of the Town	73,267	21,584	94,851	65,730
Municipal Railway	81,622	17,628	99,250	86,584
Drainage Pumping Station	31,288	7,586	38,874	32,997
Salt-water Lakes	31,215	4,255	35,470	19,373
House drainage	6,475	1,283	7,758	4,023
Burning Ghat charges	409	116	524	343
Night-soil Department	1,37,321	31,943	1,63,264	1,35,404
Slaughter-house	13,032	2,953	15,984	12,887
Municipal markets	23,239	6,799	30,038	22,776
Hospitals and Vaccination	5,927	31,068	36,995	42,974
Town Hall	3,626	1,070	4,696	4,901
Miscellaneous	85,799	31,627	1,17,426	1,60,869
Total expenditure of General Fund ...	16,71,567	6,40,801	23,12,368	20,10,213
WATER-RATE FUND.				
Interest on loans	1,06,690	94,556	2,01,246	2,03,461
Contribution towards sinking fund and repayment of loans ...	49,125	47,510	96,635	90,669
Establishment	83,702	21,017	1,04,719	81,569
Cost of collections	6,044	1,747	7,791	5,744
General expenditure	6,359	2,034	8,393	7,603
Working expenses	98,421	20,034	1,39,266	1,07,180
Charges for supply of water to shipping, &c.	19,914	4,431	24,345	16,645
Total expenditure of Water-rate Fund ...	3,70,255	2,12,140	5,82,395	5,12,871
LIGHTING-RATE.				
Lighting lamps	2,11,285	58,032	2,69,317	2,27,150
Cost of new lamps	4,088	1,368	5,453	2,949
Cost of collections	3,413	973	4,385	3,441
Supervision and contingencies	4,995	1,226	6,220	5,181
Total expenditure of Lighting-rate Fund ...	2,23,778	61,599	2,85,377	2,38,721
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	22,65,600	9,14,540	31,80,140	27,61,805

The total expenditure during 1882 amounted to Rs. 22,65,600 against Rs. 27,61,805 in 1881, while in the whole 15 months, from the 1st January 1882 to the 31st March 1883, the total expenditure was Rs. 1,80,000 less than the estimate, and Rs. 1,06,853 less than the receipts. It is explained, however, that the amounts actually falling due and paid within the first quarter of 1883 on account of interest and sinking fund were less by about Rs. 1,33,000 than the proportionate share for that period of the corresponding charges for the whole year. The general fund, therefore, ended the 15 months virtually poorer by Rs. 26,000, though nominally richer than on the 1st January 1882. The expenditure, however, was considerably below the estimate, and it is a satisfactory feature of the operations of the year that almost all the savings occurred in current expenditure, while the grants were exceeded on works of improvement. The receipts of the Water-rate Fund aggregated Rs. 6,23,952 for the 15 months. Of this sum, Rs. 4,95,496 was collected during 1882, being Rs. 30,727 in excess of the collections of 1881. The disbursements, however, added to the proportionate share of interest and sinking fund charges, exceeded the receipts by Rs. 28,000. This rate is levied at 3 per cent. on the annual valuation against a possible maximum of 6 per cent. The lighting-rate, which is levied at the maximum rate of 2 per cent., showed a small excess of receipts over expenditure. The Police-rate Fund also showed an increase in the net balance at the close of the year of more than Rs. 20,000, although the rate was reduced in 1882 from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. This result is satisfactory. The old Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Fund was closed shortly after the end of the period under review, under the operation of Act IV (B.C.) of 1882.

The receipts under the head of license fees aggregated Rs. 6,12,377 during the 15 months. Of this amount, Rs. 4,96,798 was on account of 1882, against Rs. 4,87,659 collected in 1881. Trade and profession licenses yielded Rs. 3,25,116, carriage and horse licenses Rs. 1,26,733, trade refuse fees Rs 44,108, hackney carriage registry fees Rs. 16,624, and cart registration fees Rs. 98,933. There was an increase of two in the number of Joint-stock Companies, of 258 among traders, and of 2,422 among shop-keepers of all

kinds, while the number of merchants fell from 1,774 to 1,760, and of itinerant dealers from 7,262 to 5,914. The collections under this head for 1882 amounted to Rs. 2,63,406. The number of carts registered rose from 18,095 to 19,782, the receipts being largely in excess of those of 1881. The increase is said to be mainly due to the greater commercial activity that prevailed throughout the past year. The number of first and second class hackney carriages registered during the year increased, but there was a falling off in the number of third-class carriages and palankeens, owing to the further extension of the tramway.

Sanitary condition of the Town. Water-supply.

The sanitary state of the Town received an unusually large share of public attention during the year, and the alleged prevalence of conditions at variance with the laws of hygiene led to the publication of severe strictures in the local press, and on some occasions to wide divergence of opinion among the Commissioners themselves, accompanied too frequently by somewhat acrimonious discussions. The measures of improvement which mainly occupied the attention of the Commissioners were numerous and important, and included the extension of the water-supply, both filtered and unfiltered, the completion of the sewerage system, the improvement of the privies of the Town and of the arrangements for the removal of night-soil, the reclamation of bustees, and the obliteration of foul and dangerous tanks. The arrangements for the extension of the supply of filtered water have, as already mentioned, been completed. The new engines and the main have been ordered from England, and it is hoped that the end of 1884 will see the works fairly on the road to completion. Meanwhile a virtual increase of the present supply has been made by the extended use of unfiltered water for a variety of less important purposes. The efforts of the Corporation to meet the growing requirements of the Town are illustrated by the following figures, which show the average daily supply of water in each year since 1879:—

	Daily average of unfiltered water.	Daily average of filtered water.	Total.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1879	1,091,859.	7,464,159	8,556,118
1880	1,165,776	7,407,256	8,573,032
1881.	1,257,307	7,208,453	8,465,760
1882	1,838,725	7,824,576	9,663,301
1st quarter of 1883	2,594,276	8,049,707	10,643,983
2nd „ „	2,992,494	8,279,167	11,271,661

According to the census returns, the population of Calcutta was actually less in 1881 than in 1876, and the supply available per head was therefore proportionately greater. The increase in the supply of unfiltered water was obtained by working the old engines to their fullest extent, as it was considered safe to do this in view of the early completion of the scheme for the extension of the unfiltered supply. It is hoped that this scheme will be in working order during the current cold season. The new engines are calculated to deliver 4 million gallons a day, working six hours, and it is estimated that over 2 million gallons of filtered water, now used for purposes for which unfiltered water would be suitable, will thus be set free. When the new scheme for increasing the supply of filtered water is completed, the present actual supply of filtered water will be about trebled. The execution of these two schemes cannot fail to have a salutary effect upon the health and general well-being of the Town.

Drainage.

A large amount of progress was made in 1882-83 in the extension of the drainage system. An expenditure of Rs 4,19,933 was incurred in laying down 20·67 miles of sewers of all classes and in constructing 3,596 new house connections. The agitation in the press during the cold weather of 1882-83, and the attacks which were made by a certain section of the community upon the whole system of under-ground drainage, as applied to Calcutta, have invested the subject with an unusual degree of interest, and have caused the existing arrangements to be investigated with a minuteness which, whatever may be the result,

cannot fail to throw much valuable light on this important subject. The total mileage of sewers actually laid down is—brick-sewers 36·77, and pipe-sewers 113·14, or 149·91 miles in all. Good progress was made during 1882-83, and it is now reported that only about 15 miles of pipe-sewers remain to be constructed. An important change was introduced during the year by the transfer of the night-soil establishment to the Health Officer. This reform is said to have infused a larger amount of energy into the department, and to have resulted in a material degree of improvement.

Reclamation of bustees.

During the past year the important work of reclaiming the bustees received more practical attention at the hands of the Commissioners than in previous years. The scheme for the reclamation of the large Soortee Bagan bustee of 64 bighas, which was drawn up and taken in hand in 1881, was carried almost to completion, and the projected works of improvement constructed at the expense of the Municipality. The Patwar Bagan bustee, measuring 29 bighas in extent, was also taken up; the owners were induced to undertake the works ordered by the Committee at their own cost, and these are now said to be rapidly progressing. Proceedings have also been taken with regard to the Hather Bagan, Jorapooker, and Gowalapara, Bamun Bagan, Colvin, Kola Bagan, and other bustees, and the schemes have all made more or less progress. The areas of the bustees so dealt with aggregate 293 bighas. In addition to these, the Jora Bagan bustee, which covers 28 bighas, was taken in hand under the new section 283A of the Municipal Act which confers extensive summary powers on the Commissioners for the reclamation of bustees whose owners prove contumacious. The original cost of the scheme for the reclamation of this bustee, as estimated, exceeded four lakhs of rupees, but the modifications subsequently made proved so acceptable to the people, that the owners of the bustee have in almost every instance consented to give up, free of cost, the land required for the municipal improvements, recouping themselves by the enhanced value of the remainder.

Thirty-three tanks were obliterated during the year at a net cost of only Rs. 1,768 to the Municipality, but very many old and objectionable ones still remain. Thirteen out of the 33 tanks were filled up by their owners.

Municipalities in the interior of Bengal.

Inclusive of the Suburban Municipality, the number of municipalities in the interior of Bengal was as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
First-class municipalities	26	27.
Second-class ditto	99	97
Unions	58	54
Stations	2	2
Total ...	185	180

Compared with the figures of 1881-82 there was a decrease of five in the total number of municipal institutions in the country. Taking each class separately, it will be seen that there was an increase of one in the number of municipalities of the first class, and a decrease of two in that of the second class. The number of institutions styled Unions fell from 58 to 54, but that of Stations remained the same as in the previous year. The town of Naraingunge, which was a second-class municipality, was raised to the status of a first-class municipality, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

The decrease of two in the number of second-class municipalities was owing to the abolition of the municipalities of Kalaroah and Kaligunge in the district of Khulna. The union of Sitamarhi in the district of Mozufferpore was created a second-class municipality, with effect from the 1st October 1882. The decrease of four in the number of unions was due to the abolition of the unions of Jehanabad, Chand, and Chynpore in the district of Shahabad, and the cantonment union at Berhampore. A new union was created during the year at Khurkekpore Bazar in the district of Monghyr.

The conservancy provisions contained in Part VII of the Municipal Act, or portions of them, were extended during the year to the municipalities of—

Goverdanga, Moheshpore, Furreedpore, Burisaul, Chittagong, Pooree, and Cuttack.

Part IX of the Municipal Act, regarding the establishment and regulation of markets, was extended to the municipalities of Serampore, Kushtea, Comerkhally, and Hajeepore.

Bye-laws were framed by the Municipal Commissioners and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the following municipalities:—

(1) Rungpore, (2) Bogra, (3) Dacca, (4) Noakholly, (5) Bhagulpore, (6) Pooree, and (7) Cuttack.

Extension of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878.

During the year, Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, which provides for the cleansing of all private and public latrines within first-class municipalities, was extended to the municipalities of Chinsurah, Howrah, Jessore, Darjeeling, Comillah, and Bhagulpore.

Constitution and finance of municipalities.

The following statement shows the constitution and population of municipalities in the province, and their income and expenditure during the year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Commissioners.					Population within municipal limits.	Income.			Expenditure.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income per head of population.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.		From taxation.	From miscellaneous sources.	Total.			
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Burdwan Division ...	114	335	449	146	303	490,086	4,63,463	75,754	5,39,217	5,33,500	0 15 3	1 1 7
2. Presidency ,, ...	111	439	550	120	430	732,348	7,09,604	1,39,812	8,49,416	7,71,727	0 12 8	1 2 6
3. Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.	50	128	178	56	122	119,479	1,02,943	75,269	1,78,212	1,81,117	0 13 8	1 7 10
4. Dacca Division ...	40	203	243	62	181	251,360	1,83,449	32,350	2,15,799	2,02,378	0 11 8	0 13 8
5. Chittagong ,, ...	18	54	72	13	59	61,473	39,517	11,532	51,049	63,056	0 10 3	0 13 3
6. Patna ,, ...	72	386	458	91	367	916,908	3,43,232	1,19,045	4,62,277	4,17,493	0 5 11	0 8 0
7. Bhagulpore ,, ...	50	112	162	43	119	204,048	1,25,731	73,921	1,99,652	1,59,199	0 9 10	0 15 7
8. Orissa ,, ...	16	63	79	20	59	114,801	57,116	18,170	75,286	75,998	0 7 11	0 10 5
9. Chota Nagpore Division...	25	70	95	29	66	95,604	35,600	12,967	48,567	43,685	0 5 11	0 8 1
Total ...	496	1,790	2,286	580	1,706	2,986,197	20,60,655	5,58,820	26,19,475	24,48,153	0 11 0	0 14 0

Elective municipalities in the interior.

There was no change in the number of municipalities in which the elective system was in force. These were three in number, viz. Serampore, Burdwan, and Kishnaghur. In Serampore, the introduction of the property-test in the election of Commissioners has materially impaired the popularity of the system. The Chairman reported that the people took very little interest in the polling, and none of the rate-payers took the trouble to attend personally to record their votes.

In Burdwan, the town is divided into four wards for the purposes of election. During the past year there was a vacancy of one member each in three of them. Out of 5,149 persons entitled to vote, only 1,921 persons actually exercised the privilege. The highest number of votes secured by any one candidate was 414.

In Kishnaghur there were five elected Commissioners who retired from the Committee during the year, but the election of members in their places excited very little interest among the people. Only in one ward was there a contest among four candidates, but the highest number of votes obtained by the elected candidate was only 79. The Chairman of the municipality reports as follows:—"It is noteworthy, however, that very few respectable persons voted, the efforts of the partizans on either side being directed to gain the votes of poor rate-payers somehow or other dependent upon the candidates. Some of these did not know why they had come to vote, and had to be told that they were electing their Municipal Commissioners. The rules allow the poorest rate-payers to vote, and I doubt whether their votes are freely given." He suggests that a property-qualification for voters should be introduced.

Marine.

Strength of the Pilot Service.

THE total strength of the Pilot Service at the end of the year under review, inclusive of 27 leadsmen apprentices, four of whom arrived during the year, was 89. Two casualties occurred among the pilots during the year; but as three leadsmen apprentices passed the pilot's examination the number of qualified pilots was raised from 61 to 62. The system of obtaining the leadsmen apprentices from the training ships at home continues to work well; but the necessity for a very stringent medical examination of the candidates in England and for carefully testing their powers of yision is greatly felt.

Shipping.

The number of arrivals during the year was 1,151 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,982,187 tons, and of departures 1,141 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,979,107 tons, showing an increase of 160 vessels and of 379,205 tons, inwards and outwards, over the previous year. The year under review therefore showed the largest number of ships that has ever been recorded for any year, except 1877-78, when the Madras famine caused an unusual development of the export trade in grain. Of the number of arrivals and departures (2,292), 1,238 were steamers and 1,054 sailing ships, and of the latter 1,006, or 95·4, made use of tugs in proceeding up and down the river under pilotage charge. There was a further increase during the year in the number of vessels of heavy draught, which has risen so greatly in recent years, as shown by the following statement of vessels which drew 21 feet and upwards on their way up and down the river :—

	Above 21 to 22 feet.		22 to 23 feet.		23 to 24 feet.		24 to 25 feet.		25 to 26 feet.		26 to 27 feet.		Total 1882-83.		Total 1881-82.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Steamers	32	84	34	105	14	89	5	42	1	3	...	2	86	325	63	306
Sailing vessels	64	134	29	60	4	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	98	213	89	184
Total ...	96	218	63	165	18	108	6	42	1	3	...	2	184	538	152	490

The increase not only in the number but also in the draught of vessels has obviously added to the difficulty of pilotage in the Hooghly, as well as increased the work of the Pilot Service; but the conduct of the Service generally continued very satisfactory during the year.

Pilotage.

The earnings of the pilots have grown with the increase in the shipping of the port. During the year the branch pilots piloted on an average 5·23 vessels a month, the masters 4, and the mates 3, these averages being such as to afford ample remuneration to each grade and to leave no room whatever for complaint. Forty-three vessels were also placed in charge of leadsmen apprentices, in the temporary absence of pilots in each case. While, however, the earnings of the Pilot Service have been larger, the mercantile community has also benefited considerably from the reduction of pilotage by 15 per cent. which was brought into force on the 1st August 1881. The amount thus remitted in the past year was Rs. 1,53,878.

Casualties.

The number of groundings during the year was 51 against 33, and of collisions 25 against 12 in the previous year. The groundings resulted, in one case, in the total loss of the vessel, and in another in considerable damage; but in most of the

remaining cases no damage was done. Of the collisions eighteen were either unimportant or accidental, and of the remaining seven cases one was due to the mismanagement of the pilot, three to country boats, and one to the unskilfulness of the steam-tug pilot. Seven were attended with no damage, thirteen with damage, and one with serious damage. In one case an inland steamer, in another a steam-tug, and in two cases boats, were sunk. The total casualties of the year gave a percentage of 3·31 on the number of ships, as compared with 2·106 in the previous year.

Two Marine Courts and seven departmental enquiries were held during the year. In one case the pilot was severely censured and reduced to half-earnings for three months for grounding his ship on the edge of the Gasper Sands, and in another a steam-tug pilot was suspended for 12 months for unskilfulness in causing a collision between the vessel in tow of his steamer and another vessel riding at anchor in Diamond Harbour. The other cases resulted in the acquittal of the pilots. Besides these enquiries into the conduct of pilots, five Special Courts were convened under Act IV of 1875 to enquire into casualties to ships, and two investigations were held to ascertain the cause of the loss of the inland steamers *Oude* and *Goalpara* in Garden Reach and the Sunderbuns respectively. The most important of the cases which came before the Special Courts were the wreck of the barque *Mohusser* on Saugor Sand on the 1st May 1882, with the loss of 36 lives, including 25 native passengers, and the stranding and abandonment of the barque *Aberdeenshire* on Subtermookee shoal, in the Sunderbuns, on the 6th October 1882. The Court, in the former case, blamed both the master and the pilot; but the latter, on being subsequently tried under Act XII of 1859, was acquitted. In the case of the *Aberdeenshire* the loss of the vessel was proved to have been caused by the unskilfulness of the commander, but the Court omitted to place him on his trial. The inland steamer *Oude* was sunk in consequence of collisions with two vessels in Garden Reach, and the inland steamer *Goalpara* by grounding on a mud lump at the junction of two rivers in the Sunderbuns. In both cases the masters were exonerated from blame.

Government vessels.

The S. S. *Undaunted*, besides making the usual trips to the pilot and light-vessels at the Sandheads and visiting the Mutlah and the Orissa ports, was used during the year to tow a hulk laden with mooring tackle and an anchor boat to Chittagong, and to lay a whistling buoy on the South Patch Shoal lying beyond that port. One of the pilot brigs having been condemned, only two were available for service at the Sandheads during the year. A new brig has arrived from home since the close of the year.

Certificates of survey and competency.

Ninety-one candidates appeared for examination for colonial and local certificates of competency of the various grades, of whom 65 passed. The colonial certificates granted comprised 6 master's, 11 first mate's, 2 second mate's, 2 first class engineer's, and 6 second class engineer's; and the local certificates included, 1 master's, 1 first mate's, 4 second mate's, 2 first class engineer's, 4 second class engineer's, and 23 engine-driver's, besides 1 first class engineer's, and 2 second class engineer's, for inland service. There were seven candidates for certificates as commanders of inland vessels, of whom six were successful. Five vessels were registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and the registry of 16 was cancelled. One vessel only was registered under the Indian Act X of 1841. A and B certificates, under the Native Passengers' Act VIII of 1876, were issued by the Port Officer during the year, while the surveys were carried out by the Port Commissioners' Engineer-Surveyor. This arrangement appears open to improvement, and the question of placing the granting of the certificates as well as the surveys in the hands of the Port Commissioners is under consideration.

Health of the port.

The number of both in-coming and out-going vessels medically inspected by the Health Officer was 1,367, against 1,112 in the previous year. The average number of European seamen in the port was 1,792, against 1,350 in the previous year. The number admitted into hospital was not excessive in comparison with the total number of the crews in the port, but the mortality exceeded the rate in the previous two years, owing to the greater prevalence of cholera and bowel

complaints. The principal diseases from which the seamen suffered, and the mortality from each in the past four years, are shown in the following statement:—

Diseases.	1882.		1881.		1880.		1879.		1878.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Cholera	64	41	51	33	23	14	42	25	45	29
Diarrhœa	143	2	116	3	109	.....	149	3	222	.....
Dysentery	146	8	107	4	130	1	132	5	176	8
Fever, enteric	8	6	7	4	1	1	4	2	7	3
„ malarious	251	5	180	4	197	1	705	2	1,117	3
„ simple	186	.....	197	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scurvy	28	.....	20	1	18	.....	13	1	12	.....
Small-pox	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	15	1	1	.....
Sunstroke	5	3	9	.....	29	1	3	2	42	10
Other diseases	1,426	29	1,112	16	1,289	30	1,063	20	1,670	27
Total ...	2,257	94	1,799	65	2,005	49	2,126	61	3,292	80

The average daily population of the port during this period having been 1,000 for 1879, 1,400 for 1880, 1,350 for 1881, and 1,792 for 1882, the death-rate per thousand was 61 in 1879, 35 in 1880, 48 in 1881, and 51·8 in the year under review.

The death-rate was higher than usual, being enhanced by large mortality from cholera, which accounted for 41 out of 94 deaths. The increase in cholera cases last year is in the main attributable to an increase of the disease in the town; but it is to be feared that in many instances the attacks were brought on by the recklessness of the men themselves. In eighteen cases it was ascertained that the disease was preceded by drunkenness and exposure to rain and cold. As was the case last year, the mortality from cholera in the port was heaviest when the disease was most rife in the town. Bowel complaints and fever were also more fatal than in the previous year. The mortality from typhoid fever amounted to 3·3 per thousand. The comparatively large number of cases of this disease, which is said to be very rare amongst the resident population of Calcutta, appears to be mainly due to the gross disregard of their own health shown by seamen in frequenting unhealthy localities and consuming the unwholesome drinks offered for sale in the native bazars. Efforts have been, and are still, made to keep seamen away from the native bazars, and much good has thus been done by the persons who have interested themselves in this philanthropic work. An increase is again observed in cases of scurvy, and a similar increase has been noticed in England. The matter has attracted the attention of the Board of Trade, and it may be hoped that instructions will soon be issued for such a change in the diet of sailors at sea as to greatly reduce the risk of this disease. Five deaths from sun-stroke occurred during the year, but there is no reason to believe that any of them were due to neglect of proper precautions by the masters of vessels. With a view to check the unnecessary exposure of seamen to the heavy dews and fogs on the river, the Port Commissioners have recently resolved to issue a notice to the masters of all vessels visiting the port to inform them of the advantage which their crews will receive from awnings on deck. In other respects the year was normal, and the port was quite free from small-pox during the whole period under review.

The total mortality afloat and in hospital among the native population of the port, numbered at 25,630 in the last census, gives a rate of 7·2 per thousand, as compared with 5·5 in the previous year. With the exception, however, of cholera, to which the higher mortality was due, the past year was not an unhealthy one for this class of the floating population. There were no deaths from typhoid fever or small-pox amongst them, and it is worthy of note that while they, who drank the foul water of the Hooghly, had a death-rate of 4·4 per thousand from cholera, the mortality from that disease among the residents of the town, who drink the filtered water supplied by the municipality, was 5·2 per thousand.

Quarantine measures.

As mentioned in the last year's Report, steps were taken shortly before the end of the year to supply the Egyptian and Turkish Governments with the fullest information regarding the sanitary condition of the Indian ports, in the hope that a knowledge of the

facts would induce those Governments to remove the restrictions formerly imposed by them upon traffic. This hope was realised, and in April last quarantine in Egypt was removed, and has not been since reimposed. Weekly death returns of the port are now sent regularly to Egypt and Turkey; and as the mortality from cholera, though somewhat heavier than in previous years, has not led to the reimposition of quarantine, it may be hoped that a change is taking place in the policy of both Governments in this respect. In July, in consequence of representations from the Turkish Sanitary Board, and with a view to keep communication with Egypt unimpeded, the Government of India consented to impose quarantine on ships from Batavia and Sumatra, where cholera was said to be rife. Two ships only arrived from Batavia, so that the amount of inconvenience caused was slight.

Pilgrim ships.

The number of pilgrims remained small, and one ship only returned with Bengali-Mussalmans from Jeddah. Small-pox broke out on board during the voyage, but the medical officer attached to the vessel rendered the necessary assistance.

Lascar crews.

The health of Indian sailors at sea was good, the reported mortality amounting to only 21 out of 4,853 lascars known to be afloat, or about 4·3 per mille. Complaints of illtreatment were made by lascars in nine cases. Scurvy was found present in two ships carrying native crews. The total number of cases, however, was only three.

Water-supply.

There were no complaints during the year regarding the quality of the filtered water supplied to the European shipping by the municipality. The tanks in the water-boats having now been fitted with proper covers, the water should always reach the ships in the same condition as it is received from the hydrants.

Calcutta Shipping Office.

The financial results of the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office during the past year were satisfactory, the receipts having amounted to Rs. 27,004, the disbursements to Rs. 21,141, and the profits to Rs. 5,863. Compared with the preceding year, the receipts showed an excess of 6 per cent., attributable to the larger number of seamen with whom the Office had to deal. The shipping and discharging fees were, as usual, the largest items of income, and their amount was doubtless enhanced by the plan of inviting seamen who were free to take engagements from other ports to Calcutta, and by the relaxation for some months of the rule which requires European seamen in all cases of discharge by mutual consent to deposit a portion of their wages as a provision against their falling into distress. The expenditure also exhibited an increase, but this is explained by the fact that exceptional charges were incurred for furniture, for the pay of a European constable, and for a large supply of forms, which will in a great measure meet the wants of the current year.

Trust Funds.

The transactions of the year in funds held in trust for British and native seamen are shown in the following statement:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance	6,677	7,119
Receipts	60,574	77,382
Total ...	67,251	84,501
Repaid and lapsed to Government ...	60,132	77,277
Balance ...	7,119	7,224

Notwithstanding a large increase in receipts during the year, the balance in the hands of the Shipping Master at its close was but a few rupees larger than that at the end of the previous year. The balances on account of the deposit money of both British and native seamen, however, were large, and the measures devised for the purpose of securing to their heirs the estates left by deceased native seamen do not seem to have produced any result. Instead of a reduction, there has been a steady increase during the past three years in the balance of these estates remaining undisposed of at the end of each year;

and so long as full particulars are not recorded of the homes and relations of seamen, there can be very little prospect of success.

Numbers shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged during the last two years was—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.
Shipped	15,868	16,225	357
Discharged	14,678	15,039	361

There was an increase in the number of British seamen, both shipped and discharged (attended by a decrease in the number of native seamen), this result being attributable to the suspension for a time of the rule requiring the deposit of security by British seamen on discharge by mutual consent.

Desertions.

Desertions were far more numerous than in the previous year, owing, it is stated, to the dearth of seamen and the efforts made by boarding-house keepers and runners to tempt men away from their ships. There were 247 cases, against 191 in 1881-82. This offence would be greatly checked if the men, and especially those by whom they are instigated, were sometimes prosecuted after the vessels have left the port; but neither the masters nor the agents of vessels have hitherto been willing to take any steps towards such prosecutions, although it has been pointed out that under the provisions of section 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the evidence of the leading witnesses might be placed on record before their departure from Calcutta, and be made available on the subsequent arrest of the offenders. The police have, however, recently undertaken the prosecution of some boarding-house keepers for abetting the desertion of seamen, and these proceedings should be productive of some good.

Seamen's remittances.

Gratifying proof of increasing thrift among British seamen is afforded by a marked advance in the amount of their remittances home by money-orders. During the year no less than Rs. 42,256, equivalent to £3,565, inclusive of commission, were so remitted, against Rs. 21,779, or £1,837, in 1881-82.

Miscellaneous.

Various important matters affecting the interests of seamen came under consideration during the year. The passing of Act V of 1883, which comes into force on the 1st January 1884, has disposed of several questions which had been under discussion for a considerable period. The appointment of Port Health Officers has been legalised, and they have been vested with the requisite powers for the inspection of provisions and water carried for the use of seamen, for the medical examination of seamen and apprentices, and for requiring the production of log-books and other papers for the purpose of enquiring into the medical condition of vessels. For the better protection of lascars who may be liable to discharge in foreign ports, the Act has provided for the insertion of a stipulation in their agreements that fit employment shall be found for them on board some other ship bound to the port at which they were shipped, or another port in British India, or that they shall be granted a return passage to British India.

Financial condition of the Port Trust.

The Port Trust commenced the year with a total debt of Rs. 79,27,830, consisting of Rs. 51,62,830 due to Government on account of the consolidated repayable debt, of Rs. 17,65,000, which represents the non-payable book-debt, and of Rs. 10,00,000, the debenture loan raised in 1881. During the year the consolidated debt was reduced by the fixed annual payment on account of sinking fund, but another loan of 20 lakhs was contracted for new works, of which Rs. 12,25,000 were actually received by the Commissioners before the 31st March, and the total debt on that date stood thus:—

	Rs.
Consolidated repayable debt due to Government ...	50,67,967
Port book-debt not repayable	17,65,000
Debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
Due on debenture loan of 1883	12,25,000
Total ...	90,57,967

The assets of the Trust, on the other hand, exclusive of the value of the foreshore and Strand Bank lands, which the Commissioners received free of cost from the Government in 1870, amounted on the same date to Rs. 1,47,28,018. This sum represented the value, according to capital expended, of the Jetties, Wharves, Tramway, Moorings, Ships, Boats and other property belonging to the Trust, and the investments of the Jetty Reserve, the Jetty Insurance, the Port Reserve, the Depreciation and the Debenture Loan Sinking Funds. The addition made to the value of all the Trust property during the year amounted to Rs. 12,94,412.

The total receipts on capital account, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 6,53,199 from the previous year, were Rs. 39,25,042, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,09,862, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,15,180. The revenue accounts showed a total income of Rs. 31,82,162, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 6,71,018 at the commencement of the year, against a total expenditure of Rs. 27,45,523, a sum of Rs. 4,36,639 being thus left in hand at the end of the year.

Improvements.

The expenditure on new works during the year amounted to Rs. 13,29,626, of which the Jetties absorbed Rs. 5,31,914, the Inland Vessels' Wharves Rs. 43,135, the Tramway Rs. 1,95,942, the Howrah foreshore road Rs. 96,374; the reconstruction of the riverside Press-house, burnt down in February 1882, Rs. 1,41,899, new vessels for the Port approaches Rs. 2,46,292; and miscellaneous works Rs. 74,070.

Jetties.

The total Jetty receipts during the year were higher than those of any previous year except 1877-78, when unusual activity prevailed in the grain traffic on account of the Madras famine. The increase has taken place entirely on account of the larger quantity of goods shipped and landed, and in spite of the reduction of the landing charges on piece-goods and twist to 4 annas per bale as compared with 4½ and 5 annas charged before the 1st April 1882. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 7,74,230 against Rs. 7,68,047 in 1881-82, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,44,032 against Rs. 5,47,861, leaving a net income of Rs. 1,30,198 as compared with Rs. 2,20,186 in the previous year. The increase of expenditure was mainly due to the payment of a far larger contribution than in the previous year from this head of revenue to the Port Approaches, the contribution being needed to make up for the reduction of port dues from three annas to one anna per ton, which came into operation from the commencement of the year. The extent to which the Jetties have been used in the past three years is shown in the following statement:—

Period.	Number of jetties.	Number of vessels accommodated.	Registered net tonnage.	Total number of days occupied at all jetties.	Total amount contributed by vessels for use of jetties.	Average length of stay at jetties.	Average number of days each jetty was at work throughout the year.	Average amount paid by each vessel for use of jetties.	Total jetty receipts from imports and exports.	Average per vessel.	Average tonnage of vessels.
					Rs.	Days.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1880-81	8	193	324,187	1,982	73,762	10·2	248	382	7,14,189	3,700	1,680
1881-82	8	212	361,636	2,013	78,865	9·9	263	372	7,53,074	3,552	1,706
1882-83	8	199	375,907	2,161	77,672	10·8	270	390	7,58,283	3,810	1,889

Of the total income of the past year Rs. 6,63,162 were contributed by imports and only Rs. 95,121 by exports. The balance consisted of miscellaneous receipts. Notwithstanding the increase in the quantity of goods shipped and landed, the removal and warehousing charges fell off by nearly Rs. 20,000, the loss being attributable to the greater promptitude with which goods can now be removed owing to the abolition of the customs duties. This is a clear gain to the mercantile community.

30-ton crane.

The floating 30-ton crane was under steam for 155 days of the year and earned Rs. 24,256, or about Rs. 4,000 more than in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,661, and a net surplus of Rs. 11,595 was obtained.

Inland wharves.

The receipts at the Inland Vessels' Wharves, exclusive of the income from the Tramway, were the largest realised in any year except 1877-78, amounting to Rs. 4,07,133 against Rs. 3,81,937 in the previous year. The closing of the Chitpore Lock

of the Circular Canals throughout the year, which caused a larger number of boats to resort to the wharves, doubtless contributed a good deal to this result. The expenditure was, however, largely increased, chiefly in consequence of a contribution of Rs. 90,000 to the Port Approaches, as compared with only Rs. 38,507 in the previous year, and the net revenue accordingly amounted to only Rs. 1,11,383, against Rs. 1,58,007.

Strand Bank lands.

A decline of over Rs. 10,000 in the receipts from the Strand Bank lands is accounted for by the destruction by fire of the Commissioners' riverside press in February 1882, which necessitated the grant of considerable remissions of rent to the tenants while the press was under reconstruction. The total income amounted to Rs. 1,47,089, against Rs. 1,57,472 in the previous year, and the net revenue, after payment of all charges, was Rs. 25,192, against Rs. 45,913.

Harbour Masters' Department.

An increase in the number of vessels visiting the port during the year caused a considerable addition to the income of the Harbour Masters' Department, which was further swelled by unusually high receipts under the head of "Wreck and Anchor," and by the realisation, for the first time, of fees for the services of the Engineer-Surveyor, who arrived from England in June 1882 and is now attached to the staff of the Port Commissioners. The Wreck and Anchor receipts included payments on account of the wreck *Ellen Stuart* and of the American ship *Valiant*, which caught fire and was stranded, but was subsequently floated and discharged by the assistance of the Harbour Master's Department. The total income from all sources was Rs. 5,97,873, against Rs. 4,81,872 in 1881-82 ; but the expenditure also increased from Rs. 4,61,468 to Rs. 5,87,812, and the net revenue thus amounted to only Rs. 10,061, against Rs. 20,404 in the previous year. Larger payments on account of fees earned by the Harbour Masters, a charge of Rs. 12,484 for the salary and passage money for the Engineer-Surveyor, and a contribution of Rs. 98,000 to the Port Approaches, account for the excess in the expenditure of the year.

Accidents within the port.

Ten casualties occurred to ships while in charge of Harbour Masters during the year. In three cases only they were to blame, but in no instance was the damage done of a very serious nature. The percentage of accidents was, however, somewhat higher than in the preceding year, being ·86 against ·65.

The fire-engine *Hooghly* was less frequently required than in the previous year, when several large and destructive fires occurred in the port and along the banks of the river. It was called out ten times, but was actually used in only six cases, in five of which it was able to render useful service. The most serious of the fires broke out at the Camperdown Jute Press and the Chitpore Hydraulic Press, causing much loss at both places.

Dredging.

The dredger was employed on 181 days of the year at a net expenditure of Rs. 23,035, the average cost of every 1,000 cubic feet dredged being Rs. 18·33.

Registration and survey of cargo and passenger boats.

The number of cargo and passenger boats surveyed, registered, and licensed, and of manjees licensed, was as follows :—

	1882-83.	1881-82.
Cargo boats	5,942	5,643
Passenger „	2,148	2,145
Manjees licensed	9,431	8,527

A reduction of one-fourth of the rates of fees charged to these boats was sanctioned during the year, and has since taken effect.

Survey and measurement of vessels.

The number of vessels of all kinds surveyed during the year by the Commissioners' Surveyor was 131, the total number of visits paid to them was 398, and the fees realised were Rs. 3,970. In addition to this work he measured 11 vessels for tonnage, surveyed and passed the condensers of 16 emigrant ships, surveyed and measured for certificates 48 native passenger steamers, and held miscellaneous surveys on 16 vessels.

Tramway.

The receipts from the Commissioners' tramway amounted to Rs. 1,60,549, against Rs. 1,35,812 in 1881-82, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,16,091, against Rs. 97,672, and the net revenue thus rose from Rs. 38,140 to Rs. 44,458. The quantity of goods received and despatched through to the Eastern Bengal Railway reached 209,430 tons, and 15,201 wagons were also loaded and despatched on local traffic. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 188,030 tons and 11,448 wagons.

Port Approaches and the River Survey, Lighting and Buoy Departments.

The income and expenditure on account of the Port Approaches, inclusive of the River Survey, Buoying, and Lighting establishments, were as follows:—

Income.	Rs.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.
Receipts from port dues ...	98,817	Salaries	1,86,939
Contribution from Port Trust revenue.	3,07,500	Working expenses ...	1,38,335
		Repairs	99,102
Other receipts	17,252	Other charges	11,993
Total ...	4,23,569	Total ...	4,36,369

The only direct income available to meet the expenditure for the Port Approaches is derived from the port dues, and these, owing to the reduction of the rate from three annas to one anna, now yield less than a lakh of rupees per annum, while the expenditure approaches 4½ lakhs. The balance has accordingly to be supplied by contributions from the receipts of the Port proper.

The usual surveys of the river channels were carried out during the year, and a revenue survey party was also employed on the bank for the purpose of connecting the permanent marks of the river survey with the great trigonometrical stations and filling in the shore detail between Calcutta and Saugor. Some important changes were noticed in two or three of the channels leading to the port, but no obstruction was apparently caused to navigation. The depth of water over the James and Mary bar is reported to have been unusually low in February and March last, owing to very weak freshets. All the moorings in the port have been seen to by the Deputy Conservator and Harbour Master, and the Port Approaches have been made the subject of careful examination by Lieutenant Petley, by whom a great deal of good work has been turned out in the charts and tracings published and issued to Port Officers and Pilots.

The light-houses at Saugor, Cowcolly, and False Point appear to have been efficiently maintained during the year, and the six light-vessels were all brought up to town and repaired. An extensive encroachment of the Middleton Spit in the Saugor Roads rendered the placing of a light-ship on the spot advisable, and this was promptly done by the Commissioners. Special distinguishing marks for the day have also been introduced for the different light-vessels, and machinery has been ordered from home for the purpose of giving to each of the three outer lights a distinctive feature, which would render its immediate identification possible at night.

Refuge-houses.

The refuge-houses on the sea face of the Sunderbuns, the duty of maintaining which has been accepted by the Commissioners, were visited three times in the course of the year. On each occasion it was found that the provisions and clothing supplied for the needs of shipwrecked seamen had been systematically stolen, and the trap-doors even had been taken off or destroyed. The more frequent inspection of the places of refuge, which the two new steamers to be imported from England will facilitate, may tend to the better security of the goods, and possibly to the detection of the offenders.

Warehouses.

The opposition with which the Commissioners' proposal to construct additional warehouses within the Jetty enclosure was received by the Calcutta Municipality, the British Indian Association, and other public and private bodies, was noticed in the

last year's Report. The warehouses were eventually sanctioned by the Government, and are now in course of construction. It is expected that one will be shortly finished, and the other before the close of the current year.

Objection was similarly taken to the erection of a tea warehouse by the Commissioners, but the project being one of great benefit to the tea trade generally, a short Act was introduced in the last session of the Bengal Council to enable the Commissioners to undertake the work, and the measure has since received the assent of the Government of India. The project will now be undertaken.

Miscellaneous.

A joint Committee of the Port Commissioners with three members of the Chamber has lately reported on the measures practicable for extending the accommodation of the port to meet the great increase in its shipping and trade. The Calcutta Docking Company's premises, situated immediately to the north of the Hooghly Bridge, were purchased by the Commissioners during the year. The possession of a dock for the exclusive use of the Commissioners' vessels and boats had become an urgent necessity, especially since the transfer to the Commissioners' charge of the Port Approaches, with the light-ships and the vessels of the River Survey.

Chittagong Port.

There was again a large increase in the trade of the port, and, clearly, all that is now required to confirm the position of Chittagong as the main outlet for the produce of Eastern Bengal is the opening of the projected railway to Chandpore in Tipperah, with subsequent extension to Assam. The advance in trade during the past year was due to larger exports of jute to the United Kingdom and Spain, the number of vessels which cleared with this produce having been more than double that in the previous year, and the receipt of a considerable amount of treasure from Mauritius and other places for the purchase of grain for export.

The number and tonnage of vessels visiting the port during the last two years are shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1881-82.		1882-83.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with Europe	25	29,625	39	43,789	14	14,164	.....	.....
Do. foreign trade	37	19,578	34	18,554	.....	.....	3	1,024
Do. coasting trade ...	16	8,212	15	8,411	.....	199	1	.....
Chittagong vessels ...	39	7,976	31	6,103	.....	.....	8	1,873
Other native vessels ...	52	6,287	58	5,779	6	.....	.....	508
Naraingunge inland trade ...	448	47,466	762	73,803	314	26,337	.....	.....
Mail steamers	104	53,821	103	55,858	.....	2,037	1	.....
Trading steamers	50	27,291	20	19,464	.....	.....	30	.....
Ballam boats	2,023	29,280	2,205	30,460	182	1,180	.....	7,827
Total ...	2,794	229,536	3,267	262,221	516	43,917	43	11,232

It will be observed that the number of vessels trading with Europe increased in the past year from 25 to 39. Of these, 7 imported salt from England and 32 cleared with jute, 29 going to Dundee, 2 to London, and 1 to New York. The shipments to the last two places were the first ever made, and they give promise of the opening up of a new trade in jute with those ports. The falling off in the number of European vessels in the foreign trade is attributed to a temporary cessation of trade with Ceylon and the diversion of some Chittagong vessels to the carriage of jute from Naraingunge to Chittagong. This trade, being on the whole safer and more profitable than commerce with more distant ports, has also caused a reduction in the number of vessels of this class engaged in the foreign and coasting trade. The large advance of 314 in the number of vessels on the Naraingunge inland trade is obviously accounted for by the expansion of the jute trade.

The total quantity of grain exported to both home and foreign ports in the past year was 81,315 tons, valued at Rs. 32,69,339, as compared with 82,478 tons, valued at Rs. 33,22,535, in the previous year. The exports to

foreign ports declined from 43,374 to 39,138 tons, owing to an entire stoppage of demand for the time from Ceylon and a less active trade with Mauritius, where low prices prevailed, while those to home ports increased from 39,104 to 42,177 tons, favourable prices on the Malabar Coast having attracted larger shipments to the ports in that part of India. The jute exports during the past year amounted in value to Rs. 73,23,050, against Rs. 44,86,319 in 1881-82. The staple imports of Chittagong are salt and mineral oil. The existence of large stocks remaining from the previous year caused a decrease in the importation of salt in the past year, but there was an increase in the quantity of mineral oil introduced. The consumption of this oil by all classes of the people is growing rapidly, and it is also much used in the port for breaming and oiling ships' timbers.

The receipts of the Port Fund amounted to Rs. 73,339, against Rs. 60,827 in 1881-82, the increase being thus Rs. 12,512. The expenditure was Rs. 39,216, against Rs. 41,952 in 1881-82; and the net financial result of the administration in the past year was thus a surplus income of Rs. 34,123 (to which an addition has still to be made on account of interest on the Government securities belonging to the Port Fund), as compared with a surplus of Rs. 18,875 in the preceding year. The port still requires considerable and expensive improvements to meet the growth of the trade and shipping, and these are being gradually undertaken. In addition to the fixed moorings supplied in 1881, ten sets of swinging moorings were laid down in the past year, and mooring accommodation is now available for 13 vessels, besides the regular mail steamers. Application has since been received for a further supply of buoys for smaller vessels.

The buoys in the river were overhauled, scraped, and painted during the year, and a new whistling buoy was laid on the South Patch Shoal, which is one of the chief dangers to navigation in the neighbourhood of Chittagong. The particulars received of the state of the river from the port down to the outer bar show that there has been on the whole no deterioration in the stream. The most important changes took place in the outer bar, and there an obstruction was formed in mid-channel, which it was hoped would be washed away by the freshets during the past rainy season. The river was thoroughly surveyed during the year by officers of the Indian Marine Survey, and a complete chart was prepared on a six-inch scale.

The number of casualties to the shipping during the year was nine, against eleven in the previous year, and serious damage was suffered in only two cases. The year was unfortunately marked by two wrecks on the coast near the port, in one of which an English ship (the *Macbeth*) was lost. The conduct of the pilot service appears to have been generally good. The want of a tug is much felt in the port, but although the Government offered in the past year to grant aid towards the maintenance of one, no firm or individual was willing to accept the offer on the basis of service throughout the year, which is essential to the port.

Orissa ports.

The shipping trade and income of the Orissa ports during the past three years are shown in the following statement:—

Port.	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Value of import.	Value of export.	Customs dues.	Port dues.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.				
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point	1880-81 ...	131	156,475	129	156,248	15,57,232	15,57,752	54,322	9,540
	1881-82 ...	135	165,875	136	165,957	8,47,160	19,93,894	.....	10,904
	1882-83 ...	156	171,030	153	168,619	1,75,961	29,70,497	.....	12,053
Pooree	1880-81 ...	43	38,834	41	38,487	68,664	1,31,600	5,271	1,354
	1881-82 ...	21	25,440	23	25,787	3,797	80,607	.....	545
	1882-83 ...	35	39,669	35	39,669	23,164	3,41,345	.....	667
Balasore	1880-81 ...	287	52,049	391	55,903	41,69,524	47,33,200	36,213	2,732
	1881-82 ...	520	77,594	509	74,538	51,43,049	47,68,283	.....	3,600
	1882-83 ...	372	77,924	403	77,551	52,99,098	43,92,909	.....	2,988

There was a decline in the shipping of the ports during the year as compared with that of the previous year, the number of vessels that entered and cleared being 1,154, against 1,344 in 1881-82. The falling off was entirely in Balasore, and is reported to have been due to the decrease in the number of

coasting sailing vessels that visited the port during the year. Notwithstanding, however, the decrease in the number of vessels, the total tonnage increased by 39,271 tons, and the total value of imports and exports from Rs. 1,28,41,810 in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,32,00,974.

The exportation of rice increased considerably, the quantity despatched to foreign and home ports being 1,681,760 cwt., valued at Rs. 37,71,385, against 962,978 cwt., valued at Rs. 22,50,615, in 1881-82. In imports there was an increase of twist and metals.

The importation of piece-goods declined in Pooree, while in Balasore there was a rise in quantity, though not in value. The increase in cotton twist indicates a growing market in the province, and will continue with the increased prosperity of the people. The increase in metals was due to the requirements of the Balasore coast canals.

False Point.

The increase in the arrivals and departures of vessels visiting this port during the year was due to increased exportation of rice to the home as well as foreign ports. The quantity exported was 661,700 cwt., and the estimated value Rs. 18,29,666, against 340,900 cwt. and the estimated value Rs. 10,38,588 in the previous year. With the exception of metals, which showed an increase, there was a heavy decline in the imports, owing to the diversion of the trade to Chandbally, this port being preferred by merchants and traders as offering greater security in landing goods.

Pooree.

There was an increase of 14 vessels in the arrivals and 12 in the departures as compared with the preceding year. This was also due to an improvement in the exportation of rice during the last quarter of the year. The quantity exported rose from 38,794 cwt. in 1881-82 to 133,100 cwt. during the period under review, and was greater than that of any other year except 1876-77, when the Madras famine caused an unprecedented demand. This sudden increase was due to the good harvests of the last two years, which left an abundant stock available for export; but the main stimulus to the trade was given by the appearance of two new exporters who exported largely to Madras. There was a marked increase in the importation of treasure, gunny-bags, and provisions as compared with the preceding year, and this was due in a large measure to the improvement in the rice trade.

Balasore.

The falling off in the shipping of the port was due to a decrease in the number of coasting sailing vessels owing to decreased importation of coal for the Coast Canal works during the year. The quantity of rice exported amounted to 886,960 cwt., against 583,284 cwt. in the previous year. The imports of piece-goods and metals slightly increased, while that of spices declined. There was a considerable improvement in the importation of cotton twist, which rose from 333,140lb in 1881-82 to 3,452,950lb during the period under review. The passenger traffic amounted to 69,379 arrivals and 57,186 departures, against 61,381 arrivals and 63,426 departures in the previous year.

The Dhamra, Byturni, and Barabalang rivers were surveyed by the Indian Marine Survey during the year. A light, visible at a distance of four miles, is now exhibited on the flagstaff at Chundipore, and a proposal to erect a light-house on Shortt's Island is under consideration.

Financial position of the ports.

The income and expenditure of the ports for the last two years are shown below:—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point and Pooree ...	19,442	13,276	23,553	9,917
Balasore and Dhamra ...	12,611	10,669	14,137	15,162

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

Historical summary.

THE usual account of the year's work is on this occasion prefaced by a brief account of the previous history of the department; and a short description is also furnished of a scheme which has lately been introduced for extending the usefulness of the department.

Up to the year 1865 the only regular observatory in Bengal was that attached to the Surveyor-General's Office in Calcutta, at which observations had been recorded every hour since 1853. An attempt was made in 1847 to obtain statistics of temperature and rainfall at all sudder stations, and returns were furnished for several years, but they were found to contain such grave discrepancies as to be useless for all practical purposes. The destruction of life and property caused by the great Calcutta cyclone of the 5th October 1864 brought prominently to notice the necessity of bestowing greater attention on the study of the meteorology of the country, and in April 1865 a Committee was appointed to establish a system of telegraphic reports, such as would serve to apprise the shipping of Calcutta of the approach of cyclonic disturbances.

The Committee accordingly established six observing stations,* and started the publication of daily weather reports of the observations telegraphed from those stations, together with the observations taken at Calcutta, and others received from the Madras Observatory and a private observer in Ceylon.

* *Viz.*, Saugor Island.
Cuttack.
Chittagong.
Akyab.
Dacca.
Darjeeling.

The preliminary arrangements of the system inaugurated by the Committee having been completed, the further control of the work was entrusted to a special officer, who was appointed in April 1867 Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. The system subsequently continued to expand, additional stations were established, and further steps were taken for securing an efficient system of storm-signals and warnings for the town and shipping of Calcutta.

In 1871, in order to familiarise the local officers with the use of statistics and with the observation of facts which every district officer ought carefully to watch in a country where such a surprise as the famine of 1866 was possible, the Government prescribed the punctual submission of a weekly return of the state of the weather and prospects of the crops. The variations of rainfall and weather and other statistics relating to the agriculture of the province were regularly published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and it was due to these returns that the want of rain in 1873 attracted timely notice, and that early measures were taken to meet the famine which followed it in 1874.

The work of the Meteorological Department received a further expansion in 1880 by the introduction, under the authority of the Government of India, of a scheme of marine meteorology. In furtherance of the work connected with this branch of the department, data regarding the weather on Indian seas are now collected through the medium of Hooghly pilots, and, where available, the logs of vessels coming into the port of Calcutta. An attempt to collect such data through masters of vessels was made in 1868, but the attempt did not succeed, and it was finally given up in 1875. The present system, however, gives promise of better results, as many of the returns

received from the captains of in-coming vessels are found to contain meteorological data of great value.

Changes for extending meteorological observations lately introduced.

The Department, notwithstanding the above measure, nevertheless still remained in some respects defective for the purposes of the administration, and a scheme was accordingly lately introduced for extending and improving the work of observation, and the publication of meteorological data. The scheme does not supersede previous arrangements, but merely corrects their defects, and is intended, in its general character to fulfil what was stated by the Famine Commissioners to be one of the most important duties of the Meteorological Department, viz. the early and punctual supply of accurate meteorological information to the Executive Government and district and other officials. Bengal has been divided for the purpose of observations into the seven circles shown in the margin. Each circle is a fairly homogeneous area, differing from the others in its meteorological features, more especially in the amount and distribution of its rainfall; and it is represented by from three to seven observing stations, each of the latter being connected with from three to five rainfall recording stations. The number of additional observatories thus established is 21, and that of additional rainfall recording stations 156. All portions of the province have in this manner been brought under daily observation, and it is hoped that the facts which will by this means come upon record will enable a sufficient foundation to be laid for a trustworthy system of economic meteorology for Bengal. The result of the system will be fully stated in the next Report.

(1) Orissa.
(2) South-Western Bengal, comprising the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.
(3) Eastern Bengal, comprising the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.
(4) Northern Bengal, comprising the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions.
(5) Northern Behar, comprising the districts of Behar north of the Ganges.
(6) Southern Behar, comprising the districts south of the Ganges.
(7) Chota Nagpore.

Operations of the past year.

During the past year meteorological observations were taken regularly at one first class observatory, seven second class observatories, and twelve third class observatories in the provinces of Bengal and Assam; and an additional third class observatory was established at Tura in the Garo Hills in the month of March 1883.

Second class observatories.

As in the previous year, five of the second class observatories were situated in Bengal and two in Assam; and five were furnished with self-registering anemographs. They were generally in a satisfactory condition.

Third class observatories.

The number of third class observatories was thirteen, ten being situated in Bengal, one in Burmah (Akyab), and two in Assam (Silchar and Tura). Some of these are quite equal to the second class observatories as regards the accuracy and value of their observations.

Rainfall recording stations.

Rainfall returns were received during the past year from 164 sub-divisional stations. They were submitted punctually in the great majority of cases, and the monthly return of rainfall throughout the provinces for each month of the year, prepared from these returns, was published in the *Gazette* on the third or fourth week of the ensuing month.

Storm-signals.

No severe cyclone occurred in the Bay during 1882. Six cyclonic vortices formed near the head of the Bay, and advanced across the Bengal or Orissa coast into the interior, but only two of these, which occurred in September and October respectively, were of sufficient intensity to justify the hoisting of the storm-signals.

The Meteorological Reporter was engaged during the year in an investigation of all the storms which have occurred in the Bay of Bengal between 1875 and 1880, the object being to determine the relations between storm occurrence in the Bay and the general character of the monsoon, and also, if possible, the distribution of south-west monsoon storms in the Bay with respect to time and place.

The improved system of storm-signals, referred to in the last Report, was sanctioned in August 1882, and brought into operation almost immediately. The original object of the storm-signals was to forewarn the Port of

the approach of severe cyclones, attended by storm-waves, such for example as those of 1864 and 1867. Recent experience has, however, shown that, although severe cyclones, accompanied by storm-waves, are of comparatively rare occurrence at the head of the Bay, cyclonic storms of limited extent and intensity are frequently formed during the rains, and are a source of danger to shipping entering or leaving the mouth of the river. The storm-signals hitherto employed were only intended to give warning of the formation and approach of storms of the first kind; hence it became necessary to extend or modify the system of signals in order to be able to give warning of the advance of these smaller cyclonic storms dangerous to shipping in or near the mouth of the river, as well as to shipping in the Port.

Daily Weather Reports.

The daily weather reports were published in the same form as during the previous year. They were supplied to 27 subscribers and 23 Government officials at the commencement, and 29 subscribers and 30 Government officials at the end of the year. The receipts from subscriptions more than covered the cost of printing and distributing the reports. An improvement has been made in the form and size of the report and chart; and, although the number of subscribers has not increased much, it is believed that the report and chart are found to be of use.

Marine meteorology.

A fair amount of work was done during the year in the department of marine meteorology, the office establishment of which was increased with the sanction of the Government of India. The work to be done consisted of two parts. The first was the discussion of the observations taken on board vessels navigating the Indian seas, collected by the Board of Trade in England some years ago, and made over to the Indian Meteorological Office; and the preparation of charts embodying the information given by these observations of the pressure, winds, currents, &c., in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. During the early part of the year the barometric observations were taken up with a view to determine the amount and character of the diurnal oscillation in the Bay; and by the end of the year the curves had been worked out for all the months, excepting December, and were ready for publication. The second branch of the work was the collection of current meteorological data of the Bay from every available source. Forms were prepared, a supply of which is included in the papers handed over by pilots to the captains of vessels entering the river. A large number of captains have complied with the request of the department to furnish extracts of meteorological data in their logs for the Bay of Bengal and Indian Seas, and three hundred and forty-five sets of returns were filled up and sent in. Many of these were of great value, and showed that accurate meteorological observations are taken on board a fair proportion of the ships navigating the Bay, and the information contained in them has been extracted and entered in books for permanent record. The information they give is also being added to the daily weather charts for India, prepared in the India Meteorological Office. The extracts seem to indicate clearly the general truth of what had been previously surmised, namely, that the weather in the whole extent of the Bay, excluding the Andaman sea, is fairly indicated by the observations taken at the coast stations, and that the progress of every important storm may be traced and followed with more or less exactness, almost from its origin, from the shore observations.

In addition to this information, observations have been taken at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. on board the light vessels near the mouth of the Hooghly. These observations have been carefully examined, and are believed to be accurate and trustworthy. They are very valuable as extending our knowledge of the meteorology of this part of India to a distance of 40 miles beyond the coast seawards.

Meteorological Summary for 1882.

Atmospheric pressure.

During 1882 the variations of the pressure from the normal distribution were unusually large, and also much more irregular in character than is generally the case. The causes of these large fluctuations of pressure over considerable areas, persistent for periods varying for two or three months to as many years, are as yet almost entirely unknown.

The year commenced with excessive pressure over nearly the whole province. At Purneah and Calcutta the pressure was slightly below the average. The excess was not large in Behar or West Bengal. In South-Eastern Bengal, as represented by Jessore, Dacca, and Chittagong, the air pressure was about a tenth of an inch above the average. The excess was greatest at Cuttack, where it amounted to ·15″, and at False Point, where it was very nearly two tenths of an inch. The air motion at the Bengal stations indicates that the Orissa and South-East Bengal areas of high pressure during the month were connected by a belt of high pressure running across the north of the Bay, the axis of which probably extended from False Point to Chittagong.

The unusually high pressure which characterized the month of January, and which accompanied, and was probably related to, the absence of the cold weather rains in Northern India, was followed in February by diminished pressure. The defect was nowhere large. That it was mainly, if not entirely, the return bound or the opposite phase of an oscillation which had commenced in the beginning of January is shown by the fact that the deficiency was greatest at the same stations where the excess was a maximum during the previous month. At Chittagong the pressure was ·046″ below the average, at False Point ·033″, and at Cuttack ·023″. The deficiency averaged ·01″ over Bengal and Behar.

Pressure during the following month of March varied very slightly from the average. The defect in Bengal and Orissa (except perhaps at False Point) nowhere exceeded a hundreth of an inch. In Behar and Chota Nagpore, as represented by the three stations of Patna, Gya, and Hazaribagh, pressure was slightly above the average. This area continued for the greater part of the year to present the same feature of slightly increased pressure. The centre of this area, as indicated by the barometric returns, was Gya. Unfortunately it was found in December 1882 that the Gya observer had fallen into careless and inaccurate methods of observation, and the evidence for the abnormal feature of relatively high pressure in Behar and Chota Nagpore rests therefore mainly on the general agreement of the observations over this area than on the actual figures.

Pressure continued to be slightly below the average during the month of April in Bengal and Orissa, and in excess in Behar. It fell slightly below the average at Hazaribagh, showing that the area of relatively high pressure had advanced northwards. This is confirmed by the fact that the pressure at Durbhunga for this month was slightly in excess, whereas in March it was below the average.

Pressure diminished to a smaller extent than usual during the month of May, so that at all stations it was in excess of the normal amount. The excess was largest at Berhampore, Gya, Patna, and Durbhunga, indicating the continued existence of relatively high pressure over the same area as during the months of March and April. Over the remainder of the province the excess varied very slightly, and averaged ·02″.

Pressure fell below the average during the month of June, except at Berhampore, Patna, and probably Gya, where it was slightly in excess. The defect varied from ·01″ to ·02″, and was greatest at Calcutta and Cuttack. The deficiency of pressure over the greater part of the province increased during the following month. It was greatest at Cuttack (·07″), Calcutta, Chittagong (·05″), and Saugor Island (·04″). Hence the belt of excessive pressure at the head of the Bay at the beginning of the year had not only passed away, but was replaced during the first two months of the rains by an area of low pressure over the head of the Bay and the adjacent coasts. This area appears to have exercised a considerable influence in modifying the monsoon rains in Bengal at this period. The pressure in Behar, as shown by the returns of Gya, Patna, and Durbhunga, was slightly in excess of the normal pressure.

During the next month (August) pressure increased more rapidly than usual, so that it was either normal or slightly in excess. The excess was greatest in Central Behar, where it probably averaged ·02″. In Bengal it nowhere exceeded ·01″, except at Saugor Island, where it amounted to ·026″. This tendency towards slightly increased pressure at Saugor Island relative to the neighbouring stations of False Point, Cuttack, Calcutta, and Burdwan was exhibited from the month of May until the end of the rains.

Pressure increased normally during the month of September. This is shown by the fact that the variations from the normal were almost exactly identical in amount and position with those of the preceding month. It was about ·025″ in excess in Behar, and ·01″ over Bengal. Orissa was an area of slightly diminished pressure during the month. At Cuttack it was ·024″ below the normal mean. This deficiency of pressure was the only point in which the distribution of pressure in September differed from that of August. The barometer was unusually low during a large part of the month of October. The mean pressure of the month was ·05″ below the average for the whole province. The deficiency was least in Behar, where it was only ·03″. It was fairly uniform over the whole of Bengal, and was greatest in Orissa, where it slightly exceeded ·08″. This diminished pressure was partly due to the passage of a feeble cyclonic vortex from the Bay during the third week of the month

The two remaining months were characterized by general deficiency of pressure. There was a slight local excess in Behar in the month of November. In Bengal, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa the deficiency ranged from ·01″ to ·03″. This month was characterized by prolonged unsettled weather in the south of the Bay. Frequent whirls appear to have been formed, but none of them developed into a severe cyclone. During the generation and advance of the largest and most prolonged of these whirls, an unusual fall of the barometer occurred over Bengal, which was accompanied with rain over the greater part of the province—a rare occurrence at the end of November. The mean pressure for the month of December was below the average at all stations. The defect was ·02″ in Behar, and ranged between ·03″ and ·05″ over the remainder of the province.

The following table gives approximately the average differences between the mean pressure for the year and the normal mean pressure for the more important districts of the province:—

District.	Difference of mean pressure for 1882 from the normal mean.
North Behar	—·01″
South Behar	+·01″
Chota Nagpore	Normal.
South-West Bengal	—·015″
Orissa	—·02″
East Bengal	Normal.

This table indicates the character of the abnormal barometric variations of the year 1882. Pressure was, relatively to the average distribution, low in South-West Bengal and Orissa, and more especially in the latter district. In this area of relatively low pressure there was apparently a slight local accumulation of pressure during the rains at Saugor Island and the immediate neighbourhood. In the eastern and central districts of Northern Bengal pressure differed very slightly from the normal. The Purneah and Darjeeling observations indicate (although they are not sufficient to prove) the existence of slightly diminished pressure over and in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills. This deficiency of pressure probably averaged for the year ·015″. The only area in which pressure was relatively in excess was Southern Behar.

Temperature.

The variations of the temperature from the average and normal temperature of the province were smaller than might have been expected from the other meteorological features of the year.

The mean temperature of January was in excess over the whole of the province. The excess ranged from 1° at Saugor Island to 3° at Dacca and Hazaribagh, and averaged $2\frac{1}{4}$° over the province. The clouded skies and slightly larger rainfall of February was accompanied by diminished temperature. The mean temperature of the month was below the average at all stations except Cuttack. The defect was least in Behar and East Bengal, and was greatest in South-West Bengal, where, however, it barely exceeded 1°. March, like January, was characterized by excessive temperature. The month was unusually dry and free from local storms, and temperature increased more rapidly than usual. The

mean temperature of the month was hence very nearly 2° above the average. The excess was greatest at Hazaribagh, where it was 4·3°, and at Cuttack (2·8°) and Gya (2·7°). The temperature variations of April were of an opposite character in different parts of the province. Temperature was slightly in excess at the South Behar and Chota Nagpore stations, and also locally at Dacca and Cuttack. It was below the average at the remaining stations, the deficiency being greatest at Burdwan, where it amounted to 1·5°. May was unusually cool in consequence of the large number of storms which occurred during the month. The deficiency ranged from 1° at Dacca to 4° at Berhampore, and averaged nearly 2° for the whole province. June was also characterized by lower temperature than usual, but to a less extent than during the preceding month. It was locally in excess in Cuttack, and varied from 1° in Bengal to 2° in Behar below the average. In July, temperature was slightly above the average. The excess was generally small, but slightly exceeded 1° at Dacca, Demagiri, and Purneah. In August temperature was slightly below the mean, although the rainfall was normal in amount. The deficiency was least in Eastern and Northern Bengal, and averaged nearly 1° over the province.

September resembled July in the related features of deficient rainfall and increased temperature. The excess was slightly less than 1° for the whole province, and was greatest in South Behar and East Bengal. In Orissa, where the rainfall was abundant in consequence of the passage of three cyclonic vortices, the mean temperature of the month was nearly 1° below the average. October and November were both characterized by unusually general rainfall, and as a consequence temperature was slightly below the average for both months. The deficiency was not large, and did not exceed 1° for either month. December was not quite so cold as usual. The mean temperature varied from 1° in South Bengal to 3° in North Behar above the average.

On the whole, the mean temperature of the year was slightly in excess over these districts in which the south-west monsoon rainfall was deficient, and below the average in the areas of excessive rainfall which included Orissa, the Presidency Division, and the Darjeeling Hills, and the adjacent districts.

Winds.

The winds in January were generally of average strength. In Bengal they ranged in direction between north and west, but the westerly element was much stronger than usual, and in some cases, as, for example, Saugor Island, the mean direction for the month was almost due west. The Cuttack returns appear to establish that the air movement in Central Orissa was abnormally small, the average daily amount being only nine miles. During the next month the winds were quite up to their average strength. North-westerly winds were most prevalent, and the mean directions in Bengal and Behar varied between north and west. In Orissa southerly winds set in during the first week of the month. March which was a month of high temperature was also characterized by air motion above the average. This was most marked at the Behar stations and Hazaribagh. The sea-winds blowing across the coast of the Sunderbuns were also slightly stronger, but not to the same extent as the dry land-winds of the Gangetic plain. The mean wind directions differed very slightly from the normal mean direction. During the month of April the dry land winds in Behar and Chota Nagpore preserved the same character as during the preceding month. They came from the normal direction, but blew with greater force than usual. The sea-winds in Southern Bengal were, however, distinctly weaker, and were also, probably in consequence of the unusual strength of the westerly winds, pushed towards the east. Hence the mean wind directions at the Bengal stations for this month contain a much stronger westerly element than usual. Thus, at Calcutta the mean direction of the month was S 22° W, whilst its average direction is S 3° W. In May the westerly land-winds continued in stronger force than usual, whilst the southerly sea-winds in Bengal were from 10 to 20 per cent. below their average strength. This is shown by the following comparison:—

	Average daily air movement, May 1882.	Normal average daily air motion, May.
Saugor Island	280·7	342·4
Chittagong	105·8	159·4
Dacca	119·4	151·2

The combination of strong dry land-winds and weak moist sea-winds gave rise to a succession of norwesters and thunderstorms which formed the chief feature of the weather during the month. The south-west monsoon set in over Bengal during the first week of June. The winds were of their average strength in Western Bengal, and slightly below it in Eastern Bengal. They ranged in direction between south and south-east in Bengal. The easterly component was weaker than usual. In the north-west angle of the Bay the barometric irregularity or anomaly at Saugor Island was accompanied with peculiar features of air motion. The mean direction for the month at Saugor Island was S 2° E.

In July the monsoon current as estimated by the amount of wind registered was below average strength. This is shown by the following returns:—

	Average daily air motion, July 1882.	Normal average daily air motion, July.
Saugor Island	280·8	320·0
Chittagong	136·8	172·6
Dacca	152·3	186·6

In Bengal, the easterly component of the winds was weaker than usual, and the winds were directly from the south. In Behar and Chota Nagpore the winds were somewhat irregular, in consequence of the same fact. Thus at Hazaribagh the mean wind-direction for the month was N 88° W, the average being S 13° E.

In August the current continued, but to a less extent than in July, below its average strength. The winds were also more directly south than usual, thus continuing to indicate the relative weakness of the Bengal as compared with the Bombay branch of the monsoon current. In Behar the wind-directions were less abnormal than in the previous month, but at Hazaribagh the mean direction for the month was due west.

The winds again became more irregular in September. The current continued below its normal strength, more especially on the Bengal Coast and in Eastern Bengal. This is indicated by the following:—

	Average daily air motion, September 1882.	Normal average daily air motion, September.
Saugor Island	197·8	218·2
Calcutta	96·3	116·9
Dacca	92·8	114·1
Chittagong	86·7	108·2

In Central and Eastern Bengal the wind-directions varied slightly from the normal. At Saugor Island the mean direction for the month was S 8° E instead of S 8° W. Similar features are presented by the Orissa returns. The unusual easting of the winds of this month in Orissa and South-West Bengal was due mainly to the passage of three cyclonic vortices across the coast to the south of False Point. The irregularity of the winds in Behar and Chota Nagpore is shown by the following comparison:—

	Mean wind direction, September 1882.	Normal mean wind direction, September.
Patna	N 50 E.	S 84 E.
Gya	N 40 W.	S 78 E.
Hazaribagh	N 17 W.	S 57 E.

October, the month of transition from the south-west to the north-east monsoon in Bengal, is always a month of light irregular winds. Last year it was distinguished by somewhat stronger winds than usual, mainly in consequence of a cyclonic storm which occurred during the third week of the month. This also caused the wind directions to differ considerably from the mean, but the variations are not so important as to require notice.

Northerly winds with less westing than usual prevailed in November. The winds were light, but of normal strength. In South-West Bengal and Orissa, in consequence apparently of the local high pressure, the northerly winds which then prevailed had a very strong easterly component. This

influenced the character of the weather at this time considerably in South-West Bengal, giving rise to increased temperature and dampness of the air.

In December, the air motion was again considerably below the average, although it was generally normal in direction. Winds varying in direction between north and west prevailed over the whole province. The westerly component of the wind was somewhat more strongly marked than usual.

The most important feature during the year was the weakness of the monsoon current.

Humidity.

The air was slightly damper in Bengal than the average in January, whilst it was to a similar extent drier than usual in Orissa and Behar. In February the humidity was normal except in Behar and Orissa, where it was below the average. March and April were both dry months over the greater part of the province. The air contained from 5 to 10 per cent. less moisture than the average. May was also a dry month, but to a much less extent than April. During the rains the humidity generally varied very slightly from the average, but was, more especially in July and September, slightly in defect. The remaining months of the year were characterized by increased humidity. This was more especially the case during November, when the average humidity was about 5 per cent. higher than usual. The variations of humidity of the atmosphere in the lowest strata thus corresponded generally to the larger meteorological features of the year and the distribution of rainfall.

Storms.

The Bay of Bengal was free from the most violent class of cyclones in the year 1882. During the south-west monsoon period a number of small cyclonic vortices were generated in the Bay and advanced across its coasts into the interior of India. These have been fully described under the heading "rains," and it is only necessary to enumerate them:—

1st.—Storm of June 9th to 17th.
2nd.—Ditto of July 16th to 25th.
3rd.—Ditto of September 6th to 14th.
4th.—Ditto of ditto 14th to 19th.
5th.—Ditto of ditto 26th to October 3rd.
6th.—Ditto of October 12th to 17th.
7th.—Ditto of November 22nd to 25th.

The majority of these were feeble, and it was only considered necessary to hoist the storm-signals at the stations on the Hooghly during the storms of September 6th to 14th and of October 12th to 17th.

Rainfall.

The distribution of rainfall was more irregular than usual. Over a large area, including the greater part of Behar, Northern and Eastern Bengal, the rainfall was deficient in amount almost without exception throughout the whole year. One very important feature of the south-west monsoon rainfall in Eastern and Northern Bengal was the absence of heavy or excessive rainfalls. The number of rainy days (*i.e.*, days on which at least ·01 inch was measured) differed very slightly from the average, but the rain generally fell in lighter showers than usual.

January was conspicuous by the absence of rain, with the exception of a few very light and local showers. The month of February in the province of Bengal always gives a considerable proportion of the cold-weather rainfall. The rains of February in 1882 were generally in excess of their average amount. The succeeding months of March and April were unusually dry months, and the rainfall was in defect with one or two local exceptions. The excessive temperature of March and the early part of April led to a succession of atmospheric disturbances which found local expression in a series of norwesters over the whole of Bengal in the first and second weeks of May, and also during the last seven days of the month. The rainfall of May was hence considerably in excess in nearly every district of Bengal.

The rains set in rather earlier than usual, but more feebly than is generally the case. Moderate general rain continued to fall from the beginning of the month in Bengal. The rains extended to Behar on the 12th of the month, and to Orissa on the 8th. Over South-West Bengal and in Orissa the rainfall of the month was either average in amount or slightly in excess. It

was largely in excess in South-East Bengal. On the other hand, it was below the average to a small extent in Northern Bengal and Behar. July was an unusually dry month, and with one or two local exceptions, the rainfall was considerably below the average. This was mainly due to the unusual lightness of the rain-showers and not to the occurrence of prolonged breaks in the rains.

The moisture current, which had been conspicuously feeble in July, appears to have come up in fuller force in August, and brought up larger supplies of moisture. The rainfall during the month was excessive at the foot of the Darjeeling hills, and to a less extent in North Behar and Orissa. Elsewhere it was below the average. The deficiency was most marked in Eastern and Central Bengal, and to a less extent in South Behar and South-West Bengal.

September, like July, was characterized by general deficiency of rain throughout the greater part of the province. This was due, as previously, to the lightness of the showers rather than to unusual dryness of the atmosphere and absence of clouds. The only districts which received rainfall in excess of the normal amount were Orissa, the southern portion of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the Cooch Behar district. The deficiency was most marked in Behar, and over the greater part of Northern Bengal little rain fell in the last week of the month.

Light showers fell in the first week of October, followed by a break lasting until the 13th. An unusually heavy fall occurred over the whole province in connection with a cyclonic disturbance which formed in the north of the Bay on the 12th, crossed the Ganjam Coast on the 14th, and advanced for some distance parallel to the coast, and thence into Central and Northern Bengal, where it broke up on the evening of the 17th. The heavy rainfall due to this commenced in Orissa on the 13th, and gradually extended to Northern Bengal on the 16th. The rainfall for October was in consequence very considerably above the average. The excess was proportionately greatest in Orissa and Bengal along the path of the depression, and was least in Behar and Chota Nagpore.

The following table gives the normal annual average rainfall in the various parts of the province, together with the average rainfall for the year 1882, and its variation from the normal average:—

District.	Division.		Normal average.	Average.	Variation.
Bengal	South-West ...	Burdwan	58·53	52·53	−6·00
		Presidency	60·80	61·18	+·38
	East	Dacca	76·82	69·96	−6·86
		Chittagong	98·69	105·11	+6·42
	North	Rajshahye	71·41	59·71	−11·70
		Cooch Behar	144·49	154·85	+10·36
Behar	South		44·05	36·97	−7·08
	North		51·41	47·06	−4·35
Chota Nagpore ...	.....		51·90	48·47	−3·43
Orissa	.....		60·15	64·24	+4·09

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

THE improvements in the gardens, which were commenced some years ago, were completed during the past year, and are thus described by the Superintendent:—

"The whole extent of the grounds has been raised in level, the necessary soil having been obtained from large sheets of ornamental water which have been cut out. These artificial lakes have been connected with each other by underground pipes, and a steam pump has been supplied, by which the water in the whole system can be kept at a high level by means of water pumped up from the river. Numerous wide roads have been made—all through the garden—so that carriages may now be driven through every part of it. This is an improvement which is much appreciated, as the old restriction to driving acted to a great extent as a deterrent to visitors. Numerous foot-paths have also been made. The bamboo and mat erections, which used to do duty as conservatories, have been replaced by three large, handsome, and efficient structures of iron, on which a thin thatch of grass is spread, and under shelter of which tropical plants thrive admirably. The valuable collection of dried plants has been suitably housed in a handsome building designed by Mr. E. J. Martin, the Government Architect, the internal arrangements of which are to a considerable extent adapted from those of the new Herbarium building at Kew. New propagating houses, tool, and potting-sheds have been erected, and good dwelling-houses have been built for the members of the garden establishment, both European and native. A boundary wall and ditch have been partly built round the garden; and finally, attempts at landscape effects have been made in the gardens, and the collections have been increased by considerable accessions of plants, both indigenous and exotic."

Economic plants.

Considerable attention was given to the cultivation of various economic plants. The Ceara rubber-tree, which thrives well, and has a quick growth, was propagated to a considerable extent, and the Zanzibar rubber plant (*Landolphia*) has, it is said, found a congenial home in Lower Bengal. There has also been a steady demand for mahogany seedlings. Dr. King has been trying to obtain from Europe, in large quantity, the seed of the paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), which grows wonderfully well, with the view of spreading its cultivation in India. He has also arranged for a supply from Japan of the food-plant known as the "Soy bean" for experimental cultivation in this country, although he entertains serious doubts as to the success of the trial. A few plants of *Cinnamon*, which yields the Cassia bark of commerce, were received from Hong-Kong, but they do not promise well.

The new building for the Herbarium, which was completed during the year under report, is well adapted in every way for its purpose. There have been considerable additions to the collection of dried plants, the chief contributors being Herr Kunstler, Dr. George Watt, Mr. J. S. Gamble, Mr. W. A. Talbot, Mr. Marshall Woodrow, Dr. Schlich, Dr. Treub, and Dr. Anderson. A considerable number of specimens of dried plants was also obtained through native collectors, whom Dr. King had despatched to the higher Sikkim Himalaya. The interchange of seeds and plants went on actively during the year, the issues being 29,483 of living plants and 5,224 of seeds, against 23,939 and 3,303 respectively in the previous year. The plants and seeds were chiefly issued to Magistrates for planting in stations and along district roads, to Superintendents of Jails, Hospitals, and educational institutions, and to municipalities. The receipts numbered 9,796 living plants and 883 packets of seed, against 9,766 and 883 in 1881-82, the principal contributors

being Sir J. D. Hooker, the Directors of the Botanic Gardens in Ceylon, Demerara, Jamaica, Hong-Kong, Natal, and Singapore, Mr. Kunstler, and Mr. Mann.

One of the garden tanks has been stocked with Chinese fish, obtained through the kindness of the Hon'ble H. S. Thomas, of the Madras Civil Service. It has been decided to make use of the various ornamental lakes in the garden as breeding ground for the fry, which might afterwards be distributed to all parts of the country.

Fibrous plants.

The subject of the utilization of various fibrous plants engaged much of the Superintendent's attention in the past year. A French mechanic was, with the consent of the Superintendent, sent out by Monsieur A. Berthet, of Rouen, to erect in the garden his patent machine for clearing Rhea and other fibres. It was driven by the garden-engine, and tried on various fibre-yielding plants. It cleaned the Rhea and Agave fibres admirably, though it was not equally successful with plantain and other fibres. The machine is, in Dr. King's words, "beautifully simple," and he has little doubt that if the inventor were to give his mind to the subject he would have no difficulty in contriving simple and cheap machines adapted to any native fibre suitable as a raw material for paper, cloth, or rope. Should such a machine be successfully constructed, it cannot fail to prove of the utmost value in a country which, like Bengal, abounds with fibrous plants. The *bhabur*, used by natives for rope-making, is not the produce of *Eriophorum comosum*, as Dr. King had formerly supposed, but is derived from *Andropogon involutus*—a grass said to abound in the hill parts of Behar and Chota Nagpore, where it is known as *sabai*.

Botanical Gardens, Darjeeling.

The Lloyd Botanical Gardens, at Darjeeling, continued to suffer severely from the depredations of cockchaffer grubs. This grub, it is said, feeds on the fine rootlets by which plants absorb their nourishment from the soil, and only such plants escape as send their rootlets deeper into the soil than it cares to penetrate. The whole of the grass in the garden and all herbaceous plants rapidly succumbed to its ravages, as did many of the flowering shrubs, only the deeper rooting shrubs and trees being spared. Even the plants in the conservatories did not altogether escape eggs of the insect having got in considerable numbers into the soil of the pots. By vigorous efforts Mr. Jaffrey, the Curator of the garden, succeeded in collecting and destroying some six millions of the grubs, and the plague has since shown signs of disappearing. The garden also suffered owing to alterations on the top of the hill which were necessary for the preparation of the site for the Eden Sanitarium. Heaps of loose *débris* were shot over the side of the hill from the hospital side, but steps are being taken to prevent further slips.

Potato.

It is believed that the quality of potatoes in the district has improved to some extent by the distribution of acclimatized English potatoes produced in the garden.

Plantain fibre.

In last year's Report it was stated that negotiations had been opened with certain mercantile houses in Calcutta with a view to promote the utilisation of plantain fibre for the purpose of paper-making. It was proposed that machinery should be set up by Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn and Co. in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where they have a large estate, and where plantains in a wild state form a very large percentage of the forest vegetation. The Company have now reported that, as it has been found necessary to remove the machinery from the estate where it was intended to elaborate the fibre, and as labour on the present spot is scarce, they are unable to undertake the experiment for the present.

Carob.

In last year's Report it was stated that although the experiment which had been made in Bengal to cultivate the carob plant had not proved successful, yet the Government did not intend to discontinue the experiment, and hoped ultimately that the plant would be acclimatized. Further trials have now been made, but with only a very partial degree of success. Dr. King, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, has expressed a decided opinion that the cultivation of the carob-tree can never be successfully introduced in the Gangetic delta. The experiments under his charge were conducted under excep-

tionally favourable circumstances. It is not proposed therefore to make any further attempt to introduce the plant into the moist and low-lying districts of Eastern Bengal. The results, however, of the experiments in the districts of Lohardugga, Hazaribagh, and Balasore are such as to hold out considerable hopes that the carob-tree may be successfully introduced in the hotter and drier districts of Chota Nagpore, Behar, and Orissa. In the great majority of the districts of the province the experiments have failed. This, however, is merely negative evidence. In the absence of exact or practical knowledge as to the supply of water and of manure, and in view of the difficulty of propagating a dicœcious exotic with but a small quantity of seed a large proportion of failure was inevitable. The results of the trials made in the Hazaribagh Jail and in Lohardugga appear to be strong positive evidence in favour of the possibility of introducing the plant. Experiments in those districts where the climatic conditions appear to be favourable will be continued.

Wheat cultivation.

The area under wheat cultivation in Bengal, so far as it can be ascertained, may roughly be taken at about 850,000 acres. Except in Behar, where the area under cultivation is about 800,000 acres, wheat is not largely cultivated in these provinces, and irrigation is not largely resorted to.

Rearing of silkworms.

With the view of improving the breed of silkworms and promoting the silk industry of the province, eggs have been obtained from Dehra Dun, China, and Cashmere. In Bengal the multivoltine species is in favour with the people, because it gives several crops during the year, while the univoltine variety gives only one. It is admitted, moreover, that the climate of Bengal is unfavourable to the cultivation of the univoltine species. It has, however, been decided to make experiments with both varieties. For the present the experiments are confined to the Central jail at Rampore Beauleah in the district of Rajshahye. Cuttings of the *Morus Multicaulis*, which is the special food of the univoltine worm, have been obtained from Saharunpore, and planted out in the jail. Ground has also been prepared for cultivating the indigenous mulberry shrub for the multivoltine variety. A breeding-house for the worms has been established in the jail, and the services of a trained rearer from Dehra Dun have been secured in order to conduct the experiments. The result of the experiments that have been made has not been very satisfactory. A portion of the eggs (univoltine) which were received from Dehra Dun about the middle of January 1883 were found to have hatched on their way, and the worms were dead. The eggs that arrived unhatched yielded a fine batch of worms. The eggs obtained from cultivating this supply have been packed and sent to Darjeeling to be kept there during the hot weather. The experiments with the China (multivoltine) and Cashmere (univoltine) eggs which were received at the end of February have proved a complete failure. The eggs hatched successfully enough, and the worms passed through the third moulting in a very healthy condition; but in the fourth moulting they sickened, shrivelled up, and died. The silk rearer was unable to account for the change. The Government of India have been asked for a further supply of the eggs of these two varieties, in order to continue the experiments.

Sericulture in Orissa.

For the past four or five years experiments in sericulture have been made in the Orissa Division under the superintendence of the officers of the Public Works Department. The scope of the experiments has been small, and the outturn practically nil. It is, however, not intended to discontinue them without a further trial, and the Commissioner of the Division has been instructed to make arrangements for carrying on the experiments.

Exhibition of silk cocoons.

It has been decided to hold an exhibition of silk cocoons at Berhampore in the district of Moorshedabad on the 14th January 1884. A Committee, of which the Collector of the district is the Chairman, has been formed, and includes European and native spinners and manufacturers of the district; representatives from other districts in Bengal have also been invited to join. Prizes will be awarded to successful competitors, and subscriptions aggregating Rs. 2,295 have been collected.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

A BRIEF account is given below of the results of the harvests, of the prices, and of the general economic condition of the people in the several Divisions of Bengal during the year under report.

The following table shows the average rainfall in each district of this Division during the year, as compared with that in the preceding four years:—

Burdwan Division.

DISTRICTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	62·2	61·98	53·64	53·60	52·04
Bankoora	45·45	45·45	69·32	61·95	49·23
Beerbhoom	70·21	51·39	58·01	52·35	45·79
Midnapore	54·6	40·78	66·9	78·81	60·82
Hooghly	54·9	43·71	47·60	68 66	73·94
Howrah	62·39	45·02	63·82	65·97	60·88

The rainfall, which was below the average of ordinary years in all districts except Hooghly, was intermittent and unequally distributed. On the low lands the rice crop was generally good owing to the absence of floods, but it failed to a considerable extent on the high lands from want of water. The general yield for the whole Division is estimated at about ten annas. Some 20,000 bighas of land, on which the rice would otherwise have been very poor, were successfully irrigated from the Eden canal in Burdwan. The winter crops were good, and the yield of sugarcane was especially fine in Hooghly, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Bankoora, in which districts the Beheea sugar-mills are being everywhere introduced. The garden crops of Serampore and Jehanabad were good.

The table below shows the average prices of rice and wheat in each district of the Division during the year, as compared with those of the previous two years:—

DISTRICTS.	1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan ...	22 9	16 15	28 3½	15 14½	24 6½	15 9
Bankoora ...	25 9	15 6	31 8¾	15 7	29 12	14 14
Beerbhoom ...	22 15	16 14½	28 10½	15 6	25 7	15 13
Midnapore ...	24 15¾	11 6⅝	30 14¾	14 10	28 12	13 8
Hooghly ...	19 7	14 14	36 11	14 11¾	22 12	14 5
Howrah ...	19 13	15 2	22 10½	15 1⅜	21 1	13 5¾

A slight rise took place in every district in the prices of both rice and wheat as compared with the previous year. The fact that the price of rice did not rise beyond the rate of 20 seers to the rupee, notwithstanding the bad crops of the year, is due to the large stocks which remained unsold from 1880-81.

The rates of wages of labour remained unchanged, with the exception of a slight rise during the prevalence of fever in the Bishenpore sub-division of Bankoora.

The material condition of the lower classes seems to be steadily improving throughout the Division. Labour commands high prices, and there is a good market for agricultural produce. The struggle for existence among the middle classes is, however, becoming more severe. This is the natural result of the rapid development of education, unaccompanied by a tendency among the middle classes to betake themselves to any modes of earning their living other than the necessarily limited resource of employment under the Government.

Presidency Division.

The average rainfall of each district of the Presidency Division during the year, as compared with that of the preceding year, was—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Inches.	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	71·2	64·80
Nuddea	62·39	49·70
Khoolna	76·82	78·48
Jessore	60·19	55·84
Moorshedabad	47·76	51·86

The rainfall was smaller than in the previous year, except in Khoolna and Moorshedabad. The distribution of the rain in point of time was generally favourable, though a deficiency in the winter months damaged the *rubbee* crops everywhere, and the *aus* rice suffered from drought in Chooadanga and Ranaghat. In the Sudder sub-division of Jessore the *aus* yielded a bumper crop. The paddy crop was on the whole an average one. The outturn of indigo, sugarcane, and jute was satisfactory, and there was an abundant crop of tobacco in Bongong and Ranaghat.

Rice was slightly dearer than in the previous year, but it was still cheap. In the 24-Pergunnahs the average prices of common rice ranged from 16 seers to 32 seers per rupee, against 16 seers to 40 seers per rupee in 1881-82; in Nuddea, from 18 seers to 32 seers, against 24 seers 6 chittacks to 28 seers 5 chittacks per rupee; in Jessore, from 22 seers to 30 seers, against 20 seers to 29 seers per rupee; in Moorshedabad, from 20 seers to 30 seers, against 25 seers to 32 seers per rupee; and in Khoolna, from 32 seers to 34 seers per rupee. The reduction in the duty on salt is said to have made little difference in the consumption.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, commands high prices throughout the Division, the demand being very great. The wages of skilled labour are from four to ten annas a day, and those of unskilled labour from two to five annas. The cheapest district in respect of labour is Moorshedabad.

Among the district officers there is a general agreement as to the increasing prosperity of the lower classes, and especially of the labouring classes in the neighbourhood of Calcutta; but the Commissioner and the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs both observe that, with the general advance of education, the upper classes have lost their monopoly of the public service, and such of them as have not yet learned to betake themselves to other than clerical pursuits find much difficulty in living.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The subjoined table shows the average of the rainfall registered at the different registering stations in each district during the year, as compared with that of the preceding year, and also with the average fall of the preceding five years:—

Districts.	Average rainfall of the past five years, *i.e.*, 1877-78 to 1881-82.	Average rainfall in 1881-82.	Average rainfall in 1882-83.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore	75·60	62·66	53·73
Rajshahye	63·59	64·28	51·02
Pubna	76·62	66·80	51·41
Bogra	73·16	64·64	58·11
Rungpore	89·79	80·19	80·04
Julpigoree	134·29	117·94	156·38
Darjeeling Hills	120·49	102·78	134·91
Ditto Terai	131·85*	122·78	130·81

* Average of three years only.

The year under review was not one of agricultural prosperity. In the Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Bogra districts the rainfall was considerably below the average; and in Rungpore, where the total deficiency was less marked, the rain fell at unusual times of the year, with the result that the crops were below the average. In Rajshahye and in the Panchbibi thana of Bogra the rice failed to some extent; in Dinagepore the water-supply was insufficient for the steeping of jute; and in Pubna, where jute was sufficiently steeped, the result was only obtained by using, and thereby contaminating, the drinking supply. In Rungpore the drought from July to September, followed by excessive rain in October, injured the *amun* crop in the south of the district. In Julpigoree, though tobacco and mustard were injured by the heavy rain in October, the year was not unfavourable. In Darjeeling, where the year was remarkable for the excessive cold and heavy snow which fell in January, the crops were satisfactory. The most noticeable feature in the agricultural history of the Division during the year was the increase in the cultivation of jute, which was largely extended both in Rajshahye and Pubna. The abundance of jute led to a fall in price. The increase of sugarcane cultivation, too, in many parts of the Division is remarkable. The area under this crop is reported now to be in places eight times larger than it was a few years ago. The use of the improved sugarcane mills throughout the Rajshahye and Pubna districts is noticeable. The introduction of Messrs. Thomson and Mylne's mills on the estate of the Tahirpur ward in Rajshahye is said to have reduced by one-third the cost of the manufacture of sugar, and to have given a great impetus to the industry on that and the neighbouring estates. In Julpigoree alone the primitive native system is adhered to.

It was the high price of jute in 1881-82 which led to the increased cultivation noticed above, and the low price of ganja in the same year led similarly to a contracted cultivation of that crop in Rajshahye, Dinagepore, and Bogra, the result being a decline from 2,862 to 1,992 in the number of bigahs under ganja, and from 2,301 to 1,739 in the number of cultivators. The outturn per bigah was, however, greater than in the preceding year.

The prices of food current in the several districts were—

Districts.	Common Rice.		Pulses.		Wheat.	
	Average quantity per rupee in 1882-83.	Average quantity per rupee during the preceding five years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1882-83.	Average quantity per rupee during the preceding five years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1882-83.	Average quantity per rupee during the preceding five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dinagepore ...	23 15	20 13	16 14	12 10	14 1	12 3
Rajshahye ...	23 4	18 15	17 4	24 14	17 7	15 10
Pubna ...	24 6	20 1	19 0	Not known.	18 2	16 12
Bogra ...	28 2	22 12	15 10	13 6	15 11	15 10
Rungpore ...	22 7	18 13	14 14	13 11	17 7	15 15
Julpigoree ...	21 1	15 15	11 0	8 13	10 0	10 6
			Indian corn.			
Darjeeling Hills	14 6	11 10	20 15	16 14		
Ditto Terai	17 8	14 11				

Notwithstanding the inferior harvest, the selling price of rice, though higher than in 1881-82, remained below the average of the previous five years. There was a fall in the price of rice in the hills owing to the better organisation of the railway traffic. The prices of pulses, wheat, and Indian corn remained virtually unchanged.

The Division is one which employs much foreign labour, and wages are consequently high in almost all the districts, especially in the Darjeeling hills, where labour is inferior in quality and generally difficult to obtain. To control the coolies and the bearers of the Sedan chairs used at Darjeeling, a special Act was passed during the year, which will, it is expected, operate towards ensuring orderly conduct on the part of the classes to which it extends without reducing their legitimate earnings.

The material condition of the people, with few exceptions, was satisfactory. If the rice failed in places, the price of labour was high, and the railway and other works gave plenty of employment to the labouring classes.

Dacca Division.

The subjoined table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of the different districts of the Dacca Division during the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

	1881-82. Inches.	1882-83. Inches.
Dacca	79·82	63·46
Furreedpore	72·33	64 82
Backergunge	95·18	91·23
Mymensingh	89·86	79·61

The year was remarkable for the small rainfall, which was in every district below the average of the preceding five years. The distribution was very irregular, the rainfall varying from 34·05 inches at Netrokona in Mymensingh to 134·26 inches at Patuakhali in Backergunge. On the whole, the rice crop was good, though in some places the *amun* rice suffered from want of rain in July, August, and September. Elsewhere the *amun* made up for deficiencies in the *aus* crop. The yield of jute was unusually large in all the districts, and sugarcane, which is grown to a great extent in Furreedpore, was very successful. Cocoanuts and betel-nuts, which are, next to rice, the most important products of the district of Backergunge, were not so plentiful as in previous years. The *rubbee* crops were generally below the average owing to the want of rain in the cold season.

The following table gives the average prices of common rice and wheat in each district during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years:—

	Quantities obtainable for a Rupee.							
	Common Rice.				Wheat.			
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca ...	14 13	26 2	31 7½	27 4¼	10 15	14 7	14 0⅛	14 2⅘
Furreedpore	14 8	21 0 17/24	25 7⅓	24 8	12 8	19 0 13/24	21 11⅛	20 0⅘
Backergunge	13 15	23 0	29 7	24 15½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	13 12	24 3	27 7	27 9	9 10	13 5	13 15	11 10

Common rice, the most important food-grain of the Division, was in all districts, except Mymensingh, a little dearer than in 1881-82, though cheaper than in previous years. The lowest price was 32 seers per rupee in July in Dacca, and the highest 20¾ seers in November in Furreedpore.

In Furreedpore and Backergunge the price of labour is said to have remained unchanged, but wages rose both in Dacca and Mymensingh in consequence of the increased demand caused by the general prosperity of the districts.

The abundance of the crops of recent years rendered prosperous the condition of the agricultural classes, while the demand for labour placed those willing to work for hire above want. The only classes who have not improved are those with fixed incomes of small amount.

Chittagong Division.

The following table shows the rainfall in the several sub-divisions of the districts of this Division during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Year.	Chittagong.		Noakholly.		Tipperah.			Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
	Sudder station.	Cox's bazar.	Sudder station.	Feeny.	Sudder station.	Chandpore.	Brahmunberiah.	Rangamati.	Demagri.	Ruma.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1881-82	106·33	142·69	139·88	125·59	95·99	84·67	108·54	121·39	132·03	91·88
1882-83	110·55	138·69	134·06	127·28	107·27	74·06	129·80	94·69	129·05	72·11

In all the districts, except the Hill Tracts, the rainfall was sufficient, and the outturn of the crops satisfactory. In Chittagong the season was favourable for tea, but owing to the low prices realised the planters found it necessary to reduce expenditure on all the gardens. In the Hill Tracts the weather proved unfavourable to joom cultivation, and the outturn of both cotton and rice fell below the average.

The table below shows the average prices of rice at the head-quarters of the several districts of this Division during the year, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	Quantity per rupee.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Seers.	Seers.
Chittagong	25·67	25·50
Noakholly	29	27·75
Tipperah	35	29·28
Chittagong Hill Tracts	16·75	16·76

Rice was cheap throughout the Division, especially in Tipperah and Noakholly, where the markets were glutted. In the Hill Tracts prices are usually higher than elsewhere, the markets being supplied by importation, as the hill people only grow rice for home consumption.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour were, as usual, everywhere high in the Division: thus—

Chittagong.	Noakholly.	Tipperah.	Hill Tracts.
Skilled labour, 8 to 12 annas a day; unskilled, 5 to 6 annas a day.	Skilled labour, 6 to 10 annas a day; unskilled labour, 4 to 6 annas a day.	Skilled labour, 7 to 12 annas a day; unskilled labour, 4 to 6 annas a day.	Skilled labour, 10 annas to Re. 1 a day; unskilled, 5 to 8 annas a day.

Except in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the general condition of the people throughout the Division was one of prosperity and independence. Food was abundant, and the demand for labour greater than local supplies could meet. The work in connection with the railway surveys increased the demand. In the Hill Tracts the tribes, particularly the Lushais of the Thanglowa clan, endured considerable hardships in consequence of the partial failure of their crops and their own thoughtlessness in using up, for the manufacture of liquor, the seed-grain which had been distributed among them.

Patna Division.

The following table shows the rainfall registered at the sudder station of each district of this Division, as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Inches.	Inches.
Patna	60·02	36·61
Gya	47·39	47·30
Shahabad	35·08	36·52
Mozufferpore	40·33	39·23
Durbhunga	44·01	56·81
Sarun	37·38	38·46
Chumparun	55·18	50·13

The year was unfavourable for agriculture, and, except in the Chumparun district, the crops throughout the Division suffered considerably. As regards the poppy, the year was disastrous for the Division as a whole; but the losses in the districts north of the Ganges were far greater than in the southern districts. In the Patna and Gya districts a scanty rainfall resulted in a very poor *khareef* crop, though the *bhadoi* and the *rubbee* were not far from the average. In Shahabad the deficiency of rain was to a large extent supplied by irrigation, though less recourse was had to the canals than might have been expected under the circumstances. In Mozufferpore and Durbhunga the harvest varied greatly with the locality, but the broad result was a poor *bhadoi*, with a *khureef* and a *rubbee* below the average. The crops in Sarun, notwithstanding a deficiency of rain in the beginning and an excess at the end of the monsoon, were, with the exception of mustard and poppy, fair on the whole.

The following table gives the average quantities of rice and wheat, the principal food-grains in this Division, sold per rupee in the different districts during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Districts.	Rice.				Wheat.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.
Patna	23	3	21	7	19	2	19	7
Gya	23	5	19	1	21	8	17	9
Shahabad	20	12	18	1	18	5	16	13
Mozufferpore	23	0	20	1	18	15	19	4
Durbhunga	24	3	20	6	19	1	16	11
Sarun	22	3	19	14	20	14	17	2
Chumparun	27	0	22	7	21	3	20	5

Throughout the Division generally the price of food rose considerably during the year under review, no doubt owing to the scanty supply. The dearer prices appear, however, to have had no material effect on the labouring classes. The wages of agricultural labour, being paid in kind, are not seriously reduced by a moderate deficiency in the harvest; while the wages of non-agricultural labour rose somewhat, owing to the demand created by the public works which were in progress, and also partly, no doubt, to the rise in the price of food. Thus, things found their level, and the close of the year left the labouring classes much in the position in which its commencement had found them. There is, however, a tendency towards a general rise in wages perceptible throughout the Division. As compared with other parts of Bengal, the rates for manual unskilled labour are at present decidedly low.

It is said that notwithstanding the deficient harvests there was little decrease in the comfort of the people, there having been a considerable surplus from previous years.

Bhagulpore Division.

The following table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of the several districts during the year as compared with that of the previous year, and with the average fall of the preceding five years:—

	Rainfall during 1882-83.	Rainfall during 1881-82.	Average rainfall of the preceding five years.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	38·58	46·93	49·2
Bhagulpore	35·38	41·71	45·80
Purneah	54·27	71·77	78·93
Maldah	32·06	63·34	51·01
Sonthal Pergunnahs	52·41	64·58	62·93

In every district of the Division the rainfall was below that of previous years, but owing to its seasonable distribution the crops suffered less from drought than might have been expected. The rice crop was generally rather below the average, but a heavy fall of rain in the cold weather benefited the *rubbee* crops. The absence of the usual inundations by the rivers in Purneah and Maldah was injurious to the rice of those districts, but was very favourable to indigo and jute; so much so indeed that planters are said to have become almost tired of cutting the former, while the latter became so cheap that cultivators, being unable to realise any profit, in some cases refused to strip the fibre from the stalks. In the western portions of the Sonthal Pergunnahs the season was normal, while in the centre of that district the prevailing system of dam irrigation prevented loss from the unequal rainfall. In the east of the pergunnahs the crops were good. Generally speaking, the yield of *bhadoi* was about ten annas in Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah, and higher in Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs; while the *aghani* varied from eight annas in Bhagulpore to twelve annas in Maldah. The *rubbee* crop was fair everywhere except in the Bhagulpore district.

The following table gives the average prices of ordinary rice and wheat which prevailed in the sudder sub-divisions of the several districts of this Division during the year under review:—

	Quantity per rupee.	
	Rice.	Wheat.
	S. c.	S. c.
Monghyr	19 1	18 9
Bhagulpore	21 6	15 12
Purneah	22 13	15 9
Maldah	21 12	16 9
Sonthal Pergunnahs	23 15	13 13

The deficient crops, coupled with the fact that stores of grain had been exhausted in the preceding year, led to a general rise in the price of food. The prices of labour remained unchanged.

The comparatively inferior crops of the year are believed in the Bhagulpore district, at all events, to have checked improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes, though the higher prices which food-crops realised probably prevented any deterioration. The demand for labour was generally plentiful, and the condition of the labouring classes consequently satisfactory. Of late years there has been a very marked improvement among all classes of the people in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and an era of prosperity has been introduced into the district by the land settlement which has been concluded there.

Orissa Division.

The rainfall at the sudder station of each of the districts of this Division during the year, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown below:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	57·69	74·74
Pooree	49·45	45·66
Balasore	75·47	87·25

The year was very favourable to the crops, as the rainfall was generally ample, but not sufficient to cause floods such as have in previous years often destroyed the crops of Orissa. In some parts of the Khurda sub-division there was a slight deficiency of rain. For the Division, however, taken as a whole, the copious and well-distributed rainfall of the year resulted in a bumper crop. The winter crop suffered to a certain extent from want of rain in December and January, but the outturn was not below that of an average year. In fact, the crops of the year were exceptionally good, the rice harvest being extraordinarily heavy, while other crops were up to the average mark. The *sarad* rice, which is said to comprise from 45 to 96 per cent. of the ordinary food-supply, according to locality, yielded 12 annas and upwards everywhere except in the Khurda sub-division, where this crop is of less importance than elsewhere.

The following table shows the average prices of common rice and wheat at the head-quarters of each district during the year, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Common rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Common rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Cuttack	25 0½	18 9	25 15	13 14
Pooree	28 13	15 5	28 3	12 1
Balasore	33 0	14 2	30 1	14 10

The state of the rice market remained much the same as in the previous year. An increase of the foreign demand sufficed, notwithstanding the abundant crops, to keep up the price of rice in all districts, and in Balasore even to cause a slight rise. The fluctuations in the price of wheat are of no significance, the cultivation and consumption of this article in Orissa being very limited.

The rates of wages of labour remained almost unchanged. Unskilled labourers earned from 1½ to 2 annas a day in the interior of the Pooree district, and from 2 to 6 annas per day elsewhere in the Division. The price of skilled labour was from 3 to 12 annas a day in Cuttack and Balasore, and from 4 to 6 annas a day in Pooree.

Regarding the material condition of the people, there is a consensus of opinion among the district officers that the year was one of exceptional prosperity. There was everywhere sufficient food and plenty of money to spend on marriages and other festivals.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The rainfall registered at the head-quarters of the four districts of the Chota Nagpore Division during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is given below:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh	48·04	57·53
Lohardugga	53·29	63·43
Singbhoom	67·39	61·15
Manbhoom	58·60	60·01

The rainfall, which was generally more abundant than in the previous year, was also more evenly distributed. The crops, however, of the Hazaribagh and Manbhoom districts, and of the Sudder sub-division of Lohardugga, suffered from blight, and were not so good as might have been anticipated from the satisfactory character of the rainfall. In the Palamow sub-division all crops yielded very plentifully, except *mahua* and mango, which were injured by hail. In Singbhoom the *mahua* crop failed, but all other crops did well.

The following table gives the average prices of common rice and wheat in the sudder stations of the four districts during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.	
	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
1881-8 ...	22 5	17 10½	24 14	17 0	36 0	23 0	32 13	15 0
1882-83 ...	19 7	14 13	24 7	16 5	39 0	20 0	30 11	13 0

The average price of common rice was higher in all districts except Singbhoom than in the previous year, the rise being most marked in Hazaribagh, where it amounted to nearly three seers in the rupee. Owing to the difficulties of carriage the variations in the price of rice are always great in the Chota Nagpore Division, and an instance of this was seen in the month of September 1882, when common rice was selling at 18¼ seers per rupee in some parts of Hazaribagh and at 64 seers in some parts of Singbhoom. Wheat is grown in any quantity only in the Palamow sub-division, and there the average price was 25 seers to the rupee. The reduction in the duty on salt has had an important effect in lowering the price throughout the Division.

The extension of public works at Ranchi has led to a rise in wages in the sudder sub-division of Lohardugga; elsewhere wages remain almost stationary, and on the whole are lower than in any other part of Bengal.

Although the year was one of only fair harvests, there is a general agreement among the district officers that the condition of the people in no way deteriorated, while in the Palamow sub-division, and in Singbhoom, some improvement is said to have taken place.

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food in Selected Districts of Bengal, from April 1882 *to March* 1883.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1882.									1883.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Burdwan	32 12	30 10	26 2	25 8	24 10	26 4	24 2	24 12	25 0	29 10	25 12	23 10
24-Pergunnahs ...	20 0	17 12	17 0	17 0	16 12	17 8	16 8	17 8	16 7	16 12	17 10	17 14
Backergunge ...	29 0	27 8	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	24 0
Chittagong	23 0	22 4	23 12	24 8	26 0	24 4	22 8	22 8	23 0	21 8	24 0	24 0
Patna...	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 12	22 0	22 4	22 8	22 8	22 4	22 0	19 0	19 0
Durbhunga	17 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	21 8	22 0	19 0	19 0
Bhagulpore	24 0	23 5	22 12	21 7	18 15	20 3	20 8	22 11	24 0	23 0	20 13	18 15
Pooree	36 0	27 8	25 0	24 0	25 10	25 0	26 0	27 8	27 8	27 8	32 8	32 8
Hazaribagh	21 8	21 0	20 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	18 8	20 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	19 0

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	14 9	14 9	13 10	13 10	13 10	14 2	13 8	13 13	13 11	14 0	13 10	14 4
Burdwan	16 0	14 14	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 2	13 4	13 8	14 11	14 6	18 0	1 10
24-Pergunnahs ...	12 13	12 12	12 10	12 4	12 7	13 5	13 5	12 13	12 10	12 4	13 2	13 4
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0
Patna...	19 4	18 0	16 8	17 8	18 8	20 8	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 0	19 0	17 8
Durbhunga	15 0	16 8	14 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	14 8
Bhagulpore	17 6	15 12	14 13	14 13	14 3	15 0	14 8	16 1	17 0	17 11	16 6	16 6
Pooree	13 12	13 0	11 14	10 4	11 2	10 2	10 12	12 1	12 6	13 9	13 1	13 2
Hazaribagh	16 0	15 12	16 0	13 8	12 4	13 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	16 4	14 8	16 8

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food in Selected Districts of Bengal, from April 1882 *to March* 1883—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

BARLEY.

Districts.	1882. April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1883. January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	29 7	26 10	26 8	22 3	26 8	26 14	22 4	24 2	23 0	24 11	21 9	18 0
Burdwan	32 8	21 0	30 8	37 8	32 8	36 4	40 0	37 0	36 8	30 0	35 0	21 4
24-Pergunnahs ...	21 4	24 4	20 11	21 4	20 0	20 0	20 10	16 12	21 4	20 0	20 0	19 0
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna...	45 0	40 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	40 0	36 0	32 0
Durbhunga	28 0	35 0	35 0	32 4	31 8	30 0	29 0	37 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	37 8
Bhagulpore	36 0	31 9	32 2	30 4	34 12	37 14	31 8	32 13	28 6	34 12	32 13	31 9
Pooree	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	25 8	25 8	24 0	...	.....	20 8	17 0	20 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	24 0

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	24 13	26 10	25 10	...	25 10	30 8	32 0	35 8	40 0	30 9	29 3	24 14
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	21 0	21 4	21 4	20 8	20 0	18 0	24 8	27 13	26 4	30 8	26 0	19 0
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna...	45 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	39 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	32 0
Durbhunga	47 8	45 0	42 0	...	31 0	40 0	40 0	42 8	45 0	45 0	31 0	35 0
Bhagulpore	47 5	50 8	47 6	44 3	39 12	50 7	53 10	50 8	48 12	44 12	33 2	31 9
Pooree	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	28 8	30 0	33 0	27 0	27 0	28 8	36 0	37 8	31 0	27 0	28 8	24 0

GRAM.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	24 10	23 12	23 0	21 5	22 0	22 10	21 5	21 5	20 10	21 5	19 6	18 4
Burdwan	24 8	24 8	23 12	21 8	20 12	21 0	20 4	19 10	21 8	21 4	20 0	24 2
24-Pergunnahs ...	20 0	20 0	19 4	17 12	18 2	18 4	19 6	18 12	18 4	18 10	18 2	17 14
Backergunge ...	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Chittagong	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	14 0
Patna...	39 4	35 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	27 8	27 0	28 4	29 8	29 8	29 8
Durbhunga	28 0	27 4	26 4	21 8	22 4	22 8	21 12	21 10	22 8	22 0	21 8	20 0
Bhagulpore	32 7	31 11	29 5	27 2	25 14	26 8	26 8	27 12	27 12	25 14	25 14	26 8
Pooree	17 8	15 12	14 8	14 8	16 14	15 8	15 2	16 4	21 0	21 0	20 5	17 0
Hazaribagh	21 0	21 0	20 8	18 8	18 0	18 0	18 2	20 0	19 8	21 0	17 8	18 0

SALT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 0	14 4	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 9
Burdwan	13 5	13 10	13 10	13 12	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 10	13 12	13 8	12 7	12 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	13 14	13 5	13 14	13 5	14 1	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5
Backergunge ...	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Chittagong	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 10	9 0
Patna...	9 1	10 12	10 8	10 9	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Durbhunga	12 0	11 7	10 10	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Bhagulpore	12 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10
Pooree	11 0	13 0	14 8	13 12	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	10 5	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each Sub-division in Bengal during 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October and to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.
BENGAL.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	22—23	4·82	9·16	19·67	28·08	43·94	63·93	8·18	1·66	52·12	65·59	5·11	0·70	57·23	66·29	0·72	...	57·95	...
	Cutwa	12—13	5 21	2·44	19·42	13·98	41·69	39·52	8·82	4·78	50 51	44·30	4·60	0·17	55·11	44·47	0·31	...	55·42	...
	Culna	12—13	5·45	6·06	17·75	19·14	39·34	46·62	6·17	5·21	45·51	51 83	4·32	2·20	49·83	54·03	0·65	...	50 48	...
	Raneegunge	13	3·46	5·92	14·27	28·60	38·86	61·91	6·80	7·58	45·66	69·49	3·85	0·12	49·51	69·61	0·25	...	49·76	...
Bankoora	Bankoora	25—28	4·64	4·14	18·04	13·85	42·03	45·59	8·91	5·32	50 94	50·91	4·85	0·06	55·79	50·97	0·54	...	56·33	...
Beerbhoom	Soory	20—23	2·99	2·85	16·15	26·50	41·38	62·78	9·62	3·58	51·00	66·36	3·91	0 01	54·91	66·37	0·26	...	55·17	...
	Rampore Haut	10	3·95	1·15	16·73	18·76	40·09	42·06	10·71	6·19	50·80	48·25	4·35	0·82	55·15	49·07	0·27	...	55·42	...
Midnapore	Midnapore	17—19	4·69	8·83	20·52	17·29	43·20	43·33	8·63	4·28	51·83	47·61	5·55	0·45	57·38	48·06	0·66	...	58·04	...
	Ghatal	6—7	5·39	5·40	20·78	14·81	49·09	41·49	9·01	1·25	58·10	42·74	4·29	0·44	62·39	43·18	0·26	...	62·65	...
	Tumlook	12	5·57	6·05	19·86	15·65	44·33	47·45	8·46	3·30	52·79	50·75	5·28	1·50	58·07	52·25	0·41	...	58·48	...
	Contai	14—16	4·11	9·45	19·58	26·26	47·84	56·50	12·55	5·15	60·39	61·65	9·38	1·89	69·77	63·54	1·37	...	71·14	...
Hooghly	Hooghly	18—19	6·65	6·42	23·08	18·82	47 01	48·38	8·06	3·34	55·07	51·72	4·27	2·83	59·34	54·55	0·60	...	59·94	...
	Serampore	11—12	4 89	6·83	19·62	20·03	43·49	46·23	8·09	2·44	51·58	48·67	4·97	0·14	56·55	48·81	0·48	...	57·03	...
	Jehanabad	11—12	5·42	4·20	20·75	15·95	47·45	50·59	9·99	1·89	57·44	52·48	5·32	0·50	62·76	52·98	0·38	...	63·14	...
Howrah	Howrah	14—15	6·24	6·62	22·59	16·97	48·53	39·58	9·41	4·34	57·94	43·92	4·72	0·47	62·66	44·39	0·53	...	63·19	...
	Ooloobariah	7—8	4·53	7 36	20·86	18·56	47 28	50·72	8·26	5·89	55·54	56·61	3·96	1·91	59·50	58·52	0·86	...	60·36	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
24-Pergunnahs	Alipore (Jail)	12—13	5·89	6·59	21·55	17·24	48 43	40·92	9·41	5·35	57·84	46·27	4·90	0·77	62·74	47·04	0·57	...	63·31	...
	Bassirhat	12—13	5·11	6·35	22·04	23·28	46·64	57·49	8·43	5·14	55·07	62·63	4·74	0·30	59·81	62·93	0·54	...	60·35	...
	Baraset	12—13	4·89	5·63	21·29	17·36	43·57	40·80	9·33	2·93	52·90	43·73	4·93	1·51	57·83	45·24	0·56	...	58·39	...
	Diamond Harbour	12—13	5·89	8·23	21·75	16·49	49·97	47·18	10 92	4·74	60·89	51·92	6·24	0·70	67·13	52·62	0·58	...	67·71	...
	Barrackpore	12—13	5·24	5·57	19·22	19·83	42·19	44·74	7·67	2·47	49·86	47·21	3·81	...	53·67	47·21	0·85	...	54·52	...
	Dum-dum	12—13	5·09	6·84	21·04	17·75	45·24	43·99	8·33	3·16	53·57	47·15	5·02	1·17	58·59	48·32	0·49	...	59·08	...
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	19—22	5·44	2·13	22·36	9 64	43·96	22·63	7·58	2·69	51·54	25·32	4·79	2·26	56·33	27·58	0·60	...	56·93	...
	Mcherpore	12—13	4·97	5 05	20·13	19 71	43·01	35·06	8·08	3·76	51·09	38·82	3·97	0·26	55·06	39·08	0·30	...	55·36	...
	Chooadanga	12—13	6·36	6·32	24·28	16·78	46·89	31·79	10·78	1·42	57·67	33·21	4·86	0·46	62·53	33·67	0·71	...	63·24	...

	Kooshtea	13	6·29	6·26	24·72	30·52	48·82	42·99	10·10	3·59	58·92	46·58	4·91	2·45	63·83	49·03	0 48	...	64·31	...
	Ranaghat	12—13	6·03	4·90	21·03	20·23	43·69	49·28	6·51	5 43	50·20	54·71	4·06	0·71	54·26	55·42	0·59	...	54·85	...
Khoolna ...	Satkhira	12—13	7·15	6·24	25·72	22·07	49·22	56·22	8·57	6·32	57·79	62·54	4·83	0·92	62·62	63·46	0·73	...	63·35	...
	Bagirhat	11—12	6·83	9·22	28·26	25·39	55·55	51·64	9·15	7·80	64·70	59·44	5·56	0·50	70·26	59·94	0·84	...	71·10	...
	Khoolna	11—12	7·17	7·31	25·91	21·73	51·26	38·42	9·19	7·85	60·45	46·27	4·88	0·13	65·33	46·40	0·71	...	66·04	...
	Jessore	23—28	7·85	8·66	29·10	19·22	52·21	41·19	9·04	5·73	61·25	46·92	5·94	1·27	67·19	48·19	1·08	...	68·27	...
	Narail	11—12	7·17	8·58	26·55	18·17	47·56	38·19	7·59	5·29	55·15	43·48	3·85	...	59·00	43·48	0·67	...	59·67	...
Jessore ...	Bongong	13	6·07	3·85	22·43	16·48	46·39	40·69	7·84	2·55	54·23	43·24	5·05	0·45	59·28	43·69	0·67	...	59·95	...
	Jhenidah	11—12	6·60	4·30	26·09	19·30	50·06	34·81	9·43	2·50	59·49	37·31	4·93	1·18	64·42	38·49	0·40	...	64·82	...
	Magoora	11—12	8·13	7·70	26·45	27·20	48·17	48·35	7·91	3·95	56·08	52·30	3·72	0·82	59·80	53·12	0·36	...	60·16	...
	Berhampore	28—30	4·53	2·04	19·34	17·11	40·51	35·97	9·70	2·74	50·21	38 71	5·64	0·22	55·85	38·93	0·41	...	56·26	...
Moorshedabad	Lalbagh	12	3·49	0·54	17·46	13·00	40·29	31·11	10·63	2·75	50·92	33·86	4·66	...	55·58	33·86	0·37	...	55·95	...
	Jungypore	12	3·49	1·56	16·87	16·40	39·95	31·18	10·35	3·45	50·30	34·63	4·18	0·89	54·48	35·52	0·20	...	54·68	...
	Kandi	7—8	3·89	3·01	18·60	16·79	42·77	41·35	10·20	4·26	52 97	45·61	4·07	0·55	57·04	46·16	0·73	...	57·77	...
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.																			
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	23—25	4·05	3·26	28·80	25·92	57·66	47·50	13·05	7·21	70·71	54·71	5·37	0·03	76·08	54·74	0·33	...	76·41	...
Rajshahye ...	Beaulea	24—28	4·32	2·50	21·00	13·70	43·96	26·84	11 14	3·72	55·10	30·56	5·31	1·41	60·41	31·97	0 37	...	60·78	...
	Nattore	12—13	4·84	6·03	22·26	21·83	47·86	36·00	12·15	0·95	60·01	36 95	5·25	0·54	65·26	37·49	0·39	...	65·65	...
	Rungpore	22—26	4·63	8·06	36·83	29·48	67·15	49·19	13·34	8·41	80·49	57·60	5·41	...	85·90	57·60	0·44	...	86·34	...
Rungpore ...	Nilphamari	6—8	5·42	6·49	46·52	34·73	80·06	64·99	16·18	14·49	96·24	79·48	5·09	...	101·33	79·48	0·24	...	101·57	...
	Kurigram	7—8	6·05	9·62	42·29	42·38	70·36	57·70	13·81	6·96	84·17	64·66	5·57	...	89·74	64·66	0·50	...	90·24	...
Bogra ...	Bogra	20—23	6·09	3·93	30 53	18·12	60·47	43·22	12·49	2·82	72·96	46·04	5·25	0·31	78·21	46·35	1·05	...	79·26	...
Pubna ...	Pubna	19—21	7·13	3·27	26·48	24·28	50·82	37·21	11·32	3·08	62·14	40·29	4·86	1·51	67·00	41·80	0·45	...	67·45	...
	Serajgunge	12—13	5·54	6·18	24·07	24·85	47·19	47·59	9·88	1·78	57·07	49·37	4·85	0·52	61·92	49·89	0·60	...	62·52	...
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	22—25	8·07	4·50	39·67	51·80	96·18	101·91	17·78	11·06	113·96	112·97	6 78	0·68	120·74	113·65	0·40	...	121·14	...
Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	13—14	6·67	5·44	47·66	48·89	97·59	111·31	24·37	30·80	121·96	142·11	6·09	0·86	128·05	142·97	0·23	...	128·28	...
Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	11—12	7·74	7·19	58·03	47·67	101·84	104·77	22·96	28·72	124·80	133·49	5·61	0·20	130·41	133·69	0·17	...	130·58	...
Dacca Division.																			
	Dacca	32—34	9·63	7·27	32·33	23·12	57·61	49·56	10·39	3·65	68·00	53·21	5·51	1·70	73·51	54·91	0·89	...	74·40	...
Dacca ...	Moonshigunge ...	10—11	11 05	8·02	38·03	21·70	70·33	50·43	13·37	3·82	83·70	54·25	5·78	6·01	89·48	60·26	1·12	...	90·60	...
	Manickgunge ...	10—11	7·45	6·46	26 27	19·14	49·70	42·36	8·48	1·77	58·18	44·13	4·26	1·73	62·44	45·86	0·57	...	63·01	...
	Furreedpore	16	8·66	11·05	30·70	25·94	56·09	50·22	9·83	4·32	65·92	54·54	4·81	0·43	70·73	54·97	0·64	...	71·37	...
Furreedpore ...	Goalundo	11—12	7·52	9·50	26·56	27·05	50 87	49·05	8·82	3·34	59·69	52·39	5·35	0·84	65·04	53·23	0·53	...	65·57	...
	Madaripore ...	12—13	8·50	12·96	31·41	29·77	56·91	51·46	8·55	6·48	65·46	57 94	4·73	1·88	70·19	59 82	0·45	...	70·64	...
	Burrisal	17—18	7·33	12·43	32·04	34·79	62·36	56·99	11·26	7·44	73 62	64 43	4·51	3·46	78·13	67 89	0·98	...	79·11	...
Backergunge ...	Perozepore	12—13	5·85	5·74	29·39	24·61	60·86	47·06	11·37	6 65	72·23	53·71	6·01	3·28	78·24	56·99	1·19	...	79·43	...
	Patuakhally	10—11	6 03	9·25	37·96	34·03	78·03	63 98	13·01	8·24	91·04	72·22	6·40	4·40	97·44	76·62	1·71	...	99·15	...
	Bhola	5—6	5·37	17·07	37·96	42·53	76·88	67·14	11·43	10·16	88·31	77·30	5·35	2·52	93·66	79·82	0·99	...	94 65	...
	Mymensingh	21—23	9·33	5·83	42·02	25·40	74·68	47·98	14·59	7·83	89·27	55·81	5·72	0·84	94·99	56·65	0·99	...	95·98	...
Mymensingh ...	Jamalpore	12—13	6·29	6·10	31·53	21·49	60·37	40·29	14·80	3·89	75·17	44·18	5·51	1·42	80·68	45·60	0·53	...	81·21	...
	Attea	12—13	5·61	6·38	27·35	25·07	50·83	52·65	10·99	2 69	61·82	55·34	5·52	...	67·34	55·34	0·34	...	67·68	...
	Kishoregunge ...	12—13	9·39	9·17	40·03	33·02	66·76	68·14	14·34	2·38	81·10	70·52	5·67	3·62	86·77	74·14	0·80	...	87·57	...

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each Sub-division in Bengal during 1883—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October and to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chittagong Division.																				
Chittagong	Chittagong	24—28	7·83	7·61	38·94	64·57	81·62	105·30	13·64	15·67	95·26	120·97	5·84	3·59	101·10	124·56	1·85	...	102·95	...
	Cox's Bazar	12—13	4·69	7·57	50·17	67·80	115·75	132·19	14·92	17·10	130·67	149·29	7·94	3·93	138·61	153·22	1·94	...	140·55	...
Noakholly	Noakholly	24—26	7·48	18·28	41·47	62·15	84·43	111·68	16 78	19·87	101·21	131·55	7·64	3·27	108·85	134·82	1·68	...	110·53	...
	Fenny	6—7	7·28	10·83	46·56	62·21	95·35	104·16	17·80	13·58	113·15	117·74	6·56	4·38	119·71	122·12	3·57	...	123·28	...
Tipperah	Commillah	25—26	10·94	11·74	39·85	41·30	74·65	76·57	11·47	9·43	86·12	86·00	5·38	2·57	91·50	88·57	1·52	...	93·02	...
	Brahmunberiah	12—13	11·46	11·68	37·15	40 12	62·05	63·96	13·64	12·90	75·69	76·86	5·05	2·92	80·74	79·78	0·70	...	81·44	...
	Chandpore	4—5	8·66	6·60	39·94	35·25	78·68	75·35	12·42	15·95	91·10	91·30	8·24	1·55	99·34	92·85	0·61	...	99·95	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatti	14	7·95	11·78	36·19	50·54	75·36	82·76	1?·42	10·48	88·78	93·24	8·13	3·61	96·91	96·85	2·01	...	98·92	...
Hill Tipperah	Agartola	10—11	11·36	6·48	36·27	35·24	62·78	59·50	10·98	8·88	73·76	68·38	5·15	2·81	78·91	71·19	1·25	...	80·16	...
Behar.																				
Patna Division.																				
Patna	Patna	27—29	1·91	2·63	10·28	17·61	30·19	34·34	8·09	5·01	38·28	39·35	2 92	0·40	41·20	39·75	0 37	...	41·57	...
	Behar	12—13	4·07	1·78	12·13	27·83	35·46	55·30	6·02	4·43	41·48	59·73	3·59	0·59	45·07	60·32	0·38	...	45·45	...
	Barrh	12—13	1·54	1·70	8·78	16·14	30·92	36·09	7·54	4·01	38·46	40·10	3·48	0·47	41·94	40·57	0·31	...	42·25	...
	Dinapore	12—13	1·44	1·60	9·38	12·70	31·31	28·40	6·89	2·65	38·20	31·05	3·15	0·40	41·35	31·45	0·28	...	41·63	...
Gya	Gya	21—23	2·06	2·02	9·45	17·51	30·40	41·66	6·77	4·18	37·17	45·84	2 54	0·52	39·71	46·36	0·32	...	40·03	...
	Newadah	12—13	1·73	4·07	9·92	12·51	32·70	32·64	6·49	3·74	39·19	36·38	2·59	0·51	41·78	36·89	0·35	...	42·13	...
	Aurungabad	11—13	1·58	1·66	8·10	11·66	32·94	26·03	6·46	6·87	39·40	32·90	2·78	0·41	42·18	33·31	0·42	...	42·60	...
	Jehanabad	10	1·61	2·37	8·09	13·69	32·67	37·76	4·41	5·30	37·08	43·06	3·15	0·82	40·23	43·88	0·44	...	40·67	...
Shahabad	Arrah	24—27	2·62	2·24	10·70	13·92	33·60	27·58	8·60	4·06	42·20	31·64	2·82	0·55	45·02	32·19	0·30	...	45·32	...
	Sasseram	12—13	1·42	2·05	7·82	10 49	32·53	22·12	6·45	7·58	38·98	29·70	3·83	1 03	42·81	30·73	0·36	...	43·17	...
	Buxar	14—15	1·61	2·02	7·14	9·90	28·65	29·22	6·94	6·47	35·59	35·69	3·21	1·03	38·80	36·72	0·33	...	39·13	...
	Bhubhua	12—13	2·16	1·80	8·87	5·10	33·77	23·78	6·62	4·72	40·39	28·50	3·25	1·20	43·64	29·70	0·88	...	44·52	...

Mozufferpore	Mozufferpur	...	24—27	2·51	2·59	11·01	23·62	31·88	44·53	8·25	4·88	40·13	49·41	2·97	0·08	43·10	49·49	0·14	...	43·24	...
	Hajipur	...	11—12	1·91	2·58	10·15	18·30	32·76	32·70	7·49	3·63	40·25	36·33	4·43	0·38	44·68	36·71	0·27	...	44·95	...
	Seetamurhee	...	12	2·80	3 01	13 53	11·68	32·95	34·32	8·39	2·65	41·34	36·97	2·76	0·07	44·10	37·04	0·11	...	44·21	...
Durbhunga	Durbhunga	...	12	1·94	1·74	11·53	22·26	35·27	39·38	9·44	2·62	44·71	42·00	2·91	0·13	47·62	42·13	0·21	...	47·83	...
	Mudhubunny	...	11—12	3·00	2·55	13·98	19·07	33·66	42·13	10·51	2·98	44·17	45·11	2·86	0·11	47·03	45·22	0·09	...	47·12	...
	Tajpore	...	12	1·84	1·49	10·41	16·44	32·15	40·00	7·80	4·65	39·95	44·65	2·83	0·17	42·78	44·82	0·14	...	42·92	...
Sarun	Chupra	...	27—30	2·01	1·97	9·52	13·84	28·68	34·69	7·18	3·83	35·86	38·52	2·80	0·36	38·66	38·88	0·26	...	38·92	...
	Sewan	...	12—13	1·98	2·66	11·45	10·49	33·57	30·69	8·94	4·59	42·51	35·28	4·28	0·06	46·79	35·34	0·20	...	46·99	...
	Gopalgunge	...	3—5	1·17	3·24	13·37	9·45	38·63	27·85	6·40	2·95	45·03	30·80	8·06	...	53·09	30·80	0·27	...	53·36	...
Chumparun	Moithari	...	23—25	2·00	2·45	12·70	10·14	35·74	36·67	8·17	0·78	43·91	37·45	3·91	0·03	47·82	37·48	0·20	...	48·02	...
	Bettiah	...	11—12	2·47	4·70	14·58	10·82	38·46	35·51	9·55	1·91	48·01	37·42	3·70	...	51·71	37·42	0·12	...	51·83	...
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.																					
Monghyr	Monghyr	...	28—31	2·05	1·76	10·69	11·90	33·23	24·45	8·01	3·86	41·24	28·31	4·07	0·65	45·31	28·96	0·37	...	45·68	...
	Beguserai	...	12—13	1·79	1·60	9·37	22·30	30·28	42·75	4·47	9·16	34·75	51·91	3·25	0·51	38·00	52 42	0 41	...	38·41	...
	Jamui	...	11—13	2·52	1·68	11 41	8·63	34·51	32·10	7·39	5·82	41·90	37·92	2·47	1·00	44·37	38·92	0·14	...	44·51	...
Bhagulpore	Bhagalpur	...	28—29	2·52	1·60	13·08	17·01	34·96	38·37	7·40	2·25	42·36	40 62	4·34	0·28	46·70	40·90	0·33	...	47·03	...
	Soopole	...	11—12	2·07	1·65	13·72	27·75	38·50	40·97	10·32	7·09	48·82	48·06	2·76	0·08	51·58	48·14	0·15	...	51·73	...
	Muddepurah	...	12—13	2·58	1·96	13 35	34·21	38·12	54·20	10·51	4·17	48·63	58 37	4·91	0·03	53·54	58·40	0·14	...	53·68	...
	Banka	...	12—13	2·26	1·83	12·85	7·60	35·42	28·36	8·06	4·87	43·48	33·23	3·62	0·19	47·10	33·42	0·29	...	47·39	...
Purneah	Purneah	...	12—13	2·95	2·27	18·43	14·99	47·54	32·77	15·06	5·42	62·60	38·19	4·26	0·09	66·86	38·28	0·27	...	67·13	...
	Kissengunge	...	11—12	3·07	3 94	24·30	29·54	56·32	56·28	13·72	8·30	70·04	64·58	3·55	...	73·59	64·58	0·21	...	73·80	...
	Arrareah	...	10—12	3·21	3·96	21 72	33·87	51·26	55·60	14·10	10·68	65·36	66·28	3·88	0·04	69·24	66·32	0·14	...	69·38	...
Maldah	Maldah	...	25—27	3·97	1·70	17·57	14·57	38·23	31·42	10·81	3·28	49·04	34·70	4·50	0·10	53·54	34·80	0·57	...	54·11	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka	...	12	3·34	1·35	16·40	16·81	43·98	43·68	10 15	3·05	54·13	46·73	4·99	...	59·12	46 73	0·40	...	59·52	...
	Deoghur	...	13—14	2·74	4·10	14·07	19·26	38·38	41·05	8·85	3·29	47·23	44 34	5·09	0·17	52·32	44·51	0·29	...	52·61	...
	Rajmehal	...	11—13	2·45	1·18	17·23	11·01	40·45	24·97	11·76	3·87	52·21	28·84	3·40	0·06	55·61	28·90	0·33	...	55·94	...
	Godda	...	10—11	1·84	2·04	12·03	8·50	35·52	28·73	10·01	8·39	45·53	37·12	3·29	0·35	48·82	37·47	0·20	...	49·02	...
	Jamtara	...	7—9	2·27	3·64	13·85	17·31	38·98	39·95	6·82	5·09	45·80	45·04	2·74	...	48·54	45·04	0·44	...	48·98	...
	Pakour	...	4—5	2·14	1·69	18·54	24·49	43·30	41·61	10 43	6·49	53·73	48·10	4·92	0·10	58·65	48·20	0·17	...	58·82	...
ORISSA.																					
ORISSA DIVISION.																					
Cuttack	Cuttack	...	22—25	3·32	1·52	16·06	29·57	40·31	52·50	9·57	12·93	49·88	65·43	6·02	0·55	55·90	65·98	1·52	...	57·42	...
	Jajpore	...	11—12	4·50	8 30	18·56	26·29	42·98	54·29	9·54	9·14	52·52	63·43	6·50	1·50	59·02	64·93	1·56	...	60·58	...
	Kendrapara	...	12	3·18	1·70	15·40	19·22	41·03	46·26	9·52	6·45	50·55	52·71	6·97	1·80	57·52	54·51	1·28	...	58·80	...
Pooree	Pooree	...	25—28	2·87	1·73	13·29	20 75	35·19	39·18	9·80	13·61	44·99	52·79	8·27	4·85	53 26	57·64	2·54	...	55·80	...
	Khoorda	...	12 13	2·73	1·67	15·63	21·54	41·64	50·05	10·30	9·56	51·94	59·61	7·87	1·92	59·81	61·53	1·95	...	61·76	...
Balasore	Balasore	...	23—24	6·91	7·63	21·27	30·23	45·35	56·35	12·92	3 76	58·27	60·11	7 45	1·70	65·72	61·81	1·44	...	67·16	...
	Bhudruc	...	12—13	4·58	5·55	17·75	25·30	41 76	47·25	10·16	8·36	51·92	55·61	5·01	0·63	56·93	56·24	1·45	...	58·38	...

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each Sub-division in Bengal during 1883—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October and to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1883.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																				
South-West Frontier Agency.																				
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	21—22	2·31	3·89	12·12	12·49	37·48	38·63	7·63	11·56	45·11	50·19	3·34	0·20	48·45	50·39	0·46	...	48·91	...
	Pachamba (in Giridih)	12—13	2·57	2·92	13·77	11·81	38·67	31·80	7·99	10·55	46·66	42·35	3·37	0·09	50·03	42·44	0·37	...	50·40	...
Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	25—27	4·01	4·28	13·25	19·93	36·87	50·37	8·06	9·46	44·93	59·83	3·26	0·28	48·19	60·11	0·36	...	48·55	...
	Palamow	12—13	2·01	4·63	9·44	10·39	34·60	28·52	7·33	7·35	41·93	35·87	2·60	0·49	44·53	36·36	0·69	...	45·22	...
Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	13—14	3·91	6·74	16·10	16·39	44·08	50·05	9·02	7·02	53·10	57·07	3·33	0·62	56·43	57·69	0·47	...	56·90	...
Manbhoom ...	Purulia	18—20	3·29	5·05	15·00	20·76	38·14	53·54	7·62	8·00	45 76	61·54	4·04	0·89	49·80	62 43	0·29	...	50·09	...
	Govindpur	11—12	3·02	2·95	13·38	12·20	39·95	31·87	7·12	4·77	47·07	36·64	4·70	0·04	51·77	36·68	0·28	...	52·05	...

N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturist. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *amun*. The fall in September matures the *amun*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *amun* and determines the prospects of the *rubbee*.

Forests.

Area of reserved forest.

THE total area under the control of the Forest Department at the commencement of the year was 2,711,101 acres, equivalent to 4,236 square miles, and this was increased by the end of the year to 2,766,288 acres or 4,322 square miles, 60,087 acres having been added and 4,900 acres previously afforested having been relinquished during the year. The Sitapahar forest in the Chittagong Hill Tracts has also been declared a reserved forest since the close of the year, and there are other tracts in several of the divisions which have been notified as proposed reserves under section 4 of the Act, and will be brought under the charge of the Department on completion of the requisite enquiries into private rights. The most extensive reserved forests of the province lie in the Sunderbuns, where they cover an area of 1,581 square miles, and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where they cover 1,345 square miles. The Julpigoree district comes next with an area of 428½ square miles, followed by Darjeeling with 440½ square miles, Singbhoom with 312 square miles, Palamow with 183½ square miles, and Hazaribagh with 31 square miles. In addition to these, there are 43 square miles of forest in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, under the management of the district officers, and extensive tracts of protected forests in the Sunderbuns and the Government estate of Khoordah in Orissa, and of open forests in Julpigoree and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The protected forests of Khoordah and the open forests of Julpigoree have been notified as proposed reserves, and will be incorporated with the reserved area of the province when the preliminary enquiries have been completed.

Inspections and demarcations.

The Sonthal forests were inspected by the Conservator during the year, and his report has satisfied the Government that the time has now arrived for extending a more regular system of conservancy to these forests, under the supervision of a professional officer. This measure will be carried out as soon as the services of an officer are available for the purpose. The examination of the private forests of Chota Nagpore was continued during the year. In Hazaribagh six tracts, comprising 270,517 acres, and in Lohardugga an area extending over 1,500 square miles (in addition to 119,660 acres examined in the preceding year), were inspected. Various tracts in both districts are reported by the inspecting officers to contain well-stocked forests and to be fit for acquisition by the Government.

The demarcation work completed during the year covered 197 miles, the principal portions having been done in Singbhoom, where the proposed reserves in the Kolhan and Porahat were partly demarcated, and in Orissa, where the demarcation of the Angul forests was proceeded with. In Darjeeling the Goom block, purchased from the Darjeeling Municipality at a cost of Rs. 14,000, was demarcated, and the boundaries of the Singalila range, which was declared a reserve during the year, were completed. Considerable opposition was experienced from the people of Singbhoom in the course of the demarcation work in the Kolhan and Porahat, and their objections were not abandoned until the Deputy Commissioner personally explained matters to the headmen. Concessions will be made to them in regard to the fuel and timber which they may require for home use, until they have become familiarised with the altered conditions due to the conservation of the forests.

Establishments.

The superior staff of the Department has been weak for some time past. The number of officers was fixed at 14 on the reorganisation of the staff by the Government of India in the past year, but one of the Deputy Conservators has

not joined his appointment, and since the close of the year three officers, to whom leave could not be refused, have proceeded on furlough. The present staff being clearly inadequate for the proper supervision of the numerous divisions in charge of the Department, an application has been submitted to the Government of India for an extra officer, in addition to the officer required in connection with the management of the Sonthal forests. With these officers, as well as a larger and better paid staff of Sub-Assistant Conservators, regarding which also proposals have been submitted to the Government of India, no further addition to the superior staff of the Department will, it is hoped, be needed for some years at least.

Prosecutions for breach of forest rules.

The number of cases instituted for breaches of the forest law during the year shows a considerable decline, having been only 73, against 106 in the previous year, and the proportion of convictions to acquittals was also satisfactory, indicating the exercise of a proper discretion in instituting prosecutions.

Fires.

The special protective measures against forest fires were completely successful in all divisions except Kurseong, Julpigoree, and Buxa; but the failures in these divisions, particularly Julpigoree, where 30,000 out of 98,202 acres suffered from fires, were in the aggregate so large as to detract seriously from the success of the year's operations. The entire area to which the measures were applied was 387,628 acres, and failures occurred over 39,172 acres, giving a percentage of 9 over the whole area, against 7½ in the previous year. The expenditure incurred was smaller than in 1881-82, but the saving thus effected was infinitesimal as compared with the value of the timber which was unfortunately destroyed. The season was dry, and this doubtless facilitated the progress of the fires.

Plantations.

The system of artificial reproduction pursued by the Department consists of the regular planting of open areas and of the filling up of blanks in existing forests, departmentally termed cultural operations. Regular plantations have so far been undertaken only in the Darjeeling, Kurseong, Julpigoree, and Chittagong divisions, and their extent, which at the commencement of the year was 1,215 acres, was increased to 1,379½ acres during the year. The trees planted are mainly oak, tún, teak, and sâl, and the total expenditure incurred has been Rs. 1,08,294. Cultural operations have been carried on in the Darjeeling, Kurseong, Buxa, and Palamow divisions, and the total area dealt with up to the end of the year has been 1,060 acres, at a cost of Rs. 16,616. Experiments with exotic trees have been continued during the year, but the results so far obtained do not call for notice.

Fellings.

The following table shows the number of trees felled during the last two years, both by departmental agency and permit-holders, in the reserved forests:—

	By departmental agency.		By permit-holders.		Total.	
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Sâl ...	3,371	3,125	393	176	3,764	3,301
Other plains trees	1,302	461	159,468	131,535	160,770	131,996
Hill trees ...	1,978	916	745	822	2,723	1,738
Total ...	6,651	4,502	160,606	132,533	167,257	137,035

The felling in the past year thus exceeded those of 1881-82 by 30,222 trees.

Yield and working.

The estimated outturn of timber and fuel during the two years in cubic feet was—

	1882-83.		1881-82.	
	Timber.	Fuel.	Timber.	Fuel.
Selection, fellings, and thinnings, &c.	121,165	259,994	123,375	392,754
Drift, conversion, purchased, &c. ...	51,799	14,007	64,469	22,445
Removed by permit-holders ...	6,579,543	12,171,032	5,442,167	11,605,747
Total ...	6,752,507	12,445,033	5,630,011	12,020,946
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,197,540		17,650,957	

These figures represent an average outturn per square mile of the reserved forests of 4,442 cubic feet of timber and fuel during the past year, against 4,167 cubic feet in 1881-82. In addition to the timber and fuel, it is estimated that 17,415,767 bamboos were taken from the forests, against 18,477,020 in 1881-82, and 4,146,632 maunds of other forest produce against 4,000,141 maunds. It will be observed from the above table that while the outturn of timber and fuel cut by the Department fell off, the quantity removed by permit-holders increased, this result being due to the present system of selecting for each season portions of forests to be worked during that season, and offering for sale to the public the forest produce as it stands. This plan has worked well, and its gradual extension promises to be a decided improvement in the forest administration of the province. The departmental timber operations during the past five years have yielded a total income of Rs. 8,15,275, giving an average revenue for this period of Rs. 39 against an average cost of Rs. 29-3, and a profit of 25 per cent on every 100 cubic feet of timber and fuel brought to depôt. The net revenue per cubic foot has thus been one anna and seven pies.

Financial results.

The working of the Department during the past ten years has given the following financial results:—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Area of reserves.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Square miles.
1873-74	1,23,732	81,068	42,664	120
1874-75	1,85,914	98,654	87,260	1,467
1875-76	1,98,274	1,39,086	59,188	2,585
1876-77	2,22,401	2,11,689	10,712	3,390
1877-78	4,32,363	2,61,112	1,71,251	3,434
1878-79	4,16,027	3,38,675	77,352	2,967
1879-80	4,49,524	2,75,748	1,73,776	2,945
1880-81	5,61,340	3,35,381	2,25,959	3,411
1881-82	6,33,734	3,94,610	2,39,124	4,236
1882-83	6,93,959	3,82,184	3,11,775	4,322
Total ...	39,17,268	25,18,207	13,99,061	.....
Average of ten years ...	3,91,727	2,51,921	1,39,906	.....

The surplus receipts have, it will be seen, steadily advanced during the last four years. The Sunderbuns division, as usual, returned almost the entire surplus of the past year, the balance remaining in that division, after provision for the total expenditure, having amounted to Rs. 3,00,980, being an increase of Rs. 66,845 over the balance of the previous year.

Village forests.

In the last report reference was made to the creation of village forests in parts of the province where waste lands are available for the purpose and a want is felt for firewood and building materials. Attention has since been further drawn to the matter by the issue of a resolution of the Government of India pointing out the advisability of establishing fuel and fodder reserves wherever practicable in localities now destitute of such reserves. Enquiries are being made on the subject, and it will receive full consideration.

Working of each division.

The following are the points deserving of notice in the working of the different forest divisions during the year:—

Darjeeling.

More accurate data regarding the area of this division having been obtained during the year, 1,996 acres were excluded from its estimated area of 25,584 acres, but the addition of the Singalila range, comprising 41,254 acres, raised the total to 64,842 acres. The Goom block of 700 acres, purchased from the Darjeeling Municipality, also remains to be added. The plan of working the forests of this division prepared by Dr. Brandis in 1880 was revised by the present Inspector-General of Forests in April 1882, and will be adhered to during the term of ten years (beginning with 1880) for which it has been framed. It provides for the allotment of certain areas annually for the supply of timber, fuel, bamboos, grazing, and other forest

produce to the station of Darjeeling, the cantonment of Jellapahar, the station of Kurseong (partially), the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, the tea estates, and the Government cinchona plantations. The supply of firewood to the station of Darjeeling will in future be left entirely to private enterprise, the right to cut firewood in the areas selected for each season being periodically sold by public auction. The Government fuel depôt has now ceased to supply the station, but it will be retained as a reserve until the private trade has been established on a thoroughly satisfactory basis, in order that the station may not at any time be left without fuel through the failure of the private dealers to meet the demand. The arrangements for grazing have also been completed, the principle being the location of the graziers on blocks specially set aside for their use. The men were each offered the choice of a block, and every effort was made to suit their convenience as far as practicable. Artificial reproduction by regular plantations has been more largely practised in this division than elsewhere, and the area of the plantation at the end of the year was 581 acres. Cultural operations, on the other hand, have been undertaken on a total area of only 61 acres. The quantity of fuel and timber taken out of the forests by the Department during the year was 251,541 and 4,928 cubic feet respectively, showing a falling off of 139,594 cubic feet in the total quantity as compared with the previous year; but the reduction was nearly made up by an increase of 128,986 cubic feet, or about 57 per cent. in the quantity removed by purchasers, which amounted to a total of 355,879 cubic feet. The total income of the division was Rs. 71,396, and the expenditure Rs. 74,664, the year thus closing with a deficit of Rs. 3,268—a result which was, however, due to the large payment of Rs. 14,000 made to the Darjeeling Municipality for the Goom forest.

Teesta.

The area of this Division was increased during the year by the addition of the Jeet and Chee Chu and the Jaldaka forests, comprising 18,833 acres, and its total acreage at the close of the year was 160,187 acres. The number of prosecutions for forest offences was only six, in all of which convictions were obtained. The amount of road work done during the year was considerable, and included six miles of construction, chiefly along a high ridge at an altitude of from 8,500 to 10,000 feet, and 57½ miles of repairs. The only trees felled by the Department were 190 sâl trees; and 2,232 sleepers were supplied to public Departments from the depôts. The quantity of timber and fuel removed by permit-holders was 28,532 and 32,550 cubic feet respectively, there being in both cases a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year. The revenue of the year was Rs. 10,182, against an expenditure of Rs. 27,905.

Kurseong.

A block of 142 acres was excluded from the reserves during the year, reducing their area to 57,216 acres. A regular system of working has been gradually introduced in this division during the last three years, and the sale of forest produce by tender has also been commenced. Fires were somewhat numerous during the year, and altogether 2,132 acres were burnt; but the hot-weather months were so dry in the Western Terai that the results of the protective measures may be deemed satisfactory. The system of planting in lines was extended to this division in 1881-82, and is said to be answering well. The main advantage of this plan is that the young plants are well protected by natural shade, and that a considerable reduction is obtained in the cost of the operations. The regular plantations comprised 438½ acres at the end of the year, and the cultural operations 239 acres. The chief timber work undertaken in the division was the supply of narrow-gauge sleepers to the Northern Bengal State Railway, the number of which supplied during the year was 20,000. The quantity of timber, in logs and sleepers, sold during the year was 33,425 cubic feet, in addition to which 336 cubic feet in logs and pieces, 1,425 maunds of firewood, and several hundred bamboos and India-rubber cuttings collected by the Department, were sold outside the depôts. The division yielded an income of Rs. 58,858, while the charges amounted to Rs. 43,928 only.

Julpigoree.

No change was made in the area of this division, which consists of 114,270 acres. The forests being young are not yet worked for revenue, and only trees absolutely

required for local purposes are felled. Regular plantation has hardly been undertaken in the division, only 3 acres having been planted with teak, tún, and sâl. No new roads were constructed in the past year, but 50 miles of old road were kept in repair, and 23 miles of bridle-paths were cut and kept clear. The sales from depôt amounted to only 4,785 cubic feet of timber and 3,380 maunds of firewood, and 67,966 cubic feet of timber, dry wood, and fuel were also sold on permit. The division cannot obviously be expected to yield a surplus until the forests are fit to be regularly worked. The income in the past year was Rs. 11,805, and the expenditure Rs. 18,974, the result being a deficit of Rs. 7,169.

Buxa.

This Division also retained the same area (160,000 acres) throughout the year. A very noticeable feature of its forests is the vigorous growth of the natural sâl seedlings in the Buxa reserve. Plantations have not been attempted, but the cultural operations have been more extensive than in any other division, 754½ acres having been thus planted to the end of the past year. An experiment in growing the rain-tree (*Pithecolobium saman*) is being made, and seems to promise success. The forests suffered greatly during the year from two fires, which extended over an area of 7,040 acres. A new road was commenced in the Paro block, and the compartment lines in the Buxa and Borojhar ranges, with a total length of 79 miles, were kept cleared for ponies and elephants, and in some places for carts also. The felling operations of the year were chiefly confined to some compartments of the Rajabhatkawa block. The sales from depôts amounted to 50,394 cubic feet, including 17,902 sleepers, and in the forests to 2,422 cubic feet, including 78 sleepers. The chief departmental work was the supply of 15,976 sleepers to State railways. An indent for 25,000 sleepers was also received from the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway, but owing to the difficulty of procuring sawyers, the shallowness of the river on which the boats were to be loaded, and the distance of the forests from Dacca, the sleepers could not be delivered before the close of the year. The quantity of timber, dry wood, and fuel taken by permit-holders during the year was 53,275 cubic feet, being a considerable increase over the quantity removed in 1881-82. The financial result of the year was a surplus of Rs. 8,534, the receipts having been Rs. 80,443 and the expenditure Rs. 71,909.

Palamow.

The area of the reserves was reduced to 117,313 acres during the year by the exclusion of 2,762 acres from two of the forests. The plantation system has not yet been introduced into the division, and cultural operations have been undertaken to a very limited extent only. The departmental operations were limited to the felling of 427 poles, and 237,110 bamboos were also cut. The sales from depôts comprised 95 poles and 566,439 bamboos, and those on permits 128 maunds of fuel and 29,550 bamboos. The public demand for forest produce in this division is very limited, there being large areas of forest and grass lands still open, to which the people are free to resort; and the revenue is accordingly small. Only Rs. 5,824 were realised during the year, against an expenditure of Rs. 21,686. The real value of these forests, however, lies in the future, when their large stocks of timber can be utilised for railway construction in Chota Nagpore.

Hazaribagh.

The reserved forests of Hazaribagh are of comparatively small extent, covering an area of not more than 31 square miles at the end of the year, which has since been increased to about 46 square miles by the addition of the Koderma block. Fellings have not yet been allowed in the division, and the only forest produce removed during the year was a few thousand bamboos and loads of sabai-grass, which yielded Rs. 85, while the cost of management was Rs. 3,431.

Singbhoom.

This division already covers an area of 312 square miles, and large additions in the Kolhan and Porahat are contemplated, the preliminary notifications of which have been issued under section 4 of the Act. The only operation at present carried on is the felling of dry sâl trees for sleepers, and 2,499 broad-gauge sleepers were thus prepared during the year. The receipts of the year were Rs. 766, including Rs. 716 paid by purchasers of bamboos and minor produce, and the

charges amounted to Rs. 19,415. It is anticipated that in a few years the division will yield a surplus second only to that of the Sunderbuns.

The Sunderbuns.

This is the largest as well as the most profitable of the divisions supplying, as it does, the populous districts of Khulna, Jessore, Nuddea, and the 24-Pergunnahs, and the town of Calcutta with timber, fuel, and other forest produce. The only timber operations undertaken by the Department during the year were the preparation of 800 *sundri* planks for the Calcutta Municipality. The sales of drift, confiscated wood and timber, amounted to 2,643 cubic feet. The forests are almost exclusively worked by permit-holders, and the total quantity of timber and firewood taken by them last year was 17,816,230 cubic feet, against 16,290,594 cubic feet in 1881-82, besides 3,755,668 maunds of minor produce against 3,299,250 maunds. The revenue was Rs. 3,45,684, with an expenditure of Rs. 44,704.

Chittagong.

There was no change in the area of the reserves during the year, but the Sitapahar forest has also been gazetted a reserve since the close of the year. The plantations of the division comprised 357 acres at the end of the year, and the system of planting in lines introduced in the previous year was continued, but the short rainfall and great heat of the weather in July and August were unfavourable to the young plants, many of which were destroyed as soon as they were put out. An attempt to raise a crop of teak seedlings failed, and a similar experiment with mahogany seed, which had been previously tried without success, also resulted in almost complete failure. Twenty-five seedlings only survived, and these it was proposed to plant out during the rainy season of the present year. A commencement was made with departmental felling during the year, and 67 trees were cut, which gave 64 logs and 499 sleepers. Twenty-nine pieces of six species of wood were despatched to London for sale, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of such timber in the London market, and a favourable report of the sales has since been received. The forest produce conveyed by permit-holders past the revenue stations consisted of 8,188 cubic feet of timber, 3,672,473 bamboos, and 15,299 maunds of minor produce, in addition to which a number of dug-outs, several thousand bamboos and canes, and 20 seers of gurjun oil, were collected and sold by the Department. The revenue of the year was Rs. 11,503 and the expenditure Rs. 10,946, the results being satisfactory as compared with previous years.

Open forests.

The only forests of this class worked during the year were in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and revenue was realised on produce removed from them by an *ad valorem* fee of 10 per cent. levied at the revenue stations. The estimated outturn of produce from these forests in the past year was 347,465 cubic feet of timber, 47,618 cubic feet of fuel, 13,143,550 bamboos, and 50,659 maunds of minor produce, showing a decrease in all articles except firewood. The forests yielded a surplus of Rs. 59,987 after provision for an expenditure of Rs. 17,614.

Protected forests.

The Khoordah forests were managed as protected forests by the district authorities during the year, but they have been placed under the Forest Department since their notification as proposed reserves after the close of the year. Timber operations were commenced with the aid of elephants towards the end of the year, and large indents have since been received from the Public Works Department. A steady sale of timber is expected as soon as the export tracks have been opened up to wheeled traffic. The receipts of the year were Rs. 242, and the charges Rs. 9,652. The Sunderbuns forests continued to be worked during the year on the system introduced in the previous year, of allowing firewood to be felled and seasoned on the spot before removal; and to this an increase which took place in the quantity of fuel removed is partly attributable. The total number of cubic feet of timber and fuel, and of maunds of minor produce exported, was 1,380,741 and 132,941 respectively, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 23,565, against charges aggregating Rs. 18,114.

Manufactures and Mines.

Indigo.

In last year's Report the yield of the indigo crop for each year from 1874-75 to 1880-81, and the estimated outturn of 1881-82, were shown as follows:—

	Mds.
1874-75	1,27,802
1875-76	1,02,860
1876-77	1,55,149
1877-78	1,13,201
1878-79	73,128
1879-80	1,36,200
1880-81	1,35,405
1881-82, estimated yield	1,43,000

The following statement, which has been prepared from Messrs. W. Moran & Co.'s trade circular, gives the actual yield of the indigo crop of 1881-82 compared with the estimate of that year and the probable outturn of 1882-83:—

	Estimated yield, 1881-82.		Actual yield, 1881-82.		Estimated yield, 1882-83.	
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	2,820		2,928		1,950	
Nuddea	2,100		2,170		2,500	
Midnapore ...	1,050		1,132		850	
Burdwan	170		323		500	
Maldah	300		352		360	
Moorshedabad ...	2,600		2,753		3,000	
Rajshahye and Pubna ...	600		776		680	
Bhagulpore ...	1,900		2,094		1,700	
Purneah	3,760		3,523		2,260	
Rungpore and Native ...	1,000		2,906		(say) 2,000	
		16,300		18,957		15,800
Monghyr	3,200		3,233		2,350	
Tirhoot	26,500		27,037		24,000	
Chumparun ...	11,800		16,748		16,300	
Chupra	16,200		11,551		13,350	
		57,700		58,569		56,000
Benares—						
European	8,000		7,810		8,000	
Native	7,000		7,900		8,000	
		15,000		15,710		16,000
Doab—						
European	7,000		6,112		5,000	
Native	47,000		50,930		45,000	
		54,000		57,042		50,000
Total ...		1,43,000		1,50,278		1,37,800

The crop generally was of a fair average quality. The increase in the quantity produced in Lower Bengal is owing to an unusually good outturn from Native factories in Rungpore.

The following statement shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To the United Kingdom	44,394	1,52,85,140	46,908	1,38,29,812
„ Austria, Trieste	10,372	56,25,865	7,861	25,00,674
„ France	14,518	49,38,896	14,437	45,75,627
„ Italy	1,280	4,64,073	862	2,84,234
„ Egypt	88	28,125	101	34,154
„ United States	17,261	57,70,389	24,834	74,12,450
„ Persia	878	2,81,073	911	3,25,775
„ Turkey in Asia	2,892	9,89,378	3,210	10,91,541
„ Other countries	215	79,156	591	1,81,132
Total ...	91,898	3,15,12,595	99,715	3,02,35,399
Quantity in Indian maunds, and average value per Indian maund.	1,25,083 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 252 per Indian maund.	1,35,723 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 223 per Indian maund.

This statement shows that the exports increased during 1882-83 by about 8½ per cent., and that the average price was 11½ per cent. less than it was in 1881-82. The year 1881-82 was considered a fairly satisfactory one both as regards quantity and price; but the past year, while showing an advance in quantity, has not been so satisfactory as to price. The season opened with prices considerably below the average of the previous year, and throughout the greater portion of the sales, while certain superior kinds of indigo realized full prices, the ordinary and common qualities sold lower. At the close of the season the market was flat, and prices for all descriptions were rather easier.

TEA.

The following statement illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1882:—

Division.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation in feet.	Area in Acres.				Approximate Yield in Pounds.			Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
				Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Black.	Green.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	Darjeeling... ...	165	300 to 6,500	26,716	5,854	32,570	12,282	8,080,293	.....	8,080,293	302
	Julpigoree... ...	60	250 to 1,500	4,670	3,598	8,268	6,400	1,865,801	.....	1,865,801	399
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	27	20 to 2,000	2,831	509	3,340	21,823	912,083	1,400	913,483	322·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4	20 to 90	62	103	165	1,472	17,350	.....	17,350	279
Dacca	Dacca	6	13 to 21	30½	1	31½	.....	3,346	.....	3,346	109·7
Chota Nagpore...	Hazaribagh ...	6	2,277	846	199	1,045	.....	93,510	.....	93,510	110·5
	Lohardugga ...	31	1,800 to 3,600	924	1,741½	2,665½	4,116½	196,781	.....	196,781	170·3
	Manbhoom ...	1	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	300	.....	36,079½	12,012½	48,092	46,093½	11,169,164	1,400	11,170,564	.....

The number of tea-gardens during the year was 300, against 271 in 1881, and the area under plant was 48,092 acres, against 42,217 in the preceding year.

In the Darjeeling district there was apparently an increase of eleven gardens as compared with the previous year, but only one entirely new garden was opened out. The total acreage and the approximate yield increased during the year owing to the natural result of the further development of existing gardens. The increase in the outturn was partly due to the favourable season, which brought on the flushes very rapidly, and partly to the good prices obtained in 1881, which held out inducements to planters to make a large quantity of tea. The general result was that in spite of a larger outturn the season was less remunerative than that of 1881. The average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants increased during the year, as well as the total yield.

The red spider was less troublesome in 1882 than in 1881. Green-fly checked the plant on some gardens, and mosquito blight was, as usual, destructive in the Mahanuddy Valley. No remedy has yet been discovered for these pests. The tea-bug also did some damage on a few gardens near Kurseong. With the improvements in cultivation, the use of the English three-pronged fork has increased in the Darjeeling district. The manure most commonly used was surface-soil or leaf-mould from the neighbouring forest. Patent manures, which are very expensive, were tried in some cases, but without any success. Some new rolling machines for making up the green leaf were patented during the year. Labour was plentiful, though, as usual, the supply was more precarious in the Terai than in the hills. The health of the coolies was good. The home market was much depressed owing to the cheapness of the supply from China. Shipments to America resulted in losses, and the Australian market was overstocked.

In the Julpigoree district there were 60 plantations during the year, against 53 in the previous year. With the increase in the number of gardens both the total approximate outturn and the yield per acre under mature plants increased. During the year a number of applications were filed for the lease of land for tea cultivation. Seven applications were received by transfer from Darjeeling, and six applications were pending enquiry at the close of the year 1881. The total number of applications for disposal during the year 1882 was therefore 96, of which 36 were granted, 6 were withdrawn, 16 were rejected, 6 were struck off for non-payment of survey fees, and 32 were pending enquiry at the close of the year. Since the introduction of the Tea Lease Rules the actual grants to the end of the year under report were 100. Work is going on in 60 out of these 100 grants, and the remaining 40 grants have not yet been opened out.

Manure is not much used in the gardens in Julpigoree, though it is admitted that it largely increases the productive power of the soil. A good hybrid seed is preferred to the Assam indigenous seed, as the difficulty in getting the latter is great and the cost is enormous. Machinery is largely used for all processes of tea manufacture. Labour has hitherto been abundant, but the Deputy Commissioner apprehends great difficulty in securing labour in the future, unless emigration from the district is to some extent prohibited. Indigenous labour is uncertain, and not to be depended on. There was no great mortality among the coolies during the year. Better communications are the great requisite for the development of the tea industry in this district, and many planters have freely contributed to the construction of roads. The Road Cess Fund is also utilised as far as possible for the purpose. The proprietors of tea-gardens have done nothing during the year towards building suitable houses for the accommodation of their managers, but they have secured the services of a European medical officer.

In the Chittagong district the season of 1882 was a remarkably favourable one for the growth of tea, the showers having been well distributed and the breaks of sunshine abundant. The season opened early, and mild weather permitted of the manufacture being continued till the close of the year under report. The outturn was favourable, and many gardens made better returns than was estimated. The prices realised, however, were unusually low, scarcely paying working expenses in some gardens. This was due to the state of the market, and not to the quality of the tea produced. Labour and manure were both plentiful. Cow-manure was ordinarily used, but experiments are being made with cotton-seed manure.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there were only four plantations in 1882, as in 1881.

In the Dacca district the number of plantations was six during 1882. There was a decrease in the total yield of tea as compared with that of the preceding year, although the number of plantations in both years was the same. The decrease is understood to be due to the deficiency of rainfall at the commencement of the planting season of 1882.

There were altogether 38 plantations in the Chota Nagpore Division, including one which has been newly started in the Manbhoom district. The number of plantations in the districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardugga was respectively 6 and 31. In Lohardugga some of the gardens took up additional lands for

the extension of the cultivation, while in Hazaribagh no new lands were taken for that purpose. During the year under review there was both in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga an increase in the number of acres under mature plants, in the total outturn of tea, and in the average yield per acre under mature plants, as compared with the figures of 1881. The season was on the whole unfavourable. There was scarcely any rain in the spring of 1882, and the crop was a short one. After the monsoon had set in the weather was all that could be desired, and the result was a general increase in the outturn. The prices realised in the Calcutta market were low, although there was no deterioration in the quality of the tea. Better prices were, however, obtained in the home market, and there is a likelihood of arrangements being made with brokers in England at an early date. In Hazaribagh the difficulty of procuring labour has already begun to be felt owing to the extensive emigration of labourers to the tea districts of Assam and Cachar. It is apprehended that the tea industry in this district may cease to be profitable if emigration to the present extent is continued. In Lohardugga no difficulty about labour has yet been felt. Want of improved means of communication is felt in Lohardugga, and the planters, in noticing the scarcity of fire-wood and copper coins, express a desire to be allowed an opportunity of representing their views when a Rent Bill is framed for the Chota Nagpore Division.

COFFEE.

As in the previous year, there was only one coffee plantation in Lohardugga. There was an increase in the total area under plantation as well as in the area under mature plants, while there was a falling off in the approximate outturn as well as in the yield per acre. It is reported that a species of wild coffee plant grows in the district of Mymensingh, but no definite information on the subject is available. There are no coffee plantations in any of the districts of the Chittagong Division, but the Kurnafuli Association have a few seedlings in the nursery for transplanting, and one planter has grown a little in one of his tea-gardens.

Cinchona plantations and febrifuge.

The result of the planting operations of the year showed a decrease of about 50,000 cinchona trees on the returns of 1881-82. This was due to the uprooting of a large number of the *Calisaya* and hybrid varieties, which were found to possess bark of poor quality. Some 160,000 red-bark trees were also uprooted in the ordinary rotation, and were replaced by the yellow-bark and hybrid varieties. Nearly all the land within the existing cinchona reserve suitable for the cultivation has been planted out, and the Superintendent has been authorized to plant out with *Ledgeriana* and the hybrid variety a tract of land in the trans-Teesta portion of Darjeeling, which had been reserved for Government cinchona cultivation. Both these species have been proved by repeated analyses to be very rich in quinine, while most of the yellow-bark or quinine-yielding trees on the existing plantations at Mungpoo are quite young, and the whole stock is not sufficient to furnish, even when mature, enough bark to employ the factory profitably for more than a few weeks in the year. There is in fact no plantation of these trees actually in existence, while the nurseries have a magnificent stock of nearly half a million plants of the best sorts of yellow-bark trees, which would be lost unless the seedlings were speedily planted out.

It was observed last year that there were six known varieties of the hybrid plant, and that analyses had been made of four of these. During the year under review four more of these have been analysed, and the results obtained from all the eight hybrids are compared in the following table:—

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Crystallised sulphate of quinine	2·87	1·48	1·88	0·97	2·12	2·04	6·12	3·99
„ „ of cinchonidine	2·94	2·85	2·93	1·94	2·84	2·26	2·46	3·33
„ „ of quinidine	Traces.	Traces.	Traces.	Traces.	Traces.	Traces.	Traces.	Traces.
Cinchonine (alkaloid)	0·72	0·57	0·52	0·80	0·33	0·68	0·55	0·57

Hybrid No. 4 is very poor in quinine, and it was the trees of this sort that were uprooted during the year. No. 7 is exceptionally rich in quinine.

The total number of cinchona trees of all sorts at the close of the year was 4,711,168, namely red (*Cinchona Succirubra*) 3,713,200, yellow (*Calisaya Ledgeriana*) 662,998, hybrid unnamed variety 304,378, and other kinds 30,592.

The crop of the year was the largest that has yet been harvested on the plantations. It amounted to 396,980 pounds of dry bark, of which 372,610 pounds were *Succirubra*, 22,120 pounds of *Calisaya Ledgeriana*, and 2,250 pounds of hybrid bark. By far the largest portion of the produce was made over to the factory for conversion into cinchona febrifuge, while about 41,800 pounds of yellow and red barks were sent at the request of the Secretary of State to London to be there converted into various forms of febrifuge and returned to this country for trial by the Medical Department.

Carthagina bark has again proved a failure notwithstanding that the utmost care has been taken of the plants, and every endeavour made to grow them at various elevations and with various exposures. Only three plants were alive at the close of the year. An attempt has been made by the Superintendent to introduce the *Remija* plant, which is a genus botanically allied to cinchona. It is said to be less particular than cinchona as to soil and climate, and produces a quinine-yielding bark under the name of *Cuprea*. This bark forms a very large proportion of the quantity of quinine bark imported into Europe. Although the first attempt to grow the plant in the Mungpoo plantations has not been quite successful, hopes are entertained of successfully acclimatizing it when a more adequate supply of seed is procured. The surplus seed of the *Calisaya Ledgeriana* was, as usual, distributed during the year gratuitously amongst applicants.

Dr. King has eventually succeeded in obtaining an analysis of the bark renewed on *Succirubra* trees whose original bark had been removed by the shaving process introduced by Mr. Moens, the distinguished Director of Cinchona Cultivation to the Dutch Government. It appears that this process consists in shaving off the greater part of the bark of a living tree to the height of from eight to ten feet from the ground, care being taken to leave everywhere a sufficiently thick layer of bark to cover the wood. This method has had a fair trial on the Sikkim plantations, and the result has, beyond doubt, been favourable, as the bark renews perfectly. It was with the object of determining whether the renewed bark was as rich in medical alkaloids as the original that the analysis above referred to was undertaken during the year. The results are thus described by Dr. King: "The bark renewed rather slowly, but the analysis shows that it is very rich both in quinine and cinchonidine; and there can be no doubt that in countries where red-bark trees are perfectly at home, and where their continuance in good health and vigour for a long series of years can be absolutely counted on, this shaving process must be a very excellent one."

An interesting feature in the operations of the year is the low cost at which the febrifuge was turned out. The price of the febrifuge necessarily fluctuates from year to year, but in no former year has it been so low as Rs. 8-8 a pound. This satisfactory result is attributed chiefly to the larger percentage of the alkaloids (2·73) extracted from the bark used in manufacture. The issues, however, fell below those of 1881-82, though they were a little in advance of those for 1880-81. The following table compares the distribution in the past three years:—

	1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	lb	oz.	lb	oz.	lb	oz.
To Medical Depôt, Calcutta ...	3,000	0	3,386	0	2,000	0
Ditto, Bombay ...	2,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Ditto, Madras ...	500	0	800	0	350	0
To Colonial Government, Mauritius ...	.....		.....		150	0
To Surgeon-General for District Medical Officers of Bengal ...	.....		995	4	803	12
To Inspector-General of Jails for jails and lock-ups, Bengal ...	.....		14	12	26	12
Sold to the public	3,150	11	4,680	0	4,560	12
Given as samples	3	2	2	9	10	0
Total ...	8,653	13	10,878	9	8,901	4

The issues to the public were 120 pounds below those of 1881-82. The stock of febrifuge in hand on 31st March 1883 amounted to 2,962¼ pounds.

The expenditure on the plantations amounted to Rs. 80,739-6-2, against the budget allotment of Rs. 82,225. Of this expenditure Rs. 17,548-3-9 was incurred on the newly-opened trans-Teesta plantations, and on the young plantation at Sittong. This sum is chargeable to capital account. The balance, amounting to Rs. 63,191-2-5, which was spent on the old plantation, and includes charges on account of packing and carriage of bark sent to England, is chargeable as working expenses.

The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark amounted to Rs. 1,52,807-1-0—

	Rs.	A.	P.
By sale of febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark to the public ...	80,577	9	0
By credits from the Medical Depôt of Calcutta ...	33,766	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto of Bombay ...	16,500	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto of Madras ...	5,775	0	0
Ditto from Colonial Government of Mauritius ...	2,475	0	0
Ditto from the Surgeon-General, Bengal ...	13,271	8	0
Ditto from the Inspector-General, Jails ...	442	0	0
Total ...	1,52,807	1	0

The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 66,284-9-5, which is equal to a dividend of 6½ per cent. on the capital outlay. This is exclusive of the cost of a considerable quantity of the bark sent to the Secretary of State, which has not been taken into account. These profits do not, however, represent the whole of the gain of the year. The cost of an equal quantity of quinine at Rs. 96 per pound would have been Rs. 4,01,328. The cost of the febrifuge used was Rs. 68,988-8. There was thus a saving of Rs. 3,32,340. The total saving effected since the opening of the factory by the substitution of the febrifuge for sulphate of quinine amounts to Rs. 23¾ lakhs, which is more than twice the amount of the cost of the plantations.

Considerable attention was given during the year to the improvement of the process of manufacture. The present system is admittedly wasteful, in that it fails to convert into febrifuge the whole of the alkaloids which the bark contains, while there is no doubt that by the adoption of a different and more costly process of manufacture a still larger percentage of the medicinal alkaloids could be extracted. It is not, however, equally certain whether the febrifuge so obtained could be turned out at a less cost per pound. The whole subject of the course to be adopted in the disposal of the raw produce of the plantations is still under the consideration of Government.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division.

The tusser industry, though said to be in a declining state, and though China silks are no doubt competing successfully with those of Indian manufacture, would appear to be capable of revival. The manufacture of cotton cloths is declining everywhere owing to the competition of European piece-goods, and the business of the cotton mills of Howrah is reported to be falling off owing to the rivalry of Bombay, which is more favourably situated in respect of the cotton-producing districts. The jute mills and presses of Howrah are, however, thriving. The demand for shellac and stick-lac continues brisk in Bankoora and Beerbhoom, the exports having been 20,000 and 10,000 maunds respectively, against 15,000 and 6,000 maunds in the previous year. Messrs. Burn and Co.'s potteries at Ranigunge are annually increasing in importance, and the cement works in the neighbourhood are said to promise well. The Barakhar iron works at Khendua, which have been purchased by the Government, and are under the management of Ritter Von Schwartz, are said to be briskly employed in producing cast-iron. The low price of coal is a general complaint among the owners of mines; but the consumption of Indian coal has to some extent revived, and it may fairly be presumed that the enhanced demand will, if it lasts, lead to the realization of higher prices. The exports of coal from the Ranigunge sub-division is said to have amounted to 1,010,571 tons against 616,920 tons in the previous year. From the Bankoora district Rs. 2,72,000

worth of brass and bell-metal wares is believed to have been exported, against Rs. 2,50,000 worth in the previous year.

Presidency Division.

The jute, cloth, cotton, rice, oil, and shellac mills and factories give employment in the 24-Pergunnahs alone to over twenty-seven thousand persons, and are annually increasing in importance. The year was favourable for indigo, the principal industry of the Nuddea district, where there are 55 factories, many of which are worked by natives. This does not include the Ranaghat sub-division, the number of factories in which is not stated. In Jessore also, indigo did well. The chief manufacture of this district, however, is sugar and molasses, the value of the produce of which amounted to Rs. 27,72,599 and Rs. 20,73,642 respectively. The sugar industry of Nuddea continues to thrive. With the exception of one factory in Nuddea, silk is made only in Moorshedabad, where the industry is declining. The excellence of the silks of the latter district is so well known, that it is a matter for great regret that the prices which they command in the market should not be sufficiently remunerative to make the industry thrive. Possibly the International Exhibition may have some effect in stimulating the demand, and so reviving a valuable industry.

The business of the loan bank noticed last year is increasing, its capital being now Rs. 1,20,000, and the deposits amounting to Rs. 1,50,335. The last dividend declared amounted to 1 per cent. per mensem on deposits. The Narail Trading Company is said to be on the decline, but no reason for this state of things is given. The results of the failures at Azimganj and Baluchar in 1879-80 are still felt in Moorshedabad, but trade is said to be reviving, though the silting up of the mouth of the Baghirathi threatens, in the opinion of the Collector, the existence of the principal Ganges marts. The development of railway communication in the district will do much to counteract the evil effects of the stoppage of river navigation. The extent to which even the slight facilities for trade afforded by the light Nalhati State railway are appreciated serves as an indication of the future open to railway enterprise in this district.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Jute bags, cloth, sugar, molasses, and tea were, as in previous years, the principal industries of the Division. All districts manufacture jute bags and cloth for local consumption; and from Pubna, Dinagepore, and Julpigoree there is a large export trade in these articles. The cheapness of bags in Calcutta caused a falling off in December in the demand for gunny-bags from Dinagepore. The principal place of manufacture is Serajgunge, where no less than 2,000 adult workpeople and 250 children are employed in the mills. Molasses is exported from Dinagepore, Bogra, and Rungpore, and is manufactured for home consumption in Rajshahye. In the latter district the annual manufacture of raw sugar is estimated at 3,00,000 maunds. About 11 lakhs of maunds of raw sugar are manufactured in the Division as a whole.

The following table shows the progress of the tea industry during the last three years:—

Districts.	Number of gardens.			Area under Cultivation in Acres.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre from mature plants in pounds.		
				Mature plant.			Immature plant.								
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Julpigoree ...	47	53	60	3,382	3,692	4,670	2,255	3,071	3,598	817,765	1,027,116	1,865,801	241	278	399
Darjeeling ...	155	154	165	21,661	25,105	26,716	6,706	5,410	5,854	5,160,314	6,596,445	8,080,293	238	262	302
Total ...	202	207	225	25,043	28,787	31,386	8,961	8,481	9,452	5,978,079	7,623,561	9,946,094	239·5	270	350·5

The profits were not in proportion to the increased outturn, and it is probable that the falling off was due to the same cause that has more than once led to similar results in Assam—over-production of inferior tea. It is believed that the good prices of the season of 1881 tempted agents and managers to go in for a large outturn. The season was all in favour of such a policy, flushes being very rapid. The result was coarse leaf. The supply met in the home market a very large import of cheap China tea and large stocks in hand. The result was naturally a heavy fall in prices, which were 30 to 50 per cent. below

those of 1881. Shipments to America were very unsuccessful, and the Australian market got more than it wanted, with the result of a fall in price.

The outturn of cinchona from the Government factory again showed an increase, the crop yielding 396,980lb of bark against 341,570lb in the previous year, and the manufacture of febrifuge being 10,363lb. The issues were smaller than in 1881-82, owing, it is believed, to the greater healthiness of the year under review. The following extract from the Deputy Commissioner's report shows the progress made by private plantations:—

> The success of the Government plantations has given an impetus to private enterprise in cinchona cultivation, although no advantage has been taken of the offer made by Government last year to sell the yellow bark plantation on condition of the purchaser manufacturing sulphate of quinine. The tract of land taken up by Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn and Co. east of the Teesta has been opened out, 15 miles of road have been made, 350 acres have been cleared for cultivation, and 32 acres planted. The outturn of the Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association was again rather below that of the previous year, being 24,000lb. The Land Mortgage Bank is opening out small plantations on three of its gardens, the total area planted out being a little over 100 acres.

Dacca Division.

The principal industry in the Division is the preparation of raw jute, and the pressing it into bales at Naraingunge. The manufacture of muslins, for which Dacca was once so famed, is declining owing to the competition of European piece-goods; but the industry is by no means extinct, and the beauty of the fabrics still produced is such that, if they were more brought before the public, as at the Exhibition they will be, the manufacture might yet be capable of revival. The demand for gold and silver jewellery of nearly the whole of Bengal is supplied by Dacca, either directly or by means of Dacca jewellers settled in Calcutta and elsewhere, and the filigree work produced in the same city is still greatly in request. "No handiwork," the Commissioner observes, "is more prosperous than the goldsmith's." Another trade for which Dacca is famed is the manufacture of shell bracelets, which, if they are less in request than formerly, must continue to prosper so long as custom renders these bracelets an essential ornament for every Hindu woman at her marriage. The brass utensils of Islampore and Kagmari in Mymensingh are much valued, and the industry continues to flourish.

The Division has made great progress in the establishment of loan banks, of which seven exist with capitals varying from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. All do business on much the same terms, receiving deposits at interest of the rate of 4½ to 9 per cent. per annum, and granting loans at the yearly rate of from 12 to 24 per cent. on the security of landed and other property.

Chittagong Division.

Tea is the most important manufacture, and it is confined to Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The number of gardens in the past year was 29, and the quantity of tea exported 1,030,927lb, against 810,390lb in the previous year. Two rice mills are established at Chittagong, and appear to be doing a good business.

Patna Division.

In each district of the Division there are the ordinary manufactures of iron and brass utensils for domestic use, of cotton and woollen cloths, and of cheap trinkets; but some districts have specialities. In Patna, for instance, embroidery on silk and velvet, the manufacture of ornamental glassware, of perfumed oils, and some silk-weaving are carried on. In Gya there is a thriving trade in brass and stone vessels, while in the south of the district the lac industry is progressing. The artizans of Shahabad are not noted for their skill, and in none of the districts north of the Ganges are there any important manufactures, except in Sarun, where bell-metal and earthenware utensils of a superior kind are produced.

The chief manufacturing products of the Division are indigo, saltpetre, and sugar. Tobacco, in the hands of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company at Poosah, bids fair to hold a place in this class, but as yet the manufacture can scarcely be said to have passed beyond the experimental stage. The manufacture of sugar, particularly in the districts south of the Ganges, where

canal irrigation is possible, is extending, and the exports from Shahabad alone during the year exceeded 14 lakhs of maunds, or over 50,000 tons. The saltpetre trade is everywhere reviving under the influence of more liberal Custom rules and better prices, while the indigo industry during the year was carried on with little friction, and with profit to the planter. The numerous paper manufactories in Nasrigunge deserve whatever encouragement the local officers can give them, and the same may apply to the explorations for iron ore discovered near the township of Behar.

Bhagulpore Division.

Indigo, though somewhat declining in importance, is still the principal industry in the Division. Except, however, in Purneah, where the crop was exceptionally good, the year was unfavourable for the industry. In Monghyr the outturn was average only; in Bhagulpore it suffered from rain; and in Maldah from drought. The condition of the silk industry remains unchanged, and the demand is said to be diminishing. The manufacture of weapons in Monghyr has almost died out, but that of padlocks and punches is springing up. The brass and bell-metalware of Nawabgunge, in the Maldah district, seems to be almost the only product of the Division for which there is any active demand. The actual or threatened extinction of these, and so many similar industries in which India once excelled, is a matter for great regret; and though in many cases, no doubt, Indian articles have been driven out of the market in favour of cheaper and sometimes better articles from Europe, it cannot be denied that large classes of the people have suffered very severely from the decay of their hereditary occupations. It may fairly be hoped that the opportunities given to visitors from other countries of seeing the perfection to which Indian manufactures can be brought may render the International Exhibition of the current year valuable as a means of reviving interest in Indian fabrics and Indian art. Unsuccessful negotiations were in progress during the year with regard to some of the mines south of the Ganges in Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and steps were taken to establish a mining company at Deoghur, in which several persons of position have taken shares. The coal mines of the Sonthal Pergunnahs are at present unimportant. In Monghyr, slate is quarried with success to meet a local demand, and the stone quarries of Rajmehal are said to be well worked by the Rajmehal Coal Company.

Orissa Division.

The mines of Orissa remain unworked in consequence of their inaccessibility as in previous years. The gold and silver filigree-work of Cuttack, which is the only art-manufacture of the Division, is becoming better known and commands a good price. The salt manufacture is shown to have decreased in all districts as compared with the previous year, the decrease being accompanied by a corresponding decline in revenue. This matter will be found revived in the chapter on salt.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The manufactures of the Division are still unimportant, the principal being lac, tasar, country cloth, potstone and brass ornaments. No particulars worthy of note are given regarding them. The Division is rich in mines, but owing to the want of good means of communication no very extensive works have up to the present time been opened. The total area of coal-bearing strata is estimated at 5,000 square miles. Coal is produced for the Dehri workshops at Rajhara in Palamow, and borings in the Daltonganj coal-field have disclosed four, if not five, distinct strata yielding coal which has been pronounced as "equal to the best Raniganj." Mr. Hodges, at Rajhara, has, it is believed, a scheme in contemplation, by blasting rocks to render the Koal navigable in the rainy season. If this can be done the early development of a large coal trade may, the Commissioner says, be looked for. The Manbhoom coal-field is not worked owing to its distance from the East Indian Railway. More than one scheme is under consideration for the construction of railways in the tracts here referred to; and it is hoped that the new line of railway from Sitarampore to the Central Provinces will render the coal resources in Manbhoom available. The output of the Gobindpore coal-fields is estimated at over 129,315 tons. No statistics have been furnished of the Kurharbali coal mines near Giridi. The copper mines of Hazaribagh have not yet been worked, though arrangements are, it is believed, in progress to work them. In Singbhoom, a small amount of iron is worked locally.

Trade.

Sea-borne trade of Bengal.

THE total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of Government transactions, during the past five years, was as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Foreign trade	18,43,21,959	21,77,86,509	24,09,99,535	22,36,31,980	23,41,84,301
Coasting do.	3,58,61,598	5,10,53,438	4,67,96,494	4,89,62,649	4,92,77,636
Total of imports ...	22,01,83,557	26,88,39,947	28,77,96,029	27,25,94,629	28,34,61,937
EXPORTS—					
Foreign trade	29,85,00,339	30,70,43,395	33,50,80,551	34,28,35,436	34,43,30,483
Coasting do.	6,71,82,449	6,54,57,009	6,93,51,437	6,65,54,182	8,03,34,716
Total of exports ...	36,56,82,788	37,25,00,404	40,44,31,988	40,93,89,618	42,46,65,199
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,58,66,345	64,13,40,351	69,22,28,017	68,19,84,247	70,81,27,136

The above statement shows the total results for all ports. The trade of each port will now be separately examined.

Foreign trade of the port of Calcutta.

The returns of imports and exports in the foreign trade of Calcutta show a net increase of Rs. 1,05,69,601, or 4·7 per cent., in the value of the former and a net decrease of Rs. 11,97,361 in the value of the latter, the total value of the imports having amounted to Rs. 23,39,17,864 and that of the exports to Rs. 33,40,63,753, against Rs. 22,33,48,263 and Rs. 33,52,61,114 respectively in 1881-82. Of the increase in imports 68¼ lakhs was merchandise and 37½ lakhs treasure. The articles of merchandise showing the largest increase were coloured cotton piece-goods, metals (chiefly iron and copper), kerosine oil, and machinery, while a considerable decrease occurred in grey, white, and woollen piece-goods, and twist and yarn. The decline in the export trade of the year was wholly confined to articles of Indian free merchandise, and represented but a very small percentage on the total trade of the year.

The fluctuations in the foreign trade of Calcutta during the year may be thus summarised:—The trade with the United Kingdom, which was, as usual, more than three-fifths of the entire trade of the port, advanced by 77 lakhs, the increase being chiefly in exports of jute, rice, linseed, rape-seed, hides, silk piece-goods, and sugar, and in imports of coloured cotton piece-goods, iron, machinery, and yellow metal and copper sheets. The China trade declined by 20 lakhs, due to a fall of 47 lakhs in the trade with the Treaty Ports, resulting from a reduction in the imports of treasure and the exports of opium, against a rise of 27 lakhs in the trade with Hong-Kong. In the trade with the United States there was an advance of about 26 lakhs in imports, which consist almost entirely of kerosine oil, and of over 49½ lakhs in exports, consisting of indigo, raw jute, gunny, hides and skins, and tea. It is very satisfactory to notice a steady improvement in both the import and the export trade with Australia during the past four years, and the Calcutta Exhibition will, it is hoped, give a great stimulus to this commerce, which is so much calculated to benefit both India and the Australian Colonies. In the past year the imports advanced by over 17¾ lakhs in merchandise and the exports by over 25½ lakhs, the increase in imports occurring in copper, and that in exports in gunny-bags taken for the Australian wool trade, and in tea, of which 2,750,000 pounds were despatched to Australian markets against one

million pounds in the previous year. Ceylon and Italy are the remaining countries with which an increase of trade took place last year, the net improvement being 4½ lakhs in the case of Ceylon and 5¼ lakhs in the case of Italy. On the other hand, there was a decrease of half a lakh in the trade with the Straits Settlements, mainly due to reduced exports of opium and rice; of over 39 lakhs in the trade with France, due to contracted importation of silk piece-goods and contracted exportation of wheat, raw cotton, jute, and til and poppy seeds; of 10½ lakhs in the trade with Mauritius, due to smaller exports of treasure and rice; and of 25 lakhs in the trade with Austria, due chiefly to reduced exportation of indigo, raw cotton, and hides. The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal steadily increases, and it amounted last year to 58·6 per cent., against 58·1 per cent. in 1881-82 and 57·2 per cent. in 1880-81.

IMPORTS.

Cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods.

In cotton goods a considerable falling off took place both in the quantity and the value of cotton twist and yarn as compared with the two preceding years, only 13,058,628lbs., valued at Rs. 1,03,57,430, having been imported, against 14,221,951lbs., valued at Rs. 1,16,45,853, in 1881-82, and 16,572,240lbs., valued at Rs. 1,39,20,593, in 1880-81. Similarly, the total imports of cotton piece-goods and other cotton manufactures show a decline in value of 7 per cent., from Rs. 13,26,13,064 in 1880-81 and Rs. 11,43,09,652 in 1881-82 to Rs. 11,35,14,475, during the past year. American grey piece-goods and coloured piece-goods, the imports of which rose respectively from 311,800 to 1,172,028 yards and from 109,986,879 to 141,950,293 yards, were the only classes which advanced. In British grey piece-goods there was a fall from 683,655,187 to 660,139,216 yards, and in white piece-goods of every kind from 148,489,112 to 124,883,826 yards. The fall in the importation of these goods is mainly attributed to the large stocks already in the hands of dealers, and this view receives some confirmation from the fact that there has been an increase in the receipts from home since the close of the year.

Metals.

There was a marked improvement in the trade in metals, all kinds, except steel and zinc, showing an advance. The total value of the imports was Rs. 2,28,32,317 against Rs. 1,73,41,917 in 1881-82. The increase in copper is attributed to larger importations from Australia and Hong-Kong on account of the reduction of duty. Japan copper was also more largely imported from China, where apparently it is taken in exchange for opium by Indian dealers. The imports of iron were also largely in excess of those of the previous year, 1,507,692 cwts., valued at Rs. 89,67,647, having been received, against 1,027,672 cwts., valued at Rs. 63,44,440, in 1881-82. The importation of wrought-iron was, indeed, overdone at the commencement of the year, and prices having fallen, the trade was less active during the remainder of the year. In unwrought-iron, importation was stimulated by the low price of pig-iron in the English market.

Liquors.

The total value of liquors and wines imported shows a slight increase, indicating a fairly constant demand. The most noticeable features of the trade during the year were a heavy falling off in imports of English beer, accounted for by the increasing consumption of German beer, and by a strike among glass-blowers at home, which stopped or reduced for a time the shipments of Bass's beer; the gradual displacement of the better kinds of brandy by whiskey among the European community, the brandy now imported being mostly of the inferior brands, chiefly intended for sale to native dealers; and a reduction in the imports of champagne, claret, port, and sherry, attributable to the growing preference for light beers and whiskey mixed with ærated waters, and to doubts among the public as to the soundness of much of the wine now in the market.

Mineral oils.

The importation of mineral oils more than doubled during the year. The largest portion of the trade was, as usual, in the hands of the United States, and the quantity imported thence rose to 12,189,679 gallons, as compared with only 211,516 gallons in 1875-76. The oils are cheap, and the demand for them among all classes of the native population is large and increasing.

In drugs and medicines there was a considerable decrease in the imports of quinine, which is attributed to the existence of large stocks from the previous year, and a considerable increase in those of camphor, due apparently to small importations in 1881-82.

Drugs and medicines.

Corals, the bulk of which is received from Italy, show an advance in their total value, notwithstanding a decrease in their weight, and this is attributed to the larger quantity of the more valuable kinds imported. The trade in these articles appears, however, to be suffering from over production in Naples; and the prices ruling here in the past year were so low as to induce some dealers to re-ship to Italy a considerable quantity of the better qualities previously imported.

Corals.

The trade in umbrellas continues active, and the number received during the year was 1,590,347, or 18 per cent. in excess of that introduced in the preceding year. The total value of the trade was Rs. 12,17,632, and the average price of each umbrella, therefore, 12¼ annas.

Umbrellas.

In tobacco also there was a large increase of imports, chiefly of the manufactured article, the shipments of which were so large in the early part of the year, in order to meet reduced stocks, that the market subsequently became overstocked, and prices were greatly lowered. The importation of cigars from the United Kingdom advanced, but, as the average value of the imports per pound was much smaller, it is evident that the consignments consisted chiefly of the inferior kinds. A steady fall has taken place in the imports of Manilla cigars, and this can only be accounted for by the increased consumption of cigars made from Indian tobacco.

Tobacco.

The quantity of China tea imported during the year shows a fall of nearly 51 per cent., only 290,728lbs. having been received, against 591,235lbs. in the previous year. The tea is chiefly consumed by the native population, but the decline is not attributed to a decrease of consumption among the natives. It appears to have been due mainly to the large importations of 1881-82, and in some degree to the very low prices of Indian tea, which enabled it to compete with the Chinese produce.

Tea.

An increase took place in machinery and mill-work, which is partly ascribed to the prosperous condition of the jute-manufacturing industry during the year, and the increasing tendency to introduce machinery in the manufacture of tea.

Machinery and mill-work.

The jute crop was again a very abundant one, and exportation of the raw fibre rose to 9,191,884 cwts., or by about 33⅓ per cent., this being the largest quantity ever shipped in any year. The increase was mainly in the shipments to the United Kingdom, but it is satisfactory to observe that exports to Austria, the United States, Australia, Spain, and Germany also improved. The trade in Dundee is said to have been generally satisfactory, as raw produce was procurable at low prices: manufacture was extended, and many mills and concerns previously standing idle resumed work. Paper-makers also were induced by the cheapness of the lower qualities of the staple to introduce its use into their own industry. The exportation of gunny-bags also showed a great advance during the year, the number shipped being 59,323,573, valued at Rs. 1,39,81,875, against 41,315,100, valued at Rs. 1,06,36,667, in 1881-82. All foreign markets to which these bags are shipped shared in the increase, but the advance was especially marked in the case of the United States, Hong-Kong, and Australia. The cheap rates at which the bags could be manufactured by the Indian mills, owing to the abundant crop of jute and a larger outturn of wool and grain in the importing countries, are assigned as the causes of the improvement in the trade.

EXPORTS.

Jute and Gunny-bags.

Favourable crops and low prices also account for an increase in the exports of rice, which reached during the year the highest figure ever recorded. The shipments to

Rice.

the United Kingdom show the remarkable advance of 55½ per cent., while those to France rose from 48,055 to 533,898 cwts., owing, it is believed, to the grain having been largely used for the manufacture of brandy.

Wheat.

In wheat there was a decline of 33½ per cent., as compared with the exports of 1881-82; but the latter were abnormally large in consequence of deficient harvests in America. Compared with the figures for the three years preceding 1881-82, the exportation during the past year shows a statisfactory improvement, as appears from the following statement:—

1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
889,869	42,16,699	1,583,666	76,47,508	3,955,269	1,51,26,950	6,666,896	2,52,03,295	4,438,503	1,79,33,850

The Indian wheat trade has, it is now generally accepted, a most promising future, and the chief conditions necessary for its rapid and successful development are the extension of railway communications and reduction of the railway charges for the conveyance of grain.

Oil-seeds.

In oil-seeds, while the exports of linseed and rape-seed increased by 22 and 57 per cent. respectively, those of poppy seed and til seed fell off by 10½ and 38 per cent. respectively.

Tea.

The tea industry, which exhibited so satisfactory a recovery in 1881-82, and appeared to be entering upon a new era of prosperity, passed again through a season of depression during the past year. Production largely increased, and exports rose from nearly 48 to nearly 57 million pounds, or by over 18¾ per cent., but prices having fallen to the average of only 10 annas and 3 pie per pound, which is the lowest ever reached in any season, the trade must have been carried on with very small profits, if not at an absolute loss, in many cases. This result is chiefly attributed to the very poor quality generally of the tea brought into the market, and it would seem that the error of looking more to the quantity than the quality of the outturn still largely influences the producers, although the weather may, to some extent, have affected the quality of the crop during the past season. The exports to the United Kingdom advanced by 14½ per cent., and the shipments to Australia also underwent a large expansion. The efforts of the Tea Syndicate to open a larger trade with the United States give promise of success, the exports to the States during the year amounting to 671,264lbs. against only 195,686lbs. in the previous year.

Indigo.

In indigo, the other agricultural industry under direct European supervision, an increase in the exports, concurrent with a decline in the average price, is also observed, last year's shipments, amounting to 1,35,723 maunds, having been the largest, while the average price per maund (Rs. 223) was the lowest of the past five years. The fall in price was apparently due in part, if not altogether, to the larger outturn of the year, as the quality of the produce reached a fair average standard.

Hides and skins.

The number of raw hides shipped during the year exceeded 5½ millions, and the number of raw skins 3⅓ millions, while 122,702 dressed hides and 225,734 dressed skins were also exported. As compared with the previous year, there was a fairly large increase under each head except dressed skins, and, as usual, the bulk of the raw and dressed hides went to the United Kingdom, and that of the raw skins to the United States. Dressed skins were taken by both countries, the larger quantity going, however, to the United Kingdom. The trade is said to be suffering from the competition of Chinese and South American hides, which are superior to the Indian hides.

Cotton, raw.

Raw cotton shows reduced exports, notwithstanding a short crop in America, the reason assigned for the decline being that the deficiency of the receipts from America in the English market was supplied by Bombay.

Silk, raw and manufactured.

An increase in the shipments of both raw silk and silk piece-goods is attributed to a larger supply of cocoons and expectation of a short crop in Italy, and only an average crop in China.

Sugar.

A good sugarcane crop is ascribed as the cause of a remarkable expansion of the exports of sugar during the year. The quantity despatched from Calcutta, which was almost entirely consigned to the United Kingdom, rose from 16,133 to 85,939 cwts., or by 432½ per cent., and the value of the exports from Rs. 2,17,544 to Rs. 9,30,091, or by 327 per cent. The trade in this article, however, being even in so favourable a year as the past only 4,296 tons, is insignificant, and would seem susceptible of much development.

Tobacco.

Notwithstanding a larger demand for local consumption, the exports of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 4,782,384lbs. to 5,926,361lbs., of which 4,370,020lbs. were sent to the United Kingdom. This result shows a satisfactory recovery of the trade, which had fallen off considerably in 1881-82.

Gold and silver.

The amount of silver received during the past year rose from Rs. 92,27,894 in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,30,50,650, and the exports amounted to Rs. 28,75,000, against Rs. 21,[illegible],666; the net increase in imports being thus Rs. 30,93,422. The quantity of gold received during the year fell short of that in the previous year by only three-fourths of a lakh, a slight fluctuation, indicating no decline in the prosperity of the people. The value of the imports was Rs. 99,12,233, against Rs. 99,93,497 in 1881-82, and the exports amounted to only Rs. 1,734, against Rs. 10,160.

Coasting trade.

The total value of the trade of Calcutta with Coast Ports during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Imports into, and exports from, Calcutta.	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	From or to British Indian Ports.	From or to other Indian Ports.	Total.	From or to British Indian Ports.	From or to other Indian Ports.	Total.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian produce ...	2,25,42,825	6,77,261	2,32,20,086	2,49,49,613	5,02,086	2,54,51,699
Foreign merchandise ...	18,36,731	23,907	18,60,638	12,32,172	30,904	12,63,076
Total imports ...	2,43,79,556	7,01,168	2,50,80,724	2,61,81,785	5,32,990	2,67,14,775
Exports.						
Indian produce ...	3,25,69,398	10,31,973	3,36,01,371	3,49,85,149	14,00,640	3,63,85,789
Foreign merchandise ..	1,22,33,665	47,342	1,22,81,007	1,34,71,453	1,70,180	1,36,41,633
Total exports ...	4,48,03,063	10,79,315	4,58,82,378	4,84,56,602	15,70,820	5,00,27,422

The total coasting trade of Calcutta, import and export, amounted last year to Rs. 7,67,42,197, against Rs. 7,09,63,102 in 1881-82. The imports from British Indian ports show an increase of 18 lakhs, due to larger receipts from Bombay, Burma, and the Bengal Ports, which more than compensated for a considerable decline in imports from Madras. A large portion of the Madras imports is usually re-shipped to foreign ports, and the fall in the trade of the past year is probably attributable in part to greater facilities existing at Madras itself for direct shipment to Europe and America. In indigo there was a heavy fall, owing apparently to a short crop in the Madras Presidency, and raw cotton, cocoanuts, wooden sleepers, sugar, ghee, pepper, skins, and hides were also imported in smaller quantities than in the previous year. The Bombay imports increased by 18 lakhs, the largest advance being in raw cotton and grey cotton piece-goods; and the Burma imports by 15 lakhs, mostly in teak-wood, which was in much demand and commanded high prices, owing to the large quantity of timber required for the public offices under construction, and to the destruction by fire in the previous year of a large stock held by native dealers in the town. There was also an improvement in the imports

from the out-ports of Bengal itself, amounting to nearly 7 lakhs in rice; while the trade with non-British ports fell off to a small extent. In exports an increase of about 12½ lakhs is observed in those to Bombay, of 16 lakhs in those to Madras, of 8¼ lakhs in those to the Bengal out-ports, and of over ¼ lakh in those to Sind. The improvement occurred in refined sugar, gunny-cloth and bags, betelnuts and tea in the Bombay trade; in rice, raw skins, gunny-bags, raw silk, and tea, in the Madras trade; in cotton twist and piece-goods, gunnies, betelnuts and copper in the trade with the Bengal out-ports; and in gunny cloth and bags in the Sind trade. The rice exports to Madras were considerably in excess of those of 1881-82, owing, it is stated, to some scarcity in North Travancore, caused by floods. In exports to Burma, there was a slight net decrease, til-seed, cotton twist and yarn, betelnuts, and silk piece-goods having fallen off, while apparel and cotton piece-goods increased.

The figures of the inter-portal trade in cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods of Indian manufacture during the year may be thus briefly analysed. The imports of cotton twist and yarn rose to 5,853,770lbs., which is the highest quantity imported in any of the past five years, and it is satisfactory from an Indian point of view to find that the Bombay manufacture of the lower classes has almost entirely superseded Lancashire twist in the Calcutta market. The imports of Indian piece-goods from Bombay also show an increase of over 2½ million yards, the cloth being, however, of a coarse texture. In the export trade, there was a decrease in twist and yarn and piece-goods of Indian manufacture, due to a slack demand in Burma, where there were, it is believed, large stocks to be worked off. Re-exports of cotton twist and yarn of foreign manufacture were, however, larger than in the previous year, although those of piece-goods of the same manufacture slightly declined.

MINOR PORTS.

Chittagong.

The foreign trade of this port has been steadily increasing since 1877-78, and in the past year show an advance of ·27 lakhs, or 26 per cent: on the figures of the previous year. The total value of both imports and exports amounted to Rs. 2,36,60,290, against Rs. 1,88,63,474 in 1881-82, the increase being entirely due to a marked expansion of the jute trade, the shipments of which, mainly to the United Kingdom and Spain, rose from 613,471 to 1,149,257 cwts. On the other hand, rice, which is the only other important export to foreign countries, showed a decrease, which is attributed to the receipts from the neighbouring districts having fallen off in consequence of unfavourable weather in the Sundeep channel. The difficulties frequently attending the water communication between the port of Chittagong and the rich rice and jute districts of Eastern Bengal are a serious obstacle to the full development of its trade, and can only be met by the construction of the proposed railway to Chandpore on the Megna. In foreign imports the only feature of interest was an increase of 2,638 tons in the quantity of salt imported, which is accounted for by the reduction of the duty, and by the permission granted to traders of removing salt to Naraingunj under bond, without pre-payment of duty. The coasting trade of Chittagong during the year also shows an improvement, the imports having increased by Rs. 23,10,598, against a fall in exports of Rs. 2,13,284. The principal imports are jute, which is brought from Naraingunj for shipment on foreign vessels; and treasure; and the principal exports are rice, raw cotton, and treasure. The bullion trade of the port declined during the year in both imports and exports, the value of the former having been Rs. 8,87,078, against Rs. 10,10,411 in 1881-82, and of the latter, Rs. 1,06,500 against Rs. 3,14,200.

Orissa ports.

There was, during the year, a general increase in the value of the import and export trade of all the Orissa ports, notwithstanding a decrease in the value of imports at Cuttack and of exports at Balasore. The total trade of the three ports amounted to Rs. 1,19,46,138, against Rs. 1,10,36,469 in 1881-82, an advance of Rs. 9,80,999 and of Rs. 2,85,724 having taken place at Cuttack and Pooree respectively, against a falling off of Rs. 3,57,054 at Balasore. The ports have practically no import trade with foreign countries, and their foreign export trade consists almost exclusively of rice to Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Maldive Islands. During the year there was a decline in the exportation of rice from Balasore and Pooree, but an increase from Cuttack. In the coasting

trade, however, exportation showed far more activity than in the previous year at all the ports, and large shipments of rice were sent to the Madras Presidency. In imports there was an increase at Balasore and Pooree; and a decrease at Cuttack.

Naraingunj.

There has been a continuous improvement in the trade of this place since it was constituted a Customs port in 1879-80, and the value of the imports and exports during the past year amounted to no less than Rs. 80,05,454, as compared with Rs. 57,39,209 in 1881-82. The increase was mainly due to the great expansion of the jute trade, noticed in the case of the Chittagong port, the great bulk of the jute exported from that port being received from Naraingunj. The principal article of import is salt, which is brought from Chittagong and bonded at the port.

System of registration as regards the internal trade of Bengal.

The system under which the trade of the province of Bengal is registered was described in the report for 1879-80, and no change was introduced into it during the year 1882-83. The system of registering rail-borne traffic has, however, been recently revised under the orders of the Government of India, with effect from the commencement of the current official year, and it has now been assimilated to that prevailing in the rest of India, and arrangements have also been made to publish in future the statistics of such trade for each quarter separately, as well as in the annual report on the internal trade of Bengal. The results of the registration of this trade during the quarter ending the 30th June 1883 have already been published. Arrangements have recently been made with the Chief Commissioner of Assam, by which the returns of the boat and steamer traffic between Bengal and Assam, which is carried along the Megna and Brahmaputra, will be incorporated in the quarterly reports mentioned above, from the beginning of the year 1884-85.

Trade of Calcutta with the interior.

The total quantity and value of the import and export trade of Calcutta with the interior registered during 1882-83, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, were as follows:—

Specification of Routes.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By country boats ...	1881-82	3,63,59,317	11,14,52,479	91,42,313	4,34,66,113	4,60,01,630	15,49,18,592
	1882-83	4,06,55,756	9,77,68,527	87,71,815	3,51,94,385	4,94,27,571	13,29,62,912
By inland steamers ...	1881-82	25,79,946	3,47,58,785	5,47,072	1,36,47,840	31,27,018	4,84,06,625
	1882-83	28,64,306	3,97,13,220	9,78,259	1,77,53,161	38,42,565	5,74,66,381
By East Indian Railway	1881-82	3,20,98,798	21,74,90,154	76,51,986	15,83,70,202	3,97,50,784	37,58,60,356
	1882-83	3,43,12,252	25,32,74,027	77,92,107	15,78,69,797	4,21,04,359	41,11,43,824
By Eastern Bengal Railway	1881-82	91,45,740	6,07,93,916	33,95,970	4,52,99,878	1,25,41,710	10,60,93,794
	1882-83	1,00,10,958	6,35,93,444	35,57,337	4,20,47,866	1,35,68,295	10,56,41,310
By Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	1881-82	9,47,307	8,99,349	68,081	1,48,397	10,15,388	10,47,746
	1882-83	11,15,087	9,02,979	67,632	1,44,628	11,82,719	10,47,607
By road	1881-82	50,70,409	3,38,48,508	28,56,688	1,74,82,974	79,27,097	5,63,31,482
	1882-83	77,00,461	3,96,22,571	34,35,019	1,72,92,777	1,11,35,480	5,69,15,348
Total ...	1881-82	8,67,01,517	46,42,43,191	2,36,62,110	27,84,15,404	11,03,63,627	74,26,58,595
	1882-83	9,66,58,820	49,48,74,768	2,46,02,169	27,03,02,614	12,12,60,989	76,51,77,382
Average of the last two years ...		9,16,80,168	47,95,58,980	2,41,32,150	27,43,59,009	11,58,12,318	75,39,17,989

Cotton, Raw.

The trade of Calcutta in raw cotton during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	11,93,428	9,98,523
Exports	9,86,301	7,28,021

Imports.

The total decrease in the imports amounted to 16·33 per cent. on the figures for 1881-82, and 25·52 per cent. on those for 1880-81. Raw cotton is for the most part brought to Calcutta by the East Indian Railway, and the returns of that line show a decline of 25·91 per cent. from the total of the preceding year. The crop

of the past season was not so good as in the previous year; but the principal cause of the decrease was the diversion of the traffic from Calcutta to Bombay.

Exports.

There was a decrease in the export trade, amounting to 2,58,280 maunds as compared with 1881-82, and 5,12,810 maunds as compared with 1880-81. The distribution of the sea-borne trade was as follows:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	378,406	5,15,055	301,190	4,09,953
Other Ports	323,930	4,40,904	211,113	2,87,349
Total ...	702,336	9,55,959	512,303	6,97,302
To Indian Ports—				
Bombay and other Indian Ports	605	823	2,499	3,401
GRAND TOTAL ...	702,941	9,56,782	514,802	7,00,703

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the exports from the imports, there remained 2,70,502 maunds, against 2,07,127 maunds in 1881-82 and 99,933 maunds in 1880-81.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The amount of cotton twist and yarn imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during 1882-83, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,78,139	1,75,267	3,53,406	1,61,671	1,53,752	3,15,424
Exports ...	2,54,892	71,329	3,26,221	2,41,112	1,00,782	3,41,894

TWIST AND YARN.—IMPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The total quantity of foreign twist and yarn cleared for consumption from shipboard and from bond during the past year was 9·14 and 18·45 per cent. below the figures for the years 1881-82 and 1880-81 respectively. The different ports which contributed to the trade during the past two years are shown in the followng statement:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
From Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	14,080,682	1,71,119	12,770,935	1,55,202
Other Foreign Ports	400,964	4,873	437,013	5,311
Total of Foreign Trade ...	14,481,596	1,75,992	13,207,948	1,60,513
From Indian Ports—				
Madras	73,815	897	37,200	452
Bombay	64,100	779	40,100	487
British Burmah	6,750	82	3,300	40
Other Indian Ports	1,206	15	2,000	25
Total of Interportal Trade ...	145,871	1,773	82,600	1,004
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,627,467	1,77,765	13,290,548	1,61,517

Indian twist and yarn.

The imports of Indian twist and yarn show a decrease of 21,515 maunds as compared with 1881-82, but an increase of 20,773 maunds as compared with 1880-81. The boat traffic, which comprises for the most part the produce of the cotton mills in the vicinity of Calcutta, showed a decrease of 34·5 per cent. as compared with 1881-82. The supply imported by sea was 3·14 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1881-82, and 7·58 per cent. greater than those for 1880-81.

EXPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The total quantity of twist and yarn of European manufacture exported from Calcutta during the past year was 5·40 per cent. below the trade of 1881-82 and 9·33 per cent. below that of 1880-81. The falling off in the internal trade was 11·26 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and in the sea-borne trade 11·80 per cent. The distribution of the export trade during the past two years was as follows:—

Exports by Internal Routes.

	1881-82. Mds.	1882-83. Mds.
Into Bengal	1,22,688	93,755
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	28,832	35,103
„ Punjab	24,954	23,468
„ Behar	7,820	7,916
„ Assam	6,626	5,760
„ Central Provinces	3,678	6,105
„ Rajpootana States	1,355	1,487
„ Bombay	1,258	286
„ Chota Nagpore	381	651
„ Orissa	62	876
Total ...	1,97,654	1,75,401

Exports by Sea.

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To Madras	1,080,200	13,128	1,462,794	17,777
„ British Burmah	574,722	6,984	585,261	7,113
„ Chittagong	216,100	2,625	215,380	2,622
„ Orissa Ports	2,801,525	34,047	2,975,514	36,161
„ Bombay and other Indian Ports ...	31,925	388	160,908	1,956
„ Foreign Ports	5,407	66	6,720	82
Total ...	4,709,879	57,238	5,407,077	65,711

Principal river marts.

The exports to the principal river marts during the year were—

Mart.	District.	1882-83. Mds.
Ghattal	Midnapore	6,766
Midnapore	Ditto	3,698
Santipore	Nuddea	1,716
Hooghly	Hooghly	1,226
Nuddea	Nuddea	760
Bhanga	Furreedpore	680
Jhalokati	Backergunge	560

In addition to these consignments, the returns of the Midnapore canals show that 48,625 maunds of twist and yarn were sent during the year to the Midnapore district direct from the cotton mills in the vicinity of Calcutta, without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. In return for twist, a large supply of hand-made piece-goods was sent to Calcutta from the Midnapore district. After Midnapore, the other districts which imported twist and yarn largely from Calcutta during the year were, as usual, Nuddea (19,300 maunds), Dacca (18,838 maunds), and Furreedpore (7,878 maunds).

Indian twist and yarn.

As regards the exports of twist and yarn manufactured in this country, the quantity carried by the East Indian Railway was 51,540 maunds, against 32,184 maunds in the previous year. There was also an increase of 28·24 per cent. in the amount exported by sea.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total quantity of twist and yarn exported during the year was 26,471 maunds in excess of the quantity imported, against a surplus of 27,185 maunds in 1881-82 and 22,964 maunds in 1880-81.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The total value of European cotton piece-goods imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Imports	11,51,12,255	11,26,24,320
Exports	14,00,26,702	13,89,35,066

The piece-goods carried by rail and by inland steamers are registered by weight only, and the values are calculated at Rs. 75 per maund, being the average price in Bengal of piece-goods of all sorts. In all other cases the figures represent declared values.

EUROPEAN PIECE-GOODS.

Imports.

Last year the total value of foreign piece-goods cleared from shipboard and from bond for consumption showed a decrease of 2·14 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and of 14·13 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The sources of the supply during the past two years were as follows:—

	Imports by sea. 1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Foreign Ports—		
United Kingdom	11,41,42,861	11,17,86,893
Other Foreign Ports	4,62,605	3,34,614
Total of Foreign Trade ...	11,46,05,466	11,21,21,507
Indian Ports—		
Bombay	1,88,756	2,07,783
Madras	68,557	47,904
Other Ports in Madras ...	1,008	5,351
British Burmah	46,402	54,904
Other Indian Ports	2,688	17,296
Total of Interportal Trade ...	3,07,411	3,33,238
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,49,12,877	11,24,54,745

Exports.

The total decrease in the export trade was ·78 per cent. as compared with 1881-82 and 1·63 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The following statement shows in detail the different places to which piece-goods were exported from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	Exports from Calcutta. 1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
To Bengal	4,54,85,472	4,38,93,173
„ Behar	3,43,54,957	3,61,60,484
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,00,93,625	3,10,92,330
„ Punjab	1,90,38,300	1,69,07,850
„ Assam	42,70,092	47,34,505
„ British Burmah	16,78,224	16,86,384
„ Chota Nagpore	14,95,275	14,53,500
„ Central Provinces	9,81,375	7,56,975
„ Rajpootana	9,28,800	5,99,325
„ Madras	3,66,457	3,83,272
„ Bombay	2,67,871	1,13,259
„ Orissa	9,36,330	10,42,846
„ Pondicherry	820	.....
„ Other Indian Ports	20,902	27,316
„ „ Foreign Ports	1,08,202	83,347
Total ...	14,00,26,702	13,89,35,066

Comparison of imports with exports.

After the addition of 25 per cent. to the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, duty, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the total of the year's traffic would be raised to Rs. 14,07,38,006, out of which Rs. 13,89,35,066 worth of goods were exported during the year, as shown above. The excess of imports over exports amounted, therefore, to Rs. 18,02,940, against Rs. 36,14,394 in the previous year.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS.

The total value of Indian piece-goods imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Imports	37,66,424	46,06,149
Exports	10,19,673	9,87,196

As compared with 1881-82, the import trade shows an increase of 22·30 per cent., and the export trade a decrease of 3·13 per cent.

INDIGO.

The indigo trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1881-82. Mds.	1882-83. Mds.
Imports	1,32,916	1,37,883
Exports	1,27,315	1,37,772

Imports.

It will be seen that the increase last year in the import trade was 3·74 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and 6·67 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. In the following statement the imports of indigo into Calcutta are classified by provinces:—

	1881-82. Mds.	1882-83. Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	53,018	64,944
Behar	64,829	57,549
Bengal	11,377	12,570
Other places	3,692	2,820
Total ...	1,32,916	1,37,883

Exports.

The amount of indigo exported during the year showed an advance of 8·21 per cent. on the returns of 1881-82 and of 12·10 per cent. on those of 1880-81. The sea-borne exports from Calcutta amounted to 99,874 cwts., against 91,924 cwts. in 1881-82 and 88,192 cwts. in 1880-81.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The quantity of indigo not exported before the close of the year was 111 maunds, against 5,601 maunds in 1881-82 and 6,264 maunds in 1880-81.

RAW JUTE.

The total quantity of raw jute carried to and from Calcutta by all routes, during the past two years has been—

	1881-82. Mds.	1882-83. Mds.
Imports	1,26,39,236	1,55,30,404
Exports	97,98,612	1,28,23,872

Imports.

It will be seen that the imports of raw jute during the past year were as much as 22·87 per cent. over those for 1881-82 and 58·89 per cent. over those for 1880-81. The crop of the past season was an abundant one, and the area under cultivation was greater than in the previous year.

Principal supplying districts.

The following statement shows all the principal districts which contributed largely to the trade, arranged in the order of the quantities imported into Calcutta:—

District.	Imports by all routes.		District.	Imports by rail.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.		1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Furreedpore ...	34,66,823	42,81,215	Furreedpore ...	25,13,500	26,79,032
Pubna ...	31,00,249	35,20,018	Pubna ...	8,03,079	7,84,058
Dacca ...	26,36,396	32,17,659	Dacca ...	9,92,871	13,73,358
Rungpore ...	7,53,236	10,88,415	Rungpore ...	6,29,033	9,31,594
Mymensingh ...	4,45,970	5,39,921	Mymensingh ...	.....	.....
Rajshahye ...	4,39,174	5,34,723	Rajshahye ...	2,16,557	3,57,072
Nuddea ...	4,22,216	5,25,699	Nuddea ...	3,36,198	4,20,279
24-Pergunnahs ...	5,65,962	4,66,491	24-Pergunnahs ...	4,158	2,298
Hooghly ...	2,33,454	4,01,852	Hooghly ...	.....	.....
Julpigoree ...	2,33,318	3,23,844	Julpigoree ...	2,33,318	3,23,844
Jessore ...	81,930	1,61,690	Jessore ...	.....	.....
Bogra ...	37,645	1,08,740	Bogra ...	37,645	1,03,530
Dinagepore ...	47,992	87,327	Dinagepore ...	18,923	26,885
Goalparah ...	45,311	73,787	Goalparah ...	.....	.....
Other districts ...	1,29,560	1,99,023	Other districts ...	176	.....
Total ...	1,26,39,236	1,55,30,404	Total ...	57,85,547	70,01,950

Exports by sea.

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports ...	6,896,610	93,87,069	9,191,884	1,25,11,195
„ Indian „ ...	57,054	77,657	59,488	80,972
Total ...	6,953,664	94,64,726	9,251,372	1,25,92,167

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total quantity of raw jute not exported before the close of the year was 27,06,532 maunds, against 28,40,624 maunds in 1881-82 and 22,97,699 maunds in 1880-81.

Gunny-Bags.

The total number of gunny-bags brought to, and carried from, Calcutta during the past two years was—

	1881-82. No.	1882-83. No.
Imports	27,549,175	29,061,908
Exports	96,275,000	123,219,477

Principal supplying districts.

The principal districts which despatched gunny-bags in large quantities to Calcutta during the past two years are shown below:—

Name of District.	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Number of bags, power-loom.	Number of bags, hand-made.	Total.	Number of bags, power-loom.	Number of bags, hand-made.	Total.
Hooghly ...	6,612,065	977,141	7,589,206	5,454,126	1,044,796	6,498,922
24-Pergunnahs ...	6,409,384	681,526	7,091,410	3,653,526	630,349	4,283,875
Dinagepore ...	.....	4,859,278	4,859,278	.....	4,827,898	4,827,898
Pubna ...	3,134,522	.....	3,134,522	3,386,591	.....	3,386,591
Rungpore ...	.....	2,526,158	2,526,158	.....	5,015,353	5,015,353
Julpigoree ...	.....	1,484,198	1,484,198	.....	3,548,261	3,548,261
Purneah ...	.....	260,845	260,845	.....	325,340	325,340
Other districts ...	.....	553,058	553,058	.....	1,086,680	1,086,680
Total ...	16,156,471	11,342,204	27,498,675	12,494,243	16,478,677	28,972,920

Exports.

The increase in the export trade during the past year was 27·99 per cent. over the figures for 1881-82 and 30·53 per cent. over those for 1880-81. The exports by sea from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	No.	No.
To Indian Ports	35,404,049	45,018,139
„ Foreign „	41,315,100	59,323,573

Comparison of imports with exports.

The surplus of exports over imports amounted to 94,157,569 bags, against 68,725,825 bags in 1881-82 and 74,067,287 bags in 1880-81. This represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Gunny-Cloth.

The internal trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth registered during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	76,055	54,304
Exports	3,717	425

The sea-borne trade of Calcutta in this article during the past two years was—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	531	21,896
Exports	3,508,050	10,202,249

Imports.

The imports of gunny-cloth by internal routes fell off by 28·59 per cent. from those of 1881-82. Out of the total supply, 15,459 pieces were of power-loom manufacture and 38,845 pieces were hand-made. If a machine-made piece be taken as equal to 80 yards, and a hand-made piece as equal to 22 yards, the total of the year's traffic amounted to 2,118,206 yards, against 3,361,019 yards in 1881-82, and 1,654,624 yards in 1880-81.

Exports.

The export trade by internal routes showed a falling off of 88·57 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and of 97·48 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The sea-borne exports, however, showed an increase of 190·82 and 60·08 per cent. on the figures of the two years 1881-82 and 1880-81 respectively. The details of this trade are shown below:—

	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian Ports	2,532,939	.....	2,532,939	5,551,935	75,000	5,626,935
„ Foreign „	975,111	.....	975,111	4,565,624	9,690	4,575,314
Total ...	3,508,050	.....	3,508,050	10,117,559	84,690	10,202,249

Outturn of manufacture in Calcutta.

In addition to the supplies mentioned above, the quantity of power-loom gunny-cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port

Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted at the toll-stations on the Nuddea rivers, was as follows:—

Importing District.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Durbhunga	218,100	41,300
Monghyr	187,175	85,075
Bhagulpore	30,738	10,325
Goruckpore	13,000	600
Moorshedabad	11,750	3,600
Mozufferpore	11,000	.....
Purneah	10,760	3,250
Sarun	3,750	2,575
Patna	1,300	45,900
Other districts	20,826	12,875
GRAND TOTAL ...	508,399	205,800

According to measurement, the gross total of the year's traffic under exports amounted to 26,700,249 yards. After deducting from this 854,590 yards imported from the interior, and allowing 2,000,000 yards for the Calcutta consumption, the result shows the outturn of manufacture in Calcutta to be 27,845,659 yards, which is equal to 3,48,071 maunds at about 80 yards to a maund, against 45,444,122 yards, or 5,68,052 maunds, in 1881-82, and 85,994,531 yards, or 10,74,932 maunds, in 1880-81.

FOOD-GRAINS.

The harvests of the year under report not being so abundant as those of the preceding two years, there was a rise in the prices of all sorts of food-grains. The total quantity of food-grains imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the year showed a decrease of 9·72 per cent. compared with 1881-82, and an increase of 14·25 per cent. compared with 1880-81. The following statement shows the total traffic for each staple separately during the past two years:—

	Imports into Calcutta.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,66,06,315	1,67,62,927
Paddy	19,72,743	18,90,873
Wheat	1,07,86,269	73,08,081
Gram and pulse	27,23,449	31,61,413
Other spring and rain crops	3,17,750	3,02,865
Total ...	3,24,06,526	2,94,26,159

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1881-82.	1882-8
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,41,86,904	1,51,08,943
Paddy	6,35,538	4,83,773
Wheat	91,62,745	61,26,509
Gram and pulse	12,14,472	13,34,002
Other spring and rain crops	1,10,124	1,24,244
Total ...	2,53,09,783	2,31,77,471

The surplus of imports over the quantities exported by all routes during those years was as follows:—

	Surplus of imports over exports.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	24,19,411	16,53,984
Paddy	13,37,205	14,07,100
Wheat	16,23,524	11,81,572
Gram and pulse	15,08,977	18,27,411
Other spring and rain crops	2,07,626	1,78,621
Total ...	70,96,743	62,48,688

A statement of the average retail prices of food-grains in Bengal during the year 1882, as compared with those ruling during the preceding three years, is appended:—

	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.						
			Rice.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Best sort.	Common.	Lesser millets.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.
Bengal.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Western districts { Average price for 3 years (1879-81)	13 8	21 2	15 7	20 1	...	30 10	15 12
Western districts { Ditto for 1882 ...	14 7	26 11	19 6	25 6	...	41 2	20 11
Central districts { Average price for 3 years (1879-81)	13 10	22 8	12 5	18 8	14 7	21 5	14 14
Central districts { Ditto for 1882 ...	14 4	23 5	14 11	22 15	8 8	25 15	18 7
Eastern districts { Average price for 3 years (1879-81)	12 1	27 9	15 6	21 6	...	...	12 6
Eastern districts { Ditto for 1882 ...	13 0	36 7	20 12	26 11	...	...	17 0
Bengal Province { Average price for 3 years (1879-81)	13 1	23 12	14 6	20 0	14 7	26 0	14 5
Bengal Province { Ditto for 1882 ...	13 14	26 13	18 4	25 0	8 8	33 8	18 11
Behar ... { Average price for 3 years (1879-81)	16 6	30 2	13 8	19 2	27 1	31 9	21 12
Behar ... { Ditto for 1882 ...	16 4	34 4	15 9	21 12	33 10	41 5	26 11
Orissa ... { Average price for 3 years (1879-81)	13 0	...	15 13	21 11	15 8	...	14 13
Orissa ... { Ditto for 1882 ...	13 15	...	20 8	28 11	14 2	...	18 2
Chota Nagpore ... { Average price for 3 years (1879-81)	13 4	26 8	17 7	25 6	47 4	34 5	16 1
Chota Nagpore ... { Ditto for 1882 ...	16 2	28 6	21 9	29 5	45 1	36 7	19 15
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal ... { Average price for 3 years (1879-81)	13 15	26 13	15 4	21 9	26 1	30 10	16 12
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal ... { Ditto for 1882 ...	15 1	29 13	19 0	26 3	25 5	37 1	20 6

As compared with the average prices ruling in the three previous years, the reduction in the price of wheat was 7·44 per cent., of barley 10·14 per cent., of best rice 19·84 per cent., of common rice 23 03 per cent., of maize or Indian corn 17·53 per cent., and of gram 18·34 per cent. In the case of lesser millets, however, the average price was 3·06 per cent. dearer than that ruling in the preceding three years.

WHEAT.

The total quantity of wheat imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,97,86,269	73,08,081
Exports	91,62,745	61,26,509

It will be seen that there was a considerable falling off in the wheat trade of Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1881-82; but when compared with 1880-81, the aggregate increase in the import trade was 2·67 per cent., while in the export trade the advance was 10·35 per cent.

Imports.

The import trade shows a decrease of 34,78,188 maunds in the quantities registered during the past year as compared with 1881-82, but an increase of 1,89,883 maunds when compared with 1880-81. The sources of the supply, province by province, were—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	45,89,877	43,33,111
Behar	47,25,218	22,42,249
Bengal	9,45,862	4,56,696
Punjab	4,50,725	2,40,082
Central Provinces	58,146	2,587
Other places	16,441	33,356
Total ...	1,07,86,269	73,08,081

Exports.

The export trade during the past year fell below the figures of 1881-82 by 30,36,236 maunds, but it showed an advance of 5,74,449 maunds on the returns of 1880-81. The total exportation of wheat by sea during the past two years is shown below:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports ...	6,666,896	90,74,402	4,438,503	60,41,304
„ Indian „ ...	9,297	12,654	5,270	7,175
Total ...	6,676,193	90,87,056	4,443,773	60,48,479

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 11,81,572 maunds, against 16,23,524 maunds in 1881-82 and 15,66,138 maunds in 1880-81.

Gram and Pulse.

The gross weight of the Calcutta trade under this head during the past two years is given below:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	27,23,449	31,61,413
Exports	12,14,472	13,34,002

Imports.

The increase last year in the import trade was 16·08 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and 38·21 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The chief increase is observable in the supplies carried by the East Indian Railway. The quantity thus brought to the Calcutta market was no less than 16,88,993 maunds during the past year, against 13,63,722 maunds in 1881-82 and 10,04,104 maunds in

1880-81. The imports of gram and pulses were drawn from the following provinces:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	16,55,543	19,94,418
„ Bengal	9,73,969	8,86,670
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,521	1,91,489
„ Punjab	34,270	33,788
„ British Burmah	5,775	24,693
„ Chota Nagpore	24,537	15,853
„ Other places	11,834	14,502
Total ...	27,23,449	31,61,413

Exports.

The export trade showed an advance of 9·84 per cent. on the trade of 1881-82 and 14·81 per cent. on that of 1880-81. The destination of the exports by sea during the past two years was as follows:—

Whither Exported.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports	321,859	4,38,087	267,957	3,64,719
„ Indian „	180,572	2,45,779	176,306	2,39,972
Total ...	502,431	6,83,866	444,263	6,04,691

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 18,27,411 maunds, against 15,08,977 maunds in 1881-82 and 11,25,482 maunds in 1880-81.

Rice and Paddy.

The trade of Calcutta in rice and paddy during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Specification of Routes.		Imports.		Exports.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Boat	Rice ...	1,26,16,644	1,27,19,611	8,26,987	10,04,350
	Paddy ...	16,78,702	16,21,430	3,80,315	2,46,143
„ Inland Steamer	Rice ...	6,402	257	2,179	2,478
	Paddy ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ East Indian Railway ...	Rice ...	15,28,450	10,74,071	1,21,415	1,19,458
	Paddy ...	419	3,639	41	60
„ Eastern Bengal Railway ...	Rice ...	7,97,802	4,90,932	2,22,236	2,12,200
	Paddy ...	734	259	3,986	80
„ Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	Rice ...	2,76,182	2,46,518	1,086	51
	Paddy ...	16,662	34,590	.....	203
„ Road	Rice ...	11,00,620	16,01,656	1,44,820	1,34,590
	Paddy ...	2,52,129	2,05,998	78,413	99,498
„ Sea	Rice ...	2,80,215	6,29,882	1,28,68,181	1,36,35,816
	Paddy ...	24,097	24,957	1,72,783	1,37,789
Total ...	Rice ...	1,66,06,315	1,67,62,927	1,41,86,904	1,51,08,943
	Paddy ...	19,72,743	18,90,873	6,35,538	4,83,773
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice at 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy ...		1,78,39,279	1,79,44,723	1,45,84,115	1,54,11,301

The foregoing statement shows a steady development of the rice trade, the quantities for the past year forming the largest total yet registered.

Imports.

The import trade shows an increase of ·59 per cent. on the returns of 1881-82 and of 15·55 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The following statement shows the sources of this supply, province by province, together with the various channels through which the supply was received during the past two years:—

Sources of supply, province by province.	By Boat and Road.		By Rail and Steamer.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal ...	1,48,24,524	1,53,59,564	26,45,289	18,78,886	1,74,69,813	1,72,38,450
„ Behar ...	31,121	26,379	4,672	3,075	35,793	29,454
„ Orissa ...	52,640	63,444	2,28,945	5,78,814	2,81,585	6,42,258
„ Assam ...	15,348	13,805	315	686	15,663	14,491
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	400	216	2,586	573	2,986	789
„ Madras ...	.....	.....	2,009	4,270	2,009	4,270
„ British Burmah ...	.....	.....	31,140	14,806	31,140	14,806
„ Other places ...	.....	.....	290	205	290	205
Total ...	1,49,24,033	1,54,63,408	29,15,246	24,81,315	1,78,39,279	1,79,44,723

Exports.

The increase in the export trade was 5·67 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and 25·29 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The amount of the sea-borne exports was 90·25 per cent. of the total trade. Its distribution will be seen from the following statement:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

Whither Exported.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports, viz.—				
Madras	42,808	31,450	1,07,042	78,643
Other ports in Madras ...	16,76,559	1,231,757	18,70,563	1,374,291
Bombay	20,84,274	1,531,302	20,83,760	1,530,926
Other ports in Bombay ...	680	499	.....	.....
British Burmah	34,043	25,010	53,553	39,345
Pondicherry	28,788	21,150	16,972	12,469
Other Indian ports	3,57,833	262,897	5,10,365	374,962
Total of Interportal Trade ...	42,24,985	3,104,065	46,42,255	3,410,636
To Foreign Ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom	12,31,240	904,580	19,14,419	1,406,512
Other Foreign ports	74,11,956	5,445,512	70,79,142	5,200,985
Total of Foreign Trade ...	86,43,196	6,350,092	89,93,561	6,607,497
Grand Total of Exports by Sea ...	1,28,68,181	9,454,157	1,36,35,816	10,018,133

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports	1,27,253	93,492	1,22,108	89,712
„ Foreign „	45,530	33,451	15,681	11,521
Grand Total of Exports by Sea ...	1,72,783	126,943	1,37,789	101,233

Stocks of rice in Calcutta.

The stocks of rice at the markets and warehouses of Calcutta in the first week of April of the past three years were—1883, 26,14,089 maunds; 1882, 22,66,021 maunds; and 1881, 19,92,933 maunds. These stocks did not include paddy, of which 18,90,873 maunds were imported into, and 4,83,773 maunds exported from, Calcutta during the past year, leaving a balance of 14,07,100 maunds, equi-

valent to 8,79,438 maunds of rice. If this be added to the stocks of rice shown above, the total will be raised to 34,93,527 maunds, against 31,01,774 maunds in 1881-82 and 27,58,392 maunds in 1880-81.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

The total of the Calcutta trade in these grains during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	3,17,750	3,02,865
Exports	1,10,124	1,24,244

Imports.

The import trade of the past year showed a decrease of 14,885 maunds as compared with 1881-82, but it exceeded the figures of 1880-81 by 9,995 maunds. The different provinces which have contributed to the trade during the past two years are—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	2,34,037	2,34,099
Bengal	75,481	61,130
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	5,605	6,736
Other places	2,627	900
Total ...	3,17,750	3,02,865

Exports.

In the export trade there was an increase of 14,120 maunds as compared with 1881-82, but a decrease of 384 maunds as compared with 1880-81. The total quantity exported from Calcutta by sea is shown in the following statement:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports ...	77,578	1,05,593	87,665	1,19,322
„ Indian „ ...	1,270	1,728	417	568
Total ...	78,848	1,07,321	88,082	1,19,890

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deducting the exports from the imports, there remains a surplus of 1,78,621 maunds, against 2,07,626 maunds in 1881-82 and 1,68,242 maunds in 1880-81.

HIDES.

The total number of hides imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years has been—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	No.	No.
Imports	5,872,531	6,937,453
Exports	5,184,635	5,583,884

Imports.

The import trade shows an advance of 18·13 per cent. on the trade of 1881-82, and of 5·94 per cent. on that of 1880-81. The supply imported during the past two years was drawn from the provinces mentioned below:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	No.	No.
Bengal	2,453,354	2,712,389
Behar	1,702,922	2,544,050
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	813,576	850,128
Orissa	434,582	390,015
Punjab	366,592	233,520
Chota Nagpore	92,200	120,584
Madras	72,351	33,181
Central Provinces	14,632	19,240
Other places	14,522	34,346
Total ...	5,872,531	6,937,453

Exports.

The increase in the export trade during the past year was 7·70 per cent. over the figures for 1881-82, and 4·33 per cent. over those of 1880-81. The destination of the sea-borne trade was as follows:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	3,271,902	261,469	3,931,825	303,617
Other Ports ...	1,856,750	196,828	1,618,195	186,329
Total ...	5,128,652	458,297	5,550,020	489,946
To Indian Ports ...	100	21	635	61
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,128,752	458,318	5,550,655	490,007

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports was 1,353,569 pieces, against 687,896 pieces in 1881-82 and 711,516 pieces in 1880-81.

SALT.

The total quantity of salt imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.								
				Inland Exports.								
	From Foreign Ports.	From Indian Ports.	Total.	By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal Railway.	By Calcutta & South-Eastern State Railway.	By Inland Steamer.	By Boat.	By Road.	Total.	Exports by Sea.	Grand Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1881-82 ...	80,26,690	5,52,066	85,78,756	28,34,549	10,94,239	821	1,35,940	40,05,642	70,338	81,41,529	641	81,42,170
1882-83 ...	83,51,208	5,39,570	88,90,778	34,37,184	10,13,187	866	1,30,866	37,12,429	64,443	83,58,975	65	83,59,040

It was stated in the last report that the customs duty on imported salt had been reduced to Rs. 2 per maund since March 1882. This reduction in the duty has brought about a material decrease in the retail price of salt throughout the province, for according to the published prices-current the average prices of 1882-83 in most districts fell from the average prices of 1881-82 by more than a rupee in the maund.

Imports.

The amount of salt imported into Calcutta by sea during the past year was 3·63 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1881-82, and 9·18 per cent. above those for 1880-81. The different countries from which the supply was derived during the past two years were as follows:—

From	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Liverpool ...	259,305	252,332	70,58,858	68,69,037
Arabia ...	22,850	25,598	6,22,028	6,96,834
Bombay ...	18,951	19,821	5,15,888	5,39,570
Egypt ...	1,736	12,868	47,258	3,50,295
Italy ...	6,094	9,878	1,65,892	2,68,902
France ...	1,342	2,810	36,532	76,496
Persia ...	3,385	2,618	92,147	71,268
Other ports ...	1,475	675	40,153	18,376
Total ...	315,138	326,600	85,78,756	88,90,778

The total quantity of indigenous salt imported into Calcutta by rail during the past two years was as follows:—

From	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Punjab	273	1,421
North-Western Provinces	100	1,027
Behar	29,318	.....
Other places	5	.....
Total ...	29,696	2,448

Exports.

The total increase in exports was 2·66 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and 8·04 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The following statement illustrates the distribution of the exports, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	49,65,369	46,54,281
„ Behar	26,73,987	29,29,587
„ Assam	3,19,558	3,37,931
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	57,527	2,93,737
„ Chota Nagpore	1,23,543	1,32,709
„ Other places	2,186	10,795
Total ...	81,42,170	83,59,040

Comparison of imports with exports.

After deducting the imports from the exports, there remained a suplus of 5,34,186 maunds, against 4,66,282 maunds in 1881-82 and 4,07,610 maunds in 1880-81.

Clearances from shipboard and bond.

The total clearances of salt from shipboard and from bond in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs during the past two years, as compared with the supplies exported to the interior from Calcutta in those years, were as follows:

	Sea imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1881-82 ...	84,37,292*	7,500	84,44,792	81,42,170
1882-83 ...	88,06,343†	8,500	88,14,843	83,59,040

* Including 20,760 maunds of Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.
† Including 5,21,099 maunds of Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.

According to the foregoing figures, the amount of salt available for consumption in Calcutta and the Suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district was 4,55,803 maunds, against 3,02,622 maunds in 1881-82 and 3,50,512 maunds in 1880-81.

Principal salt-importing marts.

The principal marts in the interior which imported salt to the extent of 1,00,000 maunds and upwards were Patna, Serajgunge, Durbhunga, Raneegunge, Naraingunge, Balagunge in Sylhet, Ghattal in Midnapore, Sahebgunge, Kolokopa in Dacca, Arrah, Goalundo, Gya, Doolalgunge in Purneah, and Bhagulpore.

Saltpetre.

The saltpetre trade of Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,49,256	6,29,980
Exports	4,85,880	5,49,260

Imports.

The total increase in imports was 80,724 maunds as compared with 1881-82, and 85,382 maunds as compared with 1880-81. The entire supply during the past two years was derived from the provinces mentioned below:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	3,26,677	4,24,416
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,38,591	1,37,093
„ Punjab	81,006	68,451
„ Bengal	2,982	20
Total ...	5,49,256	6,29,980

Exports.

In the export trade there was an increase of 63,380 maunds as compared with 1881-82, and of 63,317 maunds as compared with 1880-81. The distribution of the sea-borne trade was as follows:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	145,951	1,98,656	130,128	1,77,120
Other Foreign Ports	207,605	2,82,574	268,685	3,65,710
Total ...	353,556	4,81,230	398,813	5,42,830
To Indian Ports—				
Madras ...	600	816	901	1,226
Bombay ...	551	750	400	545
Other Indian Ports	858	1,168	570	776
Total ...	2,009	2,734	1,871	2,547
GRAND TOTAL ...	355,565	4,83,964	400,684	5,45,377

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deducting the exports from the imports, there remained a surplus of 80,720 maunds, against 63,376 maunds in 1881-82 and 58,655 maunds in 1880-81.

LINSEED.

The total quantity of linseed imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports.	43,23,068	45,94,383
Exports	38,98,923	47,55,228

The different provinces which have contributed to the trade during the past two years are—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	26,37,475	29,88,165
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,02,601	8,48,999
Bengal	7,40,487	6,65,260
Central Provinces	13,846	77,642
Assam	25,107	12,666
Other places	3,552	1,651
Total ...	43,23,068	45,94,383

Exports.

The figures of the export trade during the past year show an increase of 21·96 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and a decrease of 14·33 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The details of the sea-borne trade are as follows:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	2,555,843	34,78,790	3,225,018	43,89,616
„ Other Foreign Ports	308,273	4,19,597	267,927	3,64,678
Total of Foreign Ports	2,864,116	38,98,387	3,492,945	47,54,294
To Indian Ports ...	8	11	15	21
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,864,124	38,98,398	3,492,960	47,54,315

Comparison between exports and imports.

The exports exceeded the imports by 1,60,845 maunds in 1882-83. In 1881-82 the surplus of imports over exports amounted to 4,24,145 maunds, against 1,46,462 maunds in 1880-81.

MUSTARD SEED.

The total quantity of mustard-seed imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	27,04,327	38,37,334
Exports	20,88,529	29,76,201

Imports.

It will be seen that the imports during the past year were as much as 41·90 per cent. over the figures for 1881-82 and 84·76 per cent. over those for 1880-81. The sources of the imports, province by province, during the past two years are shown below:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
From North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	12,30,603	22,44,520
„ Behar	9,81,280	12,37,290
„ Bengal	2,22,624	1,73,732
„ Assam	2,42,716	74,470
„ Chota Nagpore	22,516	29,188
„ Other Provinces	4,588	78,134
Total ...	27,04,327	38,37,334

Exports.

There was an advance in the exports of mustard-seed of 56·81 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and of 83·02 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The destination of the exports by sea during the past two years was—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	811,313	11,04,289	1,215,279	16,54,130
Other Foreign Ports ...	164,544	2,23,963	315,059	4,28,830
Total ...	975,857	13,28,252	1,530,338	20,82,960
To Indian Ports—				
British Burmah ...	181	246	200	272
Other Indian Ports ...	2	3	9	12
Total ...	183	249	209	284
GRAND TOTAL ...	976,040	13,28,501	1,530,547	20,83,244

Last year the surplus of imports over exports amounted to 8,61,133 maunds, against 6,15,798 maunds in 1881-82 and 3,10,706 maunds in 1880-81.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

SILK.

The silk trade of Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	20,874	25,421
Exports	18,897	22,547

The exports advanced by 19·32 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, but there was a decrease of 10·43 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The following statement shows the total sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past two years:—

Exports.

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	206,145	2,505	170,669	2,074
„ Other Foreign Ports ...	845,583	10,276	1,142,317	13,883
Total ...	1,051,728	12,781	1,312,986	15,957
To Madras	250,513	3,044	262,026	3,184
„ Other Ports in Madras ...	10,960	133	19,912	242
„ Bombay	28,199	343	1,398	17
„ British Burmah ...	3,794	46	4,275	51
„ Other Indian Ports ...	8,058	98	38,756	471
Total ...	301,524	3,664	326,367	3,965
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,353,252	16,445	1,639,353	19,922

The surplus of imports over exports amounts to 2,874 maunds, against 1,977 maunds in 1881-82. In 1880-81 there was a deficit of imports compared with exports of 2,032 maunds.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

SUGAR.

The sugar trade of Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

		1881-82.	1882-83.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined	5,10,591	5,77,578
	Unrefined	8,42,475	8,17,931
Exports ...	Refined	2,55,350	3,71,519
	Unrefined	4,22,442	3,80,260

Imports.

The following statement shows the imports of sugar, classified according to the provinces from which it was imported:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Refined Sugar.		Unrefined Sugar.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	3,81,991	3,31,125	8,06,967	7,71,184
„ Behar	54,943	1,14,914	32,035	39,409
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	7,203	83,793	3,472	6,464
„ Madras ...	60,185	46,197	.....	860
„ Other places ...	6,269	1,549	1	14
Total ...	5,10,591	5,77,578	8,42,475	8,17,931

Exports.

As compared with 1881-82, the exports show an advance of 1,16,169 maunds under refined, and a decrease of 42,182 maunds under unrefined, sugar. The total quantity exported by sea was as follows:—

	Refined Sugar.				Unrefined Sugar.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign Ports ...	21,959	16,133	1,16,973	85,939	1,05,232	77,313	1,08,134	79,445
„ Indian „ ...	80,028	58,796	1,30,868	96,148	10,961	8,053	8,334	6,123
Total ...	1,01,987	74,929	2,47,841	182,087	1,16,193	85,366	1,16,468	85,568

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

If $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of unrefined sugar be taken as equal to one maund of refined, the total of the year's traffic amounted to 22,61,876 maunds of unrefined sugar under imports and 13,09,057 maunds under exports. The total quantity not exported before the close of the year under review, therefore, amounted to 9,52,819 maunds, against 10,58,135 maunds in 1881-82, and 7,76,000 maunds in 1880-81.

Tea, Indian.

The following statement shows the registered trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past two years:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Mds.	lb	Mds.	lb
Imports	6,07,452	49,984,613	7,28,152	59,916,570
Exports	5,96,356	49,071,575	7,02,036	57,767,186

Imports.

As regards the imports, the figures show a large increase of 19·87 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and of 20·02 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The following comparative statement shows the imports from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Mds.	lb	Mds.	lb
From Assam	4,69,737	38,652,643	5,44,171	44,777,500
„ Bengal... ...	1,29,810	10,681,506	1,56,616	12,887,259
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	2,660	218,878	6,523	536,750
„ Behar	2,105	173,220	2,353	193,618
„ Punjab ...	1,792	147,466	3,848	316,636
„ Chota Nagpore ...	1,166	95,944	1,398	115,036
„ Other places ...	182	14,956	13,243	1,089,771
Total	6,07,452	49,984,613	7,28,152	59,916,570

The imports by sea during the past two years were shipped from the places shown below:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
Chittagong	770,675	9,366	967,556	11,758
British Burmah	14,170	172	34,210	416
Other Indian Ports ...	723	9	1,113	13
Total ...	785,573	9,547	1,002,879	12,187

Exports.

The export trade shows an advance of 17·72 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and of 23·42 per cent. as compared with 1880-81. The details of the exports by sea were—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	46,739,532	5,68,016	53,414,679	6,49,132
Other Foreign Ports ...	1,123,027	13,648	3,431,682	41,714
Total of Foreign Ports ...	47,862,559	5,81,664	56,846,361	6,90,846
To Indian Ports—				
Bombay... ...	152,310	1,851	236 093	2,869
Madras	118,540	1,440	183,057	2,224
Other Indian Ports ...	22,656	275	18,676	226
Total of Indian Ports ...	293,506	3,566	437,829	5,319
GRAND TOTAL ...	48,156,065	5,85,230	57,284,190	6,96,165

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounts to 26,116 maunds, against 11,096 maunds in 1881-82 and 37,861 maunds in 1880-81.

TOBACCO.

The imports and exports of tobacco to and from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,15,051	6,50,583
Exports	4,05,545	4,21,189

Imports.

The import trade shows an advance of 5·78 per cent. on the figures for 1881-82, and of 7·91 per cent. on those for 1880-81. The total supply brought to Calcutta from each province is shown in the following statement :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	5,70,631	5,85,861
„ Behar	32,846	48,215
„ Other places	11,574	16,507
Total ...	6.15,051	6,50,583

Exports.

There was an increase in the exports of 3·86 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, but as compared with 1880-81 the figures show a decrease of 12·45 per cent. The details of the sea-borne trade are shown in the following statement :—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To Indian Ports—				
Madras and Ports in Madras... ...	80,651	980	61,529	748
Bombay	28,019	341	43,695	531
British Burmah ...	10,151,745	1,23,372	12,407,528	1,50,786
Other Indian Ports ...	1,238,593	15,052	1,291,226	15,692
Total ...	11,499,008	1,39,745	13,803,978	1,67,757
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	3,760,559	44,702	4,381,972	53,253
Other Foreign Ports ...	1,503,621	18,273	1,818,983	22,106
Total ...	5,264,180	63,975	6,200,955	75,359
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,763.188	2,03,720	20,004,933	2,43,116

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 2,29,394 maunds, against 2,09,506 maunds in 1881-82 and 1,21,792 maunds in 1880-81.

INLAND TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total inland trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the past two years was as follows:—

	1881-82. Mds.	1882-83. Mds.
Imports	23,71,680	28,08,852
Exports	3,43,298	4,56,542
Total ...	27,14,978	32,65,394

The total value of merchandise carried by country boats during the past two years is shown below, as compared with the sea-borne trade of the port during the same years:—

		Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Inland trade	1881-82 ...	47,18,614	14,08,309	61,26,923
	1882-83 ...	61,51,334	14,15,629	75,66,963
Sea-borne trade	1881-82 ...	89,99,777	98,63,697	1,88,63,474
	1882-83 ...	1,12,96,793	1,23,63,497	2,36,60,290

As compared with 1881-82, the total increase in the inland trade was 23·50 per cent., while the figures of the sea-borne trade showed an advance of 20·21 per cent.

Caoutchouc.

There was a large falling off in the trade in caoutchouc, the total exports from Chittagong by coasting vessels amounting in value to Rs. 8,430, against Rs. 27,439 in 1881-82 and Rs. 73,260 in 1880-81. The decrease during the past year is attributed to the high prices ruling for this article in the interior of the Chittagong district.

Cotton, raw.

The total quantity of raw cotton exported from Chittagong during the past two years was—

	By country boats. Mds.	By sea-going vessels. Mds.	Total. Mds.	Value. Rs.
1881-82 ...	4,648	53,515	58,163	4,48,515
1882-83 ...	8,118	35,208	43,326	4,31,171

The amount of raw cotton exported by country boats during the year showed an advance of 3,470 maunds over the figures of the preceding year, but in the coasting trade there was a decrease of 18,307 maunds, owing principally to a dull market at Naraingunge. The total quantity of this article carried to Naraingunge during the past year was 53,121 maunds, against 57,510 maunds in 1881-82.

Cotton twist and yarn, European.

The total value of the import trade by coasting vessels under this head, was Rs. 2,18,974, against Rs. 2,34,143 in 1881-82 and Rs. 1,81,931 in 1880-81, the falling off being probably due to the large stocks in the previous years.

Cotton piece-goods, European.

The total value of these goods imported into Chittagong by sea-going vessels amounted to Rs. 16,64,060, against Rs. 16,30,365 in 1881-82 and Rs. 17,81,466 in 1880-81. The exports of piece-goods by country boats to the interior of the Chittagong district during the past year were valued at Rs. 2,95,573, against Rs. 1,82,589 in 1881-82 and Rs. 1,75,989 in 1880-81.

Jute, raw.

The jute trade has largely expanded, the quantity imported into Chittagong in 1882-83 showing an advance of 84·04 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, as shown below:—

	Imports into Chittagong from Naraingunge. 1881-82. Mds.	1882-83. Mds.
By sea-going vessels	8,81,693	16,22,714

	Exports to the United Kingdom from Chittagong.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
Quantities in cwts.	613,471	1,149,257
Ditto maunds	8,35,005	15,64,266

The quantity of raw jute shipped for England from this port during the past year was as much as 87·34 per cent. in excess of the figures of the preceding year, and 162·39 per cent. over those of 1880-81.

Gunny-bags.

The gunny-bags imported by coasting vessels from Calcutta during the year were valued at Rs. 1,75,463, against Rs. 2,61,792 in 1881-82 and Rs. 1,59,704 in 1880-81. Most of the vessels from Chittagong, both European and native owned, having cleared this season for home ports with grain stored in bulk, a large number of gunny-bags remained in hand.

Rice and paddy.

The total quantities of rice and paddy imported into Chittagong by country boats during the past year are shown below, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1881-82. Mds.	1882-83. Mds.
Rice	14,37,987	18,68,827
Paddy	6,20,820	5,75,266

There was an increase of 30 per cent. in the imports of rice as compared with those of 1881-82, and of 77·74 per cent. as compared with those of 1880-81.

The exports of rice and paddy from this port to foreign countries during the last two years have been as follows: —

		1881-82.	1882-83.
Rice ...	Cwts.	834,399	776,947
	Mds.	11,35,710	10,57,511
Paddy ...	Cwts.	33,077	5,812
	Mds.	45,021	7,912

The decrease during the past year was due to smaller shipments to Ceylon and Mauritius.

After deducting the quantities exported to foreign ports from the imports by country boats, the result is as follows:—

		1881-82.	1882-83.
Rice ...	Cwts.	222,080.	596,068
	Mds.	3,02,277	8,11,316
Paddy ...	Cwts.	423,035	416,831
	Mds.	5,75,799	5,67,354

According to the coasting trade returns the quantities of rice and paddy shipped for the different coast ports during the past two years were as follows:—

		1881-82.	1882-83.
Rice ...	Cwts.	386,717	431,413
	Mds.	5,26,365	5,87,201
Paddy ...	Cwts.	395,373	412,216
	Mds.	5,38,147	5,61,072

Salt.

The total quantity of salt imported into Chittagong by sea was 2,83,302 maunds, against 3,76,380 maunds in 1881-82 and 3,45,711 maunds in 1880-81. The decrease, last year, amounting to 93,078 maunds, was due to the smaller importation of salt from the United Kingdom, on account of there being a large surplus stock in hand at the commencement of the year under report. The total exports by country boats amounted to 2,18,064 maunds, against 2,05,880 maunds in 1881-82 and 2,02,687 maunds in 1880-81.

Tea, Indian.

The total quantity of Indian tea exported from Chittagong by coasting vessels was 1,029,973lbs., against 809,424lbs. in 1881-82 and 736,817lbs. in 1880-81. The quantity of tea sent direct to the United Kingdom amounted to 954lbs., against 975lbs. in 1881-82 and 265lbs. in 1880-81.

Tobacco.

The import trade along the coast was valued at Rs. 70,913, against Rs. 1,23,705 in 1881-82 and Rs. 1,06,096 in 1880-81. The total quantity of tobacco sent to Chittagong from Naraingunge was 8,683 maunds, against 12,704 maunds in the previous year. The export of tobacco to foreign ports was 30,353lb., against 19,012lbs. in 1881-82 and 13,574lbs. in 1880-81.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The following statement shows the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years:—

Districts.		Imports.			Exports.			Grand Total.		
		Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	1881-82	48,92,878	2,55,191	51,48,069	30,60,507	17,07,776	47,68,283	79,53,385	19,62,967	99,16,352
	1882-83	50,31,242	2,67,875	52,99,117	27,93,894	15,99,015	43,92,909	78,25,136	18,66,890	96,92,026
Cuttack	1881-82	7,70,903	76,257	8,47,160	11,48,894	8,45,000	19,93,894	19,19,797	9,21,257	28,41,054
	1882-83	1,60,361	13,600	1,73,961	18,70,997	10,99,500	29,70,497	20,31,358	11,13,100	31,44,458
Pooree	1881-82	3,797	.....	3,797	79,184	.....	79,184	82,981	.....	82,981
	1882-83	20,164	3,000	23,164	3,41,345	.....	3,41,345	3,61,509	3,000	3,64,509
Total	1881-82	56,67,578	3,31,448	59,99,026	42,88,585	25,52,776	68,41,361	99,56,163	28,84,224	1,28,40,387
	1882-83	52,11,767	2,84,475	54,96,242	50,06,236	26,98,515	77,04,751	1,02,18,003	29,82,990	1,32,00,993

The following statement shows the direction of the trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years:—

	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	58,27,411	53,72,536	49,81,335	48,82,631
Other Indian ports	1,68,139	1,23,268	7,25,174	17,07,943
Foreign ports	3,476	438	11,34,852	11,14,177
Total ...	59,99,026	54,96,242	68,41,361	77,04,751

The greatest portion (97·75 per cent.) of the import trade was with Calcutta. As regards the exports, 63·37 per cent. of the total supply went to Calcutta, 22·17 per cent. to other Indian ports, and 14·45 per cent. to foreign ports.

Imports.

The most important items of traffic imported into Orissa during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel		.....	.....	2,84,367	2,36,981
Cotton, twist and yarn	European	39,377	35,911	16,64,996	15,14,616
	Indian	2,212	6,266	1,06,215	3,16,693
„ piece-goods ...	European	.....	.....	10,68,458	9,38,190
	Indian	.....	.....	2,871	13,209
Gunny-bags		.....	.....	2,03,333	2,31,147
Metals		24,338	27,743	4,99,154	6,58,698
Ghee		3,295	1,291	86,265	36,489
Spices		7,014	5,621	1,45,866	31,001
Betelnuts		44,867	41,461	3,22,620	2,62,616
Tobacco		14,699	13,829	1,31,343	1,29,662
Treasure		.....	.....	3,31,448	2,84,475

Cotton twist and yarn.

The total import trade in cotton twist and yarn during the past two years was—

		1881-82.	1882-83.
European ...	lbs.	3,240,211	2,954,998
	Mds.	39,377	35,911
	Rs.	16,64,996	15,14,616
Indian	lbs.	182,027	515,602
	Mds.	2,212	6,266
	Rs.	1,06,215	3,16,693
Total ...	lbs.	3,422,238	3,470,600
	Mds.	41,589	42,177
	Rs.	17,71,211	18,31,309

Cotton piece-goods.

The trade in European cotton piece-goods showed a decrease of Rs. 1,30,268 in value as compared with 1881-82, and of Rs. 4,46,031 as compared with 1880-81. The total value of Indian piece-goods was Rs. 13,209, against Rs. 2,871 in 1881-82 and Rs. 16,299 in 1880-81. The value of piece-goods sent to Balasore was Rs. 9,36,671, against Rs. 9,78,761 in 1881-82 and Rs. 8,22,773 in 1880-81. The main portion of these imports is taken into the Cuttack district, and only a small supply passes towards Bhuddruck and to the Northern Gurjat State. A little is disposed of locally by petty traders.

Exports.

The quantity and value of the principal articles constituting the export trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	12,36,370	20,45,953	21,46,294	36,94,255
Paddy	49,385	84,239	26,660	53,620
Hides	.....	.....	13,78,499	7,62,166
Timber and sleepers	59,295	38,313	1,41,565	88,141
Silver (private)	.....	.....	12,57,739	9,97,109

The exports of rice rose from 10,31,499 maunds in 1880-81 to 12,36,370 maunds in 1881-82 and 20,45,953 maunds in 1882-83. In Orissa, the price of rice was still lower during the year under report than in the previous year. Of the supplying districts, Balasore contributed 9,88,190 maunds, against 7,26,381 maunds in 1881-82 and 5,77,929 maunds in 1880-81; Cuttack supplied 8,76,598 maunds, against 4,58,045 maunds in 1881-82 and 3,83,353 maunds in 1880-81; and Pooree 1,81,165 maunds, against 51,944 maunds in 1881-82 and 70,217 maunds in 1880-81.

TRAFFIC ALONG THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of the traffic carried along the Nuddea rivers during the past two years were as follows:—

Toll Stations.	Down-Stream.		Up-Stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1881-81	87,90,137	3,24,40,818	24,02,573	1,19,90,011	1,11,92,710	4,44,30,829
1882-83	72,92,120	2,76,22,818	20,95,306	71,30,626	93,87,426	3,47,53,444

It will be observed that the total weight of goods carried during the past year was 16·13 per cent. less than in the preceding year. This was due to the unfavourable state of the Bhagiruthi and Matabhanga rivers for traffic.

The number of laden boats registered during the past year was 28,639, against 32,933 in 1881-82 and 35,345 in 1880-81.

Down-stream traffic.

The usual statement showing the principal articles in respect of the down-ward traffic registered during the past two years, is subjoined:—

Names of Principal Staples.		Down-stream Traffic.						Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.		
		Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Registered at Hanskhali (from November 1882 to March 1883).	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo ...	1881-82	.....	552	.....	.....	552	1,26,960	552	.....	552
	1882-83	.....	1,941	.....	.....	1,941	4,27,020	1,941	.....	1,941
Jute, raw ...	1881-82	22,902	4,25,885	8,70,658	.....	13,19,445	59,37,502	10,22,613	2,96,832	13,19,445
	1882-83	9,343	5,90,842	8,81,514	19,242	15,00,946	52,53,311	11,48,786	3,52,160	15,00,946
Gunny-bags* ...	1881-82	18,227	1,776,955	252,325	.....	2,047,507	5,19,486	1,752,570	294,937	2,047,507
	1882-83	46,375	1,399,715	2,175	.....	1,448,265	3,31,032	1,113,650	334,615	1,448,265
Wheat	1881-82	9,17,124	3,02,768	1,07,570	.....	13,27,462	34,84,588	12,98,118	29,344	13,27,462
	1882-83	5,33,546	3,77,127	10,283	17,247	9,38,203	23,45,507	9,15,984	22,219	9,38,203
Gram and pulse...	1881-82	2,81,162	2,20,322	1,97,795	.....	6,99,279	13,98,558	6,47,600	51,679	6,99,279
	1882-83	3,85,295	2,44,152	1,00,801	50,036	7,80,284	15,60,568	7,20,397	59,887	7,80,284
Other spring crops	1881-82	3,08,847	1,30,713	13,056	.....	4,52,616	8,48,653	4,41,167	11,449	4,52,616
	1882-83	1,07,449	2,42,376	2,610	225	3,52,660	6,61,238	3,48,551	4,109	3,52,660
Rice, husked ...	1881-82	31,814	5,29,401	6,83,729	.....	12,44,944	23,34,270	10,38,337	2,06,607	12,44,944
	1882-83	13,695	2,55,313	4,74,073	205	7,43,286	13,93,061	6,00,842	1,42,444	7,43,286
Linseed	1881-82	10,53,965	1,28,801	1,02,580	.....	12,85,346	54,62,720	12,66,822	18,524	12,85,346
	1882-83	6,48,677	2,49,357	25,676	19,536	9,43,246	37,72,984	9,19,646	23,600	9,43,246
Mustard and rape seeds ...	1881-82	6,37,596	1,22,377	1,35,332	.....	8,95,305	32,45,480	7,14,923	1,80,382	8,95,305
	1882-83	4,03,043	1,18,232	8,582	1,525	5,31,382	19,26,259	4,99,358	32,024	31,382
Other oilseeds ...	1881-82	3,14,353	20,529	22,451	.....	3,57,333	11,16,666	3,55,061	2,272	3,57,333
	1882-83	1,44,451	38,716	.....	331	1,83,498	5,73,430	1,80,437	3,061	1,83,498
Silk, raw... ...	1881-82	1,192	362	.....	.....	1,554	7,77,000	362	1,192	1,554
	1882-83	1,071	173	.....	.....	1,244	5,90,900	203	1,041	1,244
Stone and marble	1881-82	1,90,587	9,020	11,452	.....	2,11,059	6,33,177	2,10,373	686	2,11,059
	1882-83	2,24,614	1,62,623	1,755	25	3,89,017	11,67,051	3,87,982	1,035	3,89,017
Sugar, refined ...	1881-82	19,884	30	537	.....	20,451	3,06,765	17,005	3,446	20,451
	1882-83	84,455	12,244	50	5	96,754	13,54,556	93,281	3,473	96,754
Sugar, unrefined	1881-82	28,269	734	8,571	.....	37,574	2,81,805	16,408	21,166	37,574
	1882-83	34,678	1,981	6,486	8,990	52,135	3,91,013	27,825	24,310	52,135
Tobacco ...	1881-82	45,382	91,455	18,091	.....	1,54,928	10,07,032	44,517	1,10,411	1,54,928
	1882-83	50,606	1,36,720	1,594	.....	1,88,926	16,05,871	55,926	1,33,000	1,88,926

* Gunny-bags are shown according to number.

Up-stream traffic

The chief articles registered during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Names of Principal Staples.		Up-Stream Traffic.						Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.		
		Registered at Jungipore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Registered at Hanskhali, for 5 months, from November 1882 to March 1883.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke ...	1881-82	17,575	1,04,529	2,57,519	.....	3,79,623	2,84,717	3,65,948	13,675	3,79,623
	1882-83	9,596	1,39,310	2,07,945	17,980	3,74,831	2,81,124	3,60,343	14,488	3,74,831
Cotton piece-goods (European)* ...	1881-82	47,492	55,865	16,850	.....	.....	1,20,207	53,957	66,250	1,20,207
	1882-83	4,700	13,900	6,850	1,050	.....	26,500	18,200	8,300	26,500
Gunny-bags* ...	1881-82	.....	2,700	11,000	.....	13,700	3,719	13,700	.....	13,700
	1882-83	64,525	1,95,950	.....	1,450	2,61,925	63,610	2,56,375	5,550	2,61,925
Gunny-cloth* ...	1881-82	2,74,360	3,16,638	3,276	.....	5,94,274	25,25,664	5,03,399	85,875	5,94,274
	1882-83	1,77,725	17,250	10,825	.....	2,05,800	8,23 200	1,90,475	15,325	2,05,800
Rice	1881-82	58,375	36,273	3,807	.....	98,455	1,84,603	395	98,060	98,455
	1882-83	37,373	41,038	3,033	1,731	83,175	1,55,954	14,733	68,442	83,175
Paddy	1881 82	797	6,461	1,02,224	.....	1,09,482	1,23,169	4,874	1,04,608	1,00,482
	1882-83	2,564	32,573	1,27,037	6,452	1,68,626	1,89,704	31,518	1,37,108	1,68,626
Salt	1881-82	3,31,632	4,91,968	5,14,364	.....	13,37,964	57,69,970	11,93,259	1.44,705	13,37,964
	1882-83	2,09,745	5,03,812	3,21,473	21,327	10,56,357	34,33,160	9,34,374	1,21,983	10,56,357

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

Salt.

The total quantity of salt was 10,56,357 maunds, against 13,37,964 maunds in 1881-82 and 16,27,106 maunds in 1880-81. The details of this traffic will be found in the Calcutta section of this report.

TRADE ALONG THE MEGNA RIVER TO AND FROM CHITTAGONG.

The total quantity and value of the boat traffic of Chittagong *vid* the Megna river registered during the past two years were as follows:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	19,06,253	37,09,319	22,48,632	48,30,174
Exports ...	1,44,025	3,26,553	2,56,543	3,75,812
Total ...	20,50,278	40,35,872	25,05,175	52,05,986

The statement below shows the chief staples of traffic registered during the past two years:—

Name of Article.		Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1881-82	.....	4,646	4,646	78,982
	1882-83	.....	8,078	8,078	1,29,248
Rice, husked	1881-82	12,39,218	.....	12,39,218	23,23,534
	1882-83	16,36,388	.....	16,36,388	34,77,324
Do., unhusked	1881-82	5,93,592	.....	5,93,592	6,67,791
	1882-83	5,24,731	.....	5,24,731	5,90,322
Salt	1881-82	.....	36,254	36,254	1,56,346
	1882-83	200	31,913	32,113	1,04,367
Sugar, refined	1881-82	937	.....	937	14,055
	1882-83	3,863	.....	3,863	54,082
Do., unrefined	1881-82	19,504	286	19,790	1,48,425
	1882-83	30,546	838	31,384	2,35,380

The details of this traffic will be found in the section dealing with the inland trade of Chittagong.

TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELEE CANALS.

The total weight and value of the trade registered on the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore	1881-82	15,22,918	73,64,892	8,94,206	72,55,835	24,17,124	1,46,20,727
	1882-83	19,42,270	98,98,819	9,46,991	75,39,410	28,89,261	1,74,38,229
Hidgellee	1881-82	2,31,553	12,22,278	10,28,570	16,51,251	12,60,123	28,73,529
	1882-83	2,25,681	15,75,136	11,02,302	19,17,797	13,27,983	34,92,933
Total ...	1881-82	17,54,471	85,87,170	19,22,776	89,07,086	36,77,247	1,74,94,256
	1882-83	21,67,951	1,14,73,955	20,49,293	94,57,207	42,17,244	2,09,31,162

The number of laden boats registered at the several toll stations on the canals was 65,181, against 63,992 in 1881-82 and 51,282 in 1880-81.

The chief articles of commerce carried along these routes during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of Calcutta Trade to the Total Traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1881-82	1,47,187	33,415	1,80,602	1,35,451	1,80,046	1,35,034
	1882-83	1,39,690	17,020	1,56,710	1,17,533	1,54,609	1,15,957
Cotton, raw	1881-82	10,824	1,486	12,310	2,09,270	12,276	2,08,692
	1882-83	7,687	10	7,697	1,23,152	7,537	1,20,592
Cotton twist and yarn (European).	1881-82	12,250	23	12,273	7,97,745	12,273	7,97,745
	1882-83	12,215	.....	12,215	7,93,975	12,215	7,93,975
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian).	1881-82	52,675	.....	52,675	18,43,625	52,675	18,43,625
	1882-83	50,145	.....	50,145	17,55,075	50,125	17,54,375
Cotton piece-goods (European).*	1881-82	3,55,000	2,25,450	.....	5,80,450	.....	5,64,825
	1882-83	9,77,150	3,82,775	.....	13,59,925	.....	13,49,300
Cotton piece-goods (Indian).*	1881-82	8,01,550	.....	.....	8,01,550	.....	7,71,250
	1882-83	12,29,950	.....	.....	12,29,950	.....	11,99,500
Indigo	1881-82	1,030	.....	1,030	2,36,900	1,030	2,36,900
	1882-83	1,270	.....	1,270	2,79,400	1,270	2,79,400
Jute, raw	1881-82	25,120	5,764	30,884	1,38,978	30,520	1,37,340
	1882-83	26,950	1,777	28,727	1,00,544	28,597	1,00,089
Gram and pulse	1881-82	1,41,116	1,714	1,42,830	2,85,660	1,42,690	2,85,380
	1882-83	1,73,397	1,000	1,74,397	3,48,794	1,74,097	3,48,194
Rice	1881-82	4,98,700	4,11,157	9,09,857	17,05,982	8,30,961	15,58,052
	1882-83	9,06,600	6,58,008	15,64,608	29,33,640	14,20,036	26,62,567
Paddy	1881-82	3,40,568	5,84,124	9,24,692	10,40,278	4,96,405	5,58,456
	1882-83	3,12,689	4,09,578	7,22,267	8,12,550	3,07,588	3,46,037
Hides*	1881-82	99,715	17,250	116,965	3,21,653	116,965	3,21,653
	1882-83	91,277	25,340	116,617	3,20,696	116,187	3,19,514
Brass and copper	1881-82	72,083	8	72,091	28,83,640	72,083	28,83,320
	1882-83	88,440	190	88,630	35,45,200	88,630	35,45,200
Salt	1881-82	2,95,010	92,854	3,87,864	16,72,662	3,87,206	16,69,826
	1882-83	2,96,735	87,973	3,84,708	12,50,301	3,83,624	12,46,777
Mustard-seed	1881-82	78,700	350	79,050	2,86,556	78,990	2,86,339
	1882-83	78,015	45	78,060	2,82,967	77,965	2,82,623
Silk, raw	1881-82	2,344	.....	2,344	11,72,000	2,344	11,72,000
	1882-83	3,171	.....	3,171	15,06,225	3,123	14,33,425
Sugar, unrefined	1881-82	93,645	5,513	99,158	7,43,685	96,145	7,21,088
	1882-83	86,719	11,046	97,765	7,33,237	94,256	7,06,920
Tobacco	1881-82	41,425	58,895	1,00,320	6,52,080	92,395	6,00,567
	1882-83	37,110	72,334	1,09,444	9,30,274	1,02,391	8,70,324

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, and hides in number.

Rice and paddy.

The total of the year's traffic in rice and paddy amounted to 20,16,025 maunds, against 14,87,789 maunds in 1881-82, as shown below:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	9,09,857	15,64,608
Paddy	9,24,692	7,22,267
Total in rice, after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy ...	14,87,789	20,16,025

The amount of the Calcutta trade during the past year was 14,20,036 maunds of rice and 3,07,588 maunds of paddy. Excluding this, there remained

1,44,572 maunds of rice and 4,14,679 maunds of paddy. The details of the latter trade were—

	Rice. Mds.	Paddy. Mds.	Total in rice. Mds.
Local trade of the Midnapore district ...	1,23,652	2,19,276	2,60,700
Imports into Hooghly from Midnapore ...	20,890	1,91,073	1,40,310
Local trade of Hooghly district ...	30	3,785	2,396
Trade between Midnapore, Hooghly, and 24-Pergunnahs	.....	545	340
Total ...	1,44,572	4,14,679	4,03,746

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the trade passing along the Orissa canals during the past two years were—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-8
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic	8,24,176	12,35,990	22,49,596	26,99,882
Up traffic	2,07,510	2,70,717	4,93,915	6,41,440
Total ...	10,31,686	15,06,707	27,43,511	33,41,322

The total number of laden boads registered on these canals was 6,391, against 6,147 in 1881-82 and 5,874 in 1880-81.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried along these canals during the past two years:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1,318	4,352	85,670	2,82,880
Turmeric	11,682	10,655	46,728	42,620
Rice	2,96,524	6,41,605	5,55,982	12,03,009
Paddy	42,599	38,711	47,924	43,550
Salt	32,011	23,516	1,38,047	76,427
Til-seed	43,737	10,337	1,74,948	41,348
Stone	2,35,834	2,01,183	7,07,502	6,03,549
Sugar, unrefined	44,077	45,859	3,30,577	3,43,942
Timber	73,411	42,867	1,83,527	1,07,167

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna rivers by the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company during the past two years were as follows:—

	Along the Brahmaputra.		Along the Megna.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Downwards 1881-82	15,36,827	2,47,15,404	10,44,899	1,02,65,846	25,81,726	3,49,81,250
1882-83	18,01,351	2,84,27,997	10,67,646	1,15,07,197	28,68,997	3,99,35,194
Upwards 1881-82	7,22,813	70,35,482	1,21,390	73,82,250	8,44,203	1,44,17,732
1882-83	11,24,978	90,24,823	2,01,693	1,00,52,509	13,26,671	1,90,77,332
Grand Total ... 1881-82	22,59,640	3,17,50,886	11,66,289	1,76,48,096	34,25,929	4,93,98,982
1882-83	29,26,329	3,74,52,820	12,69,339	2,15,59,706	41,95,668	5,90,12,526

The following statement shows the quantity and value of all importan articles of traffic registered during the past two years :—

Names of Principal Staples.	Grand Total of Traffic registered.				Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber ... Mds.	8,791	9,017	4,39,550	4,50,850	8,657	7,962	4,32,850	3,85,250
Cotton manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ... ,,	17,454	20,213	11,34,510	13,13,845	17,454	20,206	11,34,510	13,13,390
Piece-goods, European ... Rs.	67,57,414	81,73,892	67,57,414	81,73,892	67,57,414	81,73,614	67,57,414	81,73,614
Fibrous products—								
Jute, raw. Mds.	16,84,267	20,96,527	75,79,201	73,37,844	16,84,217	20,86,005	75,78,976	73,01,017
Grain and pulse—								
Rice (husked) ,,	3,83,151	4,05,120	7,18,408	7,59,569	8,581	2,735	16,087	5,128
Hides of cattle ... No.	8,531	2,798	23,463	7,700	5,961	1,943	16,393	5,315
Lac—								
Stick and other kinds ... Mds.	25,967	19,626	9,08,845	6,86,910	25,821	19,454	9,03,735	6,80,890
Liquors ... ... Rs	6,51,680	7,99,788	6,51,680	7,99,788	6,51,626	7,99,261	6,51,626	7,99,261
Metals and their manufactures—								
Brass and copper ... ... Mds.	8,883	9,116	3,55,320	3,84,640	8,811	8,965	3,52,440	3,58,600
Salt ... ... ,,	1,36,148	1,31,000	5,87,138	4,25,750	1,35,940	1,30,866	5,86,241	4,25,314
Seeds—								
Mustard-seed ,,	2,65,600	74,870	9,62,800	2,71,404	2,65,600	73,784	9,62,800	2,67,467
Silk—								
Raw ... ... ,,	648	621	3,24,000	2,94,975	504	617	2,52,000	2,93,075
Spices—								
Betel-nuts ... ,,	1,45,092	1,12,822	11,60,736	7,89,744	1,44,632	1,12,650	11,57,056	7,88,550
Sugar—								
Refined ... ,,	12,084	12,814	1,81,260	1,79,396	11,945	12,776	1,79,175	1,78,864
Tea—								
Indian ... ,,	3,83,774	4,81,259	2,30,26,440	2,88,75,540	3,82,095	4,81,259	2,29,25,700	2,88,75,540

TRAFFIC ALONG THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The total amount of the trade carried by the different steamer services of the Eastern Bengal Railway during the past two years was—

	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Service ...	14,26,528	17,49,201	2,74,921	2,51,693	17,01,449	20,00,894
Serajgunge Service ...	10,50,655	9,39,718	3,83,667	3,23,151	14,34,322	12,62,869
Despatch Service (between Goalundo and Naraingunge).	115	99	27	26	142	125
Cachar Service ...	91,032	65,868	28,702	29,393	1,19,734	95,261
Total Quantity ...	25,68,330	27,54,886	6,87,317	6,04,263	32,55,647	33,59,149
Total Value ...	2,06,25,003	1,80,70,197	1,53,14,360	1,29,40,212	3,59,39,363	3,10,10,409

Dacca Service.

There was a large accession to the traffic of the Dacca Service, the gross quantity carried showing an increase of 17·60 and 29·88 per cent. on the figures of the

years 1881-82 and 1880-81 respectively. The following statement shows all the most important articles of merchandise conveyed during the past official year :—

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
Caoutchouc	Mds.	2,269	1,13,450
Cotton, raw	,,	34,294	5,48,704
Piece-goods, Indian ...	Rs.	.....	78,480
Hides	No.	1,437,490	39,53,098
Skins	,,	168,200	2,52,300
Safflower	Mds.	2,700	81,000
Jute, raw	,,	14,52,118	50,82,413
Rice	,,	45,104	84,570
Shell-lac	,,	447	20,115
Linseed	,,	6,908	27,632

Chief Articles of Upward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
Twist and yarn, European ...	Mds.	4,725	3,07,125
Piece-goods ,, ...	Rs.	.....	60,52,463
Drugs and medicines ...	,,	.....	26,920
Leather, manufactured ...	,,	.....	72,660
Liquors	,,	.....	1,30,032
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	8,153	3,26,120
Iron and its manufactures ...	,,	17,415	1,04,490
Other metals	,,	1,751	52,530
Opium	,,	66	52,800
Paints and colours ...	,,	1,082	86,560
Other kinds of provisions ...	,,	5,200	1,04,000
Salt	,,	55,119	1,79,137
Silk, raw	,,	127	60,325

Serajgunge Service.

The returns of the weight of goods carried by the Serajgunge Service showed a decrease of 10·56 per cent. in the down traffic, and of 15·77 per cent. in the up traffic, as compared with the previous year's trade. The following abstract shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic carried during 1882-83 :—

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
Drugs and medicines ...	Rs.	.....	68,760
Gunny-bags	No.	3,384,591	8,21,972
Jute, raw	Mds.	8,14,580	28,51,030
Mustard-seed	,,	13,325	48,302
Silk, raw	,,	49	23,275
Tobacco	,,	6,433	54,680

Chief Articles of Upward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
Twist and yarn, European ...	Mds.	2,216	1,44,040
Piece-goods ,, ...	Rs.	.....	29,68,613
Liquors	,,	.....	26,028
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	762	30,480
Iron and its manufactures ...	,,	6,125	36,750
Salt	,,	2,57,733	8,37,632

Cachar Service.

The statistics of trade carried by the Cachar Service show a decrease of 27·64 per cent. in the down goods, but in the up traffic an increase of 2·41 per cent. as compared

with 1881-82. The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal staples carried during the past year:—

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

Articles.			Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Caoutchouc	Mds.		325	16,250
Stick-lac	„		318	11,130
Tea, Indian	„		62,908	37,74,480

Chief Articles of Upward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Piece-goods (European) ...	Rs.	.....	9,15,656
Drugs and medicines ...	„	.....	15,090
Liquors	„	.....	17,772
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	412	16,480
Iron and its manufactures ...	„	3,627	21,762

TRAFFIC ALONG THE RAILWAYS.

Since October 1877 the traffic on the East Indian Railway carried downwards and upwards to and from Bengal has been registered under the block system of registration, the details of which have already been explained in previous reports, while the statistics of trade carried along the Eastern Bengal line have since January 1878 been confined to the registration of the import and export trade of Calcutta alone. Under orders received from the Government of India, arrangements have, as stated above, been made by the Government of Bengal, with effect from the commencement of the current official year, to register the rail-borne traffic in Bengal carried along the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways and connected lines in accordance with the system in force in other parts of India.

East Indian Railway.

As in 1881-82, the compilation of the statistics of trade carried along the East Indian Railway was effected under five different trade blocks, which are shown in column I of the tabular statement given below. The total weight and value of the import and export trade of each of those blocks during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Specification of Blocks.		Imports.		Exports.		Grand Total.	
		Quantity, exclusive of railway materials.	Value.	Quantity, exclusive of railway materials.	Value.	Quantity, exclusive of railway materials.	Value.
Block I.		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Howrah and Calcutta	1881-82	3,20,98,798	21,74,90,154	76,51,986	15,83,70,202	3,97,50,784	37,58,60,356
	1882-83	3,48,22,369	25,32,74,027	82,51,212	15,78,69,797	4,30,73,581	41,11,43,824
Block II.							
Western Bengal	1881-82	29,50,806	2,38,88,791	2,53,12,279	3,90,14,080	2,82,63,085	6,29,02,821
	1882-83	30,35,062	2,46,46,853	2,71,17,539	4,27,05,315	3,01,52,601	6,73,52,168
Block III.							
Eastern Bengal	1881-82	923	10,996	250	9,393	1,173	20,389
	1882-83	3,280	37,051	637	9,224	3,917	46,275
Block IV.							
Northern Bengal	1881-82	4,091	35,993	3,350	9,04,070	7,441	9,40,063
	1882-83	3,598	39,324	5,422	10,85,542	9,020	11,24,866
Block V.							
Behar	1881-82	86,40,550	6,96,15,267	1,29,90,270	11,52,51,524	2,16,30,820	18,48,66,791
	1882-83	93,34,639	7,03,93,007	1,13,65,462	12,35,11,687	2,07,00,101	19,39,04,694
Total ...	1881-82	4,36,95,168	31,10,41,201	4,59,58,135	31,35,49,219	8,96,53,303	62,45,90,420
	1882-83	4,71,98,948	34,83,90,262	4,67,40,272	32,51,81,565	9,39,39,220	67,35,71,827

The net amount of traffic carried downwards and upwards during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Direction of the Trade.	Quantity, exclusive of railway materials.		Value.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Downward traffic	3,46,56,017	3,74,52,153	23,52,00,790	27,11,47,523
Upward „	2,19,38,304	2,10,72,207	19,12,46,510	18,92,85,159
Total ...	5,65,94,321	5,85,24,360	42,64,47,300	46,04,32,682

The advance in the down traffic was 8·07 per cent. over the figures of 1881-82 and 30·76 per cent. over those of 1880-81. As regards the up traffic, there was a small decrease of 3·95 per cent. on the returns of 1881-82, but an increase of 2·96 per cent. when compared with those of 1880-81. The proportion borne by the Calcutta traffic to the total trade was 73·60 per cent., against 70·24 and 74·55 per cent. in the two years 1881-82 and 1880-81 respectively. The chief staples of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Grand Total of Traffic registered.		Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1881-82	1,12,48,220	57,85,633	1,70,33,853	1,27,75,690	1,12,52,181	84,39,136
	1882-83	1,33,45,610	55,12,670	1,88,58,280	1,41,43,709	1,33,48,741	1,00,11,555
Cotton, raw ...	1881-82	11,04,264	3,354	11,07,618	1,38,29,506	9,59,998	1,63,19,966
	1882-83	8,59,709	5,822	8,65,531	1,38,48,496	7,14,475	1,14,31,600
Cotton twist and yarn (European and Indian).	1881-82	2,580	1,08,404	1,10,984	61,75,150	1,07,958	60,46,320
	1882-83	5,331	1,33,421	1,38,752	73,14,220	1,35,156	71,75,460
Cotton piece-goods (European and Indian).	1881-82	26,212	12,50,014	12,76,226	9,61,73,100	12,58,619	9,46,12,650
	1882-83	27,824	12,51,358	12,79,182	9,64,46,880	12,61,146	9,48,49,575
Indigo	1881-82	1,18,494	830	1,19,324	2,74,44,520	1,18,997	2,73,69,310
	1882-83	1,26,005	776	1,26,781	2,78,91,820	1,26,455	2,78,20,100
Miscellaneous dyeing materials.	1881-82	13,285	61,137	74,422	22,32,660	32,871	9,86,130
	1882-83	24,451	52,289	76,740	23,02,200	37,928	11,37,840
Fibres, manufactured	1881-82	49,997	5,72,401	6,22,398	62,80,906	4,92,551	47,22,742
	1882-83	39,225	6,31,966	6,71,191	59,73,256	5,00,154	42,62,886
Wheat	1881-82	85,47,449	2,087	85,49,536	2,24,42,531	84,45,919	2,21,70,537
	1882-83	63,25,311	1,356	63,26,667	1,58,16,667	62,55,806	1,56,39,515
Gram and pulse ...	1881-82	17,54,586	6,14,139	23,68,725	47,37,450	13,67,790	27,35,580
	1882-83	21,36,582	81,909	22,18,491	44,36,982	16,91,811	33,83,622
Rice	1881-82	15,69,419	22,04,150	37,73,569	70,75,442	16,49,865	30,93,497
	1882-83	10,96,695	20,33,830	31,30,525	58,69,734	11,93,529	22,37,867
Other food-grains ...	1881-82	1,33,854	4,56,665	5,90,519	11,81,038	1,30,576	2,61,152
	1882 83	2,18,565	27,998	2,46,563	4,93,126	2,12,570	4,25,140
Hides	1881-82	4,83,646	4,037	4,87,683	1,07,29,026	4,37,166	96,17,652
	1882-83	5,62,028	1,618	5,63,646	1,24,00,212	5,42,914	1,19,44,108
Shell-lac... ...	1881-82	1,28,144	1,066	1,29,210	58,14,450	1,28,290	57,73,050
	1882-83	1,70,737	10,016	1,80,753	81,33,885	1,71,586	77,21,370
Lime	1881-82	3,62,193	76,221	4,38,414	4,93,216	3,21,769	3,41,880
	1882-83	4,93,314	78,822	5,72,136	6,07,894	4,63,644	4,92,621
Liquors	1881-82	6,514	1,40,454	1,46,968	79,36,272	1,46,193	78,94,422
	1882-83	4,161	90,122	94,283	50,91,282	89,755	48,46,770

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Grand Total of Traffic registered.		Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Brass and copper ...	1881-82	28,527	1,71,131	1,99,658	79,86,320	1,80,394	72,15,760
	1882-83	29,503	1,93,958	2,23,461	89,38,440	2,04,651	81,86,040
Iron	1881-82	33,802	12,33,004	12,66,806	76,00,836	12,33,642	74,01,852
	1882-83	1,08,555	13,20,400	14,28,955	85,73,730	13,85,478	83,12,868
Oils	1881-82	20,978	84,592	1,05,570	7,61,742	98,497	6,76,866
	1882-83	27,315	1,01,697	1,29,012	9,41,106	1,18,886	8,19,594
Opium	1881-82	91,915	281	92,196	7,37,56,800	91,988	7,35,90,400
	1882-83	1,25,659	2,668	1,28,327	10,26,61,600	1,27,785	10,22,28,000
Ghee	1881-82	1,37,981	1,821	1,39,802	40,54,258	1,27,113	36,86,277
	1882-83	1,51,768	1,363	1,53,131	44,40,799	1,41,925	41,15,825
Salt	1881-82	1,52,025	28,52,379	30,04,404	1,29,56,492	28,64,280	1,23,52,207
	1882-83	40,769	34,57,984	34,98,753	1,13,70,947	34,39,652	1,11,78,869
Saltpetre ...	1881-82	5,25,977	463	5,26,440	42,11,520	5,26,027	42,08,216
	1882-83	6,22,281	2,456	6,24,737	49,97,896	6,23,644	49,89,152
Linseed	1881-82	22,88,148	545	22,88,693	97,26,945	22,16,108	94,18,459
	1882-83	33,30,237	523	33,30,760	1,33,23,040	33,04,079	1,32,16,316
Mustard-seed ...	1881-82	25,28,392	3,092	25,31,484	91,76,629	19,40,291	70,33,554
	1882-83	37,70,659	2,906	37,73,565	1,36,79,173	31,73,793	1,15,04,999
Til-seed	1881-82	4,52,635	20	4,52,655	18,10,620	4,49,776	17,99,104
	1882-83	2,81,512	180	2,81,692	11,26,768	2,77,797	11,11,188
Other oil-seeds ...	1881-82	9,78,809	7,191	9,86,000	30,81,250	9,32,788	29,14,963
	1882-83	11,11,729	1,327	11,13,056	34,78,300	10,30 987	32,21,834
Silk, raw ...	1881-82	8,627	4,782	13,409	67,04,500	9,813	49,06,500
	1882-83	10,454	5,001	15,455	73,41,125	12,012	57,05,700
Do., manufactured	1881-82	5,483	5,422	10,905	81,78,750	6,669	50,01,750
	1882-83	6,183	6,421	12,604	1,15,43,600	7,010	63,09,000
Sugar, refined ...	1881-82	71,674	2,30,840	3,02,514	45,37,710	77,901	11,68,515
	1882-83	1,24,898	2,00,193	3,25,091	45,51,274	1,21,726	17,04,164
Do., unrefined ...	1881-82	64,793	3,95,357	4,60,150	34,51,125	48,332	3,62,489
	1882-83	75,294	3,79,894	4,55,188	34,13,910	45,578	3,41,835
Tea	1881-82	9,111	12,123	21,234	12,60,815	21,053	12,49,980
	1882-83	17,506	5,511	23,017	13,79,675	22,825	13,68,155
Tobacco	1881-82	1,49,335	1,91,476	3,40,811	22,15,272	15,975	1,03,837
	1882-83	1,77,665	1,58,246	3,35,911	28,55,243	19,678	1,67,262
Timber	1881-82	9,611	1,84,038	1,93,649	4,84,122	1,75,547	4,38,868
	1882-83	23,642	99,120	1,22,762	3,06,905	99,121	2,47,802

TRAFFIC ALONG THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The total quantity and value of merchandise imported into, and exported from, Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Imports into Calcutta.		Exports from Calcutta.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1881-82	91,45,740	6,07,93,916	33,95,970	4,52,99,878	1,25,41,710	10,60,93,794
1882-83	1,00,10,958	6,35,93,444	35,57,337	4,20,47,866	1,35,68,295	10,56,41,310

The following statements show the quantity and value of the principal staples during the past two years:—

Imports.

		1881-82.	1882-83.
Cotton, raw	Mds.	34,664	41,266
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	„	18,314	23,086
Indigo	„	9,397	9,233
Jute, raw	„	57,83,536	70,01,350
Gunny-bags	No.	7,467,653	12,554,196
Wheat	Mds.	1,71,850	67,440
Rice	„	7,97,802	4,90,932
Hides of cattle	No.	1,294,492	1,612,929
Linseed	Mds.	1,24,791	1,21,428
Mustard-seed	„	69,575	42,304
Silk, raw	„	7,073	7,514
Sugar, unrefined	„	2,12,955	2,47,624
Tea, Indian	„	2,06,832	2,17,298
Tobacco	„	2,35,588	3,04,424

Exports.

Coal and coke	Mds.	5,65,856	1,79,818
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	„	46,562	38,452
Cotton piece-goods (European)	Rs.	2,90,32,050	2,75,15,831
Gunny-bags	No.	635,826	410,597
Rice	Mds.	2,22,236	2,12,200
Liquors	Rs.	2,28,834	2,03,335
Brass and copper	Mds.	35,660	29,565
Iron	„	1,87,693	2,21,260
Oil	„	50,555	54,664
Opium	„	532	596
Salt	„	10,94,239	10,13,187

TRAFFIC ALONG STATE RAILWAYS.

The total quantity and value of the trade carried along the different State Railways in Bengal during 1882-83, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were as follows:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	10,15,388	10,47,746	11,82,719	10,47,607
Northern Bengal State Railway ...	42,63,011	3,85,90,198	51,19,052	4,60,69,423
Nalhati State Railway	2,71,136	92,80,353	3,07,279	1,05,49,561
Tirhoot State Railway	24,02,047	3,12,57,756	32,85,716	3,81,45,816
Gya State Railway	15,30,466	2,54,62,485	16,66,101	2,61,77,427
Total ...	94,82,048	10,56,38,538	1,15,60,867	12,19,89,834

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

The total weight and value of goods carried along the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were—

	Traffic towards Calcutta.	Traffic from Calcutta.	Total.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1881-82	9,47,307	68,081	10,15,388	10,47,746
1882-83	11,15,087	67,632	11,82,719	10,47,607

The principal staples comprising the downward and upward traffic are exhibited in the following statements:—

Downward.

		Quantity.		Value.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
				Rs.	Rs.
Rice	Mds.	2,76,182	2,46,518	5,17,841	4,62,221
Paddy	„	16,662	34,590	18,745	38,914
Firewood	„	4,43,163	6,56,937	1,38,489	2,05,293

Upward.

			Quantity.		Value.	
			1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
					Rs.	Rs.
Coal and coke	Mds.	...	26,157	16,164	19,617	12,123
Piece-goods	Rs.	...	.....	.....	.....	26,175
Gunny-bags	No.	...	182,805	118,160	49,619	28,696
Iron	Mds.	...	1,976	948	11,856	5,688
Oil	„	...	585	732	3,510	4,392
Tobacco	„	...	288	488	1,872	4,148

Northern Bengal State Railway.

The amount of traffic carried by the Northern Bengal State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	26,16,873	2,00,68,273	16,46,138	1,85,21,925	42,63,011	3,85,90,198
1882-83 ...	33,39,507	2,62,93,879	17,79,545	1,97,75,544	51,19,052	4,60,69,423

The largest increase in the down traffic as compared with that of the preceding year was in gunnies (5,737,585 pieces), jute (6,79,062 maunds), tobacco (86,069 maunds), drugs and medicines (Rs. 56,255 in value), Indian tea (40,216 maunds), and hides (15,728 pieces); while in the up traffic, European piece-goods showed an increase of Rs. 18,09,825 in value, salt of 44,018 maunds, and rice of 31,473 maunds. The abstract below shows the quantity

and value of the principal articles carried by this line during the past two years :—

Name of Staple.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
					Rs.
Cotton, twist and yarn (European) Mds.	1881-82	.....	8,996	8,996	5,84,740
	1882-83	.....	11,392	11,392	7,40,480
Cotton piece-goods (European) ... Rs.	1881-82	1,09,500	90,89,775	.....	91,99,275
	1882-83	1,44,675	1,08,99,600	.....	1,10,44,275
Jute ... ... Mds.	1881-82	12,24,360	189	12,24,549	55,10,470
	1882-83	19,03,422	594	19,04,016	66,64,056
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	1881-82	5,307,925	395,640	5,703,565	14,10,431
	1882-83	11,045,510	221,375	11,266,885	27,36,243
Gram and pulse ... ... Mds.	1881-82	92,074	56,050	1,48,124	2,96,248
	1882-83	72,554	86,312	1,58,866	3,17,732
Rice, not in the husk ... ... „	1881-82	5,95.635	1,81,595	7,77,230	14,57,306
	1882-83	3,02,049	2,13,068	5,15,117	10,94,623
Rice, in the husk ... ... „	1881-82	32,662	18,002	50,664	56,997
	1882-83	35,986	21,296	57,282	64,442
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1881-82	138,968	1,744	140,712	3,86,958
	1882-83	154,696	7,176	161,872	4,45,148
Liquors ... ... Rs.	1881-82	13,662	8,05,302	.....	8,18,964
	1882-83	3,564	6,02,046	.....	6,05,610
Brass and copper, and their manufactures. Mds.	1881-82	237	17,438	17,675	7,07,000
	1882-83	1,060	7,096	8,156	3,26,240
Iron and its manufactures ... „	1881-82	13,471	1,05,830	1,19,301	7,15,806
	1882-83	6,330	1,03,157	1,09,487	6,56,922
Opium ... ... „	1881-82	.....	14	14	11,200
	1882-83	12	326	338	2,70,400
Ghee ... ... „	1881-82	677	14,932	15,609	4,52,661
	1882-83	565	1,424	1,989	57,681
Salt ... ... „	1881-82	743	4,36,011	4,36,754	18,83,501
	1882-83	872	4,80,029	4,80,901	15,62,328
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... „	1881-82	2,755	36,363	39,118	4,40,077
	1882-83	1,061	25,925	26,986	2,90,099
Tea, Indian ... ... „	1881-82	1,18,222	60	1,18,282	70,96,920
	1882-83	1,58,438	105	1,58,543	95,12,580
Tobacco ... ... „	1881-82	2,49,953	2,494	2,52,447	16,40,905
	1882-83	3,36,022	3,252	3,39,274	28,83,829

Nalhati State Railway.

The total quantity and value of goods carried along the Nalhati State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were—

Year.	Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1881-82 ...	1,83.293	87.843	2,71,136	92,80 353
1882-83 ...	1,96,521	1,10,758	3,07,279	1,05,49,561

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the principal staples :—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
					Rs.
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1881-82	6,304	.....	6,304	1,07,168
	1882-83	6,688	.....	6,688	1,07,008
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Rs.	1881-82	17,73,360	10,065	.....	17,83,425
	1882-83	17,98,590	10,860	.....	18,09,450
Metals and manufactures of metals. Mds.	1881-82	2,983	2,337	5,320	1,58,852
	1882-83	4,261	2,251	6,512	1,65,862
Silk, raw ... ... „	1881-82	284	5,406	5,690	28,45,000
	1882-83	4	4,470	4,474	21,25,150
Silk, manufactured ... ... Rs.	1881-82	2,15,250	29,09,250	.....	31,24,500
	1882-83	7,200	52,75,800	.....	52,83,000

Tirhoot State Railway.

The total quantity and value of the traffic conveyed by the Tirhoot State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of Railway materials, were—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	11,43,612	12,58,435	24,02,047	3,12,57,756
1882-83 ...	14,00,810	18,84,906	32,85,716	3,81,45,816

In the down trade the figures under indigo, pulses, hides and skins, ghee, saltpetre, and linseed showed a marked increase, but of the up trade the items showing the most noticeable advance over the previous year's figures were coal, European piece-goods, gunnies, rice, gram and pulse, iron, salt, and indigo seed. The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal staples carried during the past two years:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.			From Mozufferpore and Durbhunga to Bazidpore.	From Bazidpore to Durbhunga and Mozufferpore.	Total.	
					Quantity.	Value.
						Rs
Cotton, raw	Mds.	1881-82	142	12,642	12,784	2,17,328
		1882-83	61	13,050	13,111	2,09,776
Cotton piece-goods (European)	Rs.	1881-82	9,450	79,25,625	.....	79,35,075
		1882-83	12,675	1,00,82,700	.....	1,00,95,375
Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	1881-82	77,400	7,25,940	.....	8,03,340
		1882-83	49,860	4,44,780	.....	4,94,640
Indigo	Mds.	1881-82	44,414	24	44,438	1,02,20,740
		1882-83	52,255	1,534	53,789	1,18,33,580
Gunny-bags	No.	1881-82	154,490	521,080	675,570	1,83,369
		1882-83	162,575	772,660	935,235	2,27,129
Wheat	Mds.	1881-82	50,784	2,917	53,701	1,40,965
		1882-83	15,528	2,302	17,830	44,575
Gram and pulse	,,	1881-82	34,778	95,010	1,29,788	2,59,576
		1882-83	56,510	1,84,249	2,40,759	4,81,518
Rice	,,	1881-82	1,92,242	9,854	2,02,096	3,78,930
		1882-83	1,65,640	52,290	2,17,930	4,08,618
Hides and skins	,,	1881-82	44,433	1,391	45,824	10,13,934
		1882-83	66,434	2,661	69,095	14,57,418
Lac—shell, stick, and other kinds	,,	1881-82	35	5,985	6,020	2,28,760
		1882-83	58	6,810	6,868	2,40,380
Liquors	Rs.	1881-82	6,318	3,69,306	.....	3,75,624
		1882-83	2,322	3,64,284	.....	3,66,606
Ghee	Mds.	1881-82	12,835	30	12,865	3,73,085
		1882-83	25,107	38	25,145	7,29,205
Salt	,,	1881-82	26,400	3,58,619	3,85,019	16,60,395
		1882-83	7,394	4,99,659	5,07,053	16,47,922
Saltpetre	,,	1881-82	1,00,764	10	1,00,774	8,06,192
		1882-83	1,45,031	17,584	1,62,615	13,00,920
Linseed	,,	1881-82	2,31,434	6,545	2,37,979	10,11,411
		1882-83	4,91,705	968	4,92,673	19,70,692
Indigo-seed	,,	1881-82	3,927	69,888	73,815	5,90,520
		1882-83	6,010	1,67,314	1,73,324	13,86,592
Sugar	,,	1881-82	10,675	2,735	13,410	1,50,862
		1882-83	16,096	4,020	20,116	2,16,247
Tobacco	,,	1881-82	2,11,036	1,471	2,12,507	13,81,295
		1882-83	1,96,751	1,577	1,98,328	16,85,788

Gya State Railway.

In January 1883 the Gya State Railway was transferred to the East Indian Railway. The returns of the trade carried by this line from April to December 1882 were furnished by the Examiner of Accounts of State Railways, and those from January to March 1883 by the Agent of the East Indian Railway.

The total traffic attracted to this line during the past two years, exclusive of Railway materials, was as follows:—

Year.	Towards Gya. Quantity.	From Gya. Quantity.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1881-82	5,58,696	9,71,770	15,30,466	2,54,62,485
1882-83	5,81,421	10,84,680	16,66,101	2,61,77,427

The most important items of traffic carried by this route during the same two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.			Traffic towards Gya.	Traffic from Gya.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
						Rs.
Cotton, raw	Mds.	1881-82	15,705	133	15,838	2,69,246
		1882-83	14,595	12	14,607	2,33,712
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	Rs.	1881-82	21,52,575	5,775	.....	21,58,350
		1882-83	21,44,100	4,050	.....	21,48,150
Ditto (Indian) ...	„	1881-82	2,35,260	78,390	.....	3,13,650
		1882-83	2,85,750	93,600	.....	3,79,350
Gunny-bags	No.	1881-82	301,210	93,800	395,010	1,07,217
		1882-83	373,975	125,055	499,030	1,21,193
Wheat	Mds.	1881-82	1,376	73,587	74,963	1,96,777
		1882-83	205	42,114	42,319	1,05,797
Gram and pulse	„	1881-82	36,983	79,330	1,16,313	2,32,626
		1882-83	95,942	88,274	1,84,216	3,68,432
Rice	„	1881-82	970	75,309	76,279	1,43,023
		1882-83	1,693	65,554	67,247	1,26,088
Lac—shell, stick, and other kinds	„	1881-82	436	35,015	35,451	13,47,138
		1882-83	86	52,036	52,122	18,24,217
Opium	„	1881-82	.....	16,360	16,360	1,30,88,000
		1882-83	.....	13,981	13,981	1,11,84,800
Salt	„	1881-82	1,76,472	799	1,77,271	7,64,481
		1882-83	1,73,534	434	1,73,968	5,68,396
Saltpetre	„	1881-82	92	6,217	6,309	50,472
		1882-83	61	5,903	5,964	47,712
Linseed	„	1881-82	260	1,52,715	1,52,975	6,50,144
		1882-83	.....	1,53,594	1,53,594	6,14,376
Sugar	„	1881-82	9,710	3,25,848	3,35,558	37,75,027
		1882-83	10,204	3,93,261	4,03,465	43,37,240
Tobacco	„	1881-83	43,922	351	44,272	2,87,768
		1882-83	40,181	736	40,917	3,47,794

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

As in the previous four years, the collection of statistics of the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan was limited to the registration of the traffic passing along all the important trade routes, of which there are 32 on the northern frontier of Bengal between the districts of Chumparún and Julpigoree.

The total value of this trade registered during 1882-83, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

	Imports into Bengal from—		Exports from Bengal to—	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nepal ...	75,42,743	75,60,604	55,36,668	55,57,525
Sikkim ...	1,67,533	2,00,148	86,011	1,16,294
Bhutan ...	1,23,048	1,11,442	1,05,168	86,693
Total ...	78,33,324	78,72,194	57,27,847	57,60,512

These figures represent the traffic to and from stations in Bengal only. The amount of traffic with other provinces passing through the trade routes in Bengal was as follows:—

Year.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	4,38,040	5,63,732
1882-83	4,55,050	4,29,117

The combined total of these two sections of the registered trade during the past two years is shown below:—

Year.	Imports into Bengal.	Exports from Bengal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	82,71,364	62,91,579	1,45,62,943
1882-83	83,27,244	61,89,629	1,45,16,873

The gross value of the traffic registered during the past year thus shows a trifling decrease of Rs. 46,070 as compared with 1881-82. In the import trade there was an increase amounting to ·68 per cent., but the exports indicate a falling off of 1·62 per cent.

Trade with Nepal.

During the year under review there were altogether 27 frontier posts situated on the different important routes of traffic, for the registration of the trade of Bengal with Nepal. The total value of this trade registered during the past two years was as follows:—

	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Grand total of value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	75,42,743	55,36,668	1,30,79,411
1882-83	75,60,604	55,57,525	1,31,18,129

The following statement shows the import, export and total trade, in each of the principal staples of traffic during the past two years. The figures shown here, however, represent the net traffic between Bengal and Nepal after

deducting such portion of it as passed into and from other provinces through Bengal :—

Names of Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Import.	Export.	Total.	Import.	Export.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ... ... No.	1881-82	21,318	5,433	26,751	5,32,950	1,35,825	6,68,775
	1882-83	18,358	3,795	22,153	4,58,950	94,875	5,53,825
Sheep and goats ... „	1881-82	29,165	21,738	50,903	72,913	54,347	1,27,260
	1882-83	36,771	18,512	55,283	91,930	46,281	1,38,211
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1881-82	1,871	5,623	7,494	31,807	95,591	1,27,398
	1882-83	1,613	8,154	9,767	27,421	1,38,618	1,66,039
Piece-goods (European) Rs.	1881-82	.....	.....	.....	68,984	18,34,818	19,03,802
	1882-83	.....	.....	.....	19,513	18,19,592	18,39,105
Piece-goods (Indian) ... „	1881-82	.....	.....	.....	23,448	2,32,693	2,56,141
	1882-83	.....	.....	.....	5,196	1,78,058	1,83,254
Other fibres, raw ... Mds.	1881-82	14,477	1,040	15,517	94,399	6,808	1,01,207
	1882-83	4,441	223	4,664	28,867	1,451	30,318.
Gram and pulse ... „	1881-82	64,762	7,037	71,799	1,63,606	19,097	1,82,703
	1882-83	58,258	8,939	67,197	1,16,516	17,878	1,34,394
Other spring crops ... „	1881-82	43,162	1,711	44,873	97,501	3,530	1,01,031
	1882-83	58,164	385	58,549	1,09,055	722	1,09,777
Rice (husked) ... ... „	1881-82	7,47,268	6,123	7,53,391	19,19,430	14,711	19,34,141
	1882-83	8,32,516	2,559	8,35,075	15,61,968	4,794	15,66,762
Rice (unhusked)... ... „	1881-82	6,40,690	2,781	6,43,471	8,85,214	3,671	8,88,885
	1882-83	7,58,458	1,391	7,59,849	8,53,265	1,567	8,54,832
Other rain crops ... „	1881-82	1,73,415	619	1,74,034	3,60,470	1,384	3,61,854
	1882-83	2,28,069	30	2,28,099	4,56,138	60	4,56,198
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1881-82	32,210	250	32,460	87,040	682	87,722
	1882-83	64,969	.....	64,969	1,78,665	.....	1,78,665
Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals ... „	1881-82	47,709	89	47,798	71,375	134	71,509
	1882-83	67,454	550	68,004	1,01,181	825	1,02,006
Brass and copper ... Mds.	1881-82	875	8,707	9,582	35,000	3,48,280	3,83,280
	1882-83	96	12,323	12,419	3,840	4,92,920	4,96,760
Other kinds of provisions „	1881-82	50,962	50,175	1,01,037	7,01,075	6,96,950	13,98,125
	1882-83	32,917	32,893	65,810	6,58,390	6,57,860	13,16,250
Salt ... ... „	1881-82	1,831	81,450	83,281	7,960	3,27,882	3,35,842
	1882-83	1,503	79,260	80,763	6,481	3,41,644	3,48,125
Linseed ... ... „	1881-82	81,786	1,829	83,615	3,71,829	7,848	3,79,677
	1882-83	1,50,223	222	1,50,445	6,38,446	944	6,39,390
Mustard-seed ... ... „	1881-82	81,373	387	81,760	3,10,984	1,409	3,12,393
	1882-83	71,150	47	71,197	2,57,919	170	2,58,089
Tobacco ... ... „	1881-82	9,379	20,408	29,787	60,963	1,32,651	1,93,614
	1882-83	5,974	23,624	29,598	38,835	1,53,556	1,92,391
Timber ... ... „	1881-82	2,80,982	.....	2,80,982	7,70,290	.....	7,70,290
	1882-83	3,88,740	.....	3,88,740	9,71,852	.....	9,71,852
Wool (manufactured) ... „	1881-82	.....	.....	.....	10,909	2,16,901	2,27,810
	1882-83	.....	.....	.....	4,774	3,36,424	3,41,198

Trade with Sikkim.

The trade of Bengal with Sikkim and Thibet is registered at the frontier stations of Pheydong and Rungeet in the Darjeeling district. The following statement shows the total value of such trade registered during the past two years :—

	Imports from Sikkim.	Exports to Sikkim.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	1,67,533	86,011	2,53,544
1882-83	2,00,148	1,16,294	3,16,442

The total value of the principal articles comprising the import trade during the past two years was—

	Imports from Sikkim.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Horses	48,225	49,725
Cattle	6,950	7,925
Sheep and goats	15,678	23,999
Miscellaneous rain crops	23,047	33,676
Brass and copper	17,700	8,520
Tea, foreign	3,520	2,310
Wool, raw	.....	2,520
Wool, manufactured	17,294	35,504

The imports of manufactured woollen goods (chiefly blankets) show a large advance, the value being more than double that of the supply registered during the preceding year. One of the most satisfactory features in the trade of the year was the beginning of a steady import of wool. There is an unlimited supply of this staple of excellent quality within a few days' journey from Darjeeling, and there can be no doubt that if all obstructions to communication were removed there would be a free flow of trade. It is interesting to observe that in the first four months of the current year the imports of wool have been double those of the whole of the previous year. The value of foreign tea, which is the brick tea of Thibet, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,210 on the figures of the previous year.

The principal articles exported to Sikkim during the past two years were—

Chief Articles of Trade.	Exports to Sikkim.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle	6,650	1,275
Piece-goods (European)	29,121	45,702
Ditto (Indian)	382	177
Indigo	11,330	28,520
Rice	7,313	2,329
Brass and copper	5,360	8,120
Paints and colours	10,920	400
Tobacco	4,609	9,666

It has been ascertained that the use of cotton fabrics is becoming popular in Thibet, and that there is a rapidly increasing demand for piece-goods of all kinds. The indigo exports show an advance of 151·72 per cent. on the trade of the preceding year. The large decrease under paints and colours was owing to the return of the trade to its normal state.

Trade with Bhutan.

The different stations for the registration of the trade between Bengal and Bhutan are Ambari, Buxa, and Huntoopara, all in the Julpigoree district. The total value of the traffic registered at these posts during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year, was as follows:—

Year.	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	1,23,048	1,05,168	2,28,216
1882-83	1,11,442	86,693	1,98,135

The principal articles imported from Bhutan during the past year are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Articles of Trade.		Imports from Bhutan, 1882-83.	
		Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
Horses	No.	765	57,375
Vegetables and other kinds of fruits and nuts, except cocoanuts and betelnuts	Mds.	1,752	3,504
Ghee	„	288	8,352
Tea, foreign	„	36	1,980
Woollen manufactures (piece-goods)	Rs.	.....	16,439

A similar statement shows the chief articles of traffic exported to Bhutan during the year 1882-83:—

Chief Articles of Trade.		Exports to Bhutan, 1882-83.	
		Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
Piece-goods (European)	Rs.	.....	16,414
Rice	Mds.	5,613	10,772
Betelnuts	„	2,158	17,264
Sugar, unrefined	„	1,102	8,266
Tobacco	„	3,284	21,347
Woollen manufactures (piece-goods) ...	Rs.	.....	3,535

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads, Buildings, and other Public Works.

THE total outlay of the year on roads, buildings, and other public works in Bengal amounted to Rs. 1,20,70,295. The distribution of this expenditure under the various service heads is shown and compared with the grants for the year in the following table :—

HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	2,68,420	2,32,247	30,400	25,443	2,98,820	2,57,690
„ establishments ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,750	59,021
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,830	3,849
Total Military ...	2,68,420	2,32,247	30,400	25,443	3,61,400	3,20,560
Other services, works	9,64,300	8,01,455	1,79,500	2,75,362	11,43,800	10,76,817
„ establishments ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,51,500	2,16,350
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,400	14,108
Total Other Services ...	9,64,300	8,01,455	1,79,500	2,75,362	14,11,700	13,07,275
Total Imperial ...	12,32,720	10,33,702	2,09,900	3,00,805	17,73,100	16,27,835
Provincial.						
Civil buildings	27,36,000	31,55,351	4,24,400	4,36,378	31,60,400	35,91,729
Communications	6,28,000	5,54,572	10,23,600	10,04,965	16,51,600	15,59,537
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,10,000	91,788	39,800	61,361	1,49,800	1,53,149
Establishments	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,03,300	10,28,129
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,59,900	1,56,490
Increase in suspense balances ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,46,774
Total Provincial ...	34,74,000	38,01,711	14,87,800	15,02,704	60,25,000	67,35,808
Local Funds.						
Incorporated local funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,972
Excluded	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,340
District Road Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,62,085
Nizamut contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,70,295

General.

The outlay from Imperial funds (Rs. 16,27,835) is very nearly a lakh and a half of rupees less than the grant of the year, and this short outlay is entirely due to the expenditure on the large new buildings which are being erected in Calcutta having been very much less than was anticipated. The probability of a large proportion of the grant for these buildings being unspent during the year was foreseen after the rains of 1882, and a portion of it was utilized in putting a large number of the salt golahs at Sulkeah into thorough repair, and this diversion of the grants in a great measure accounts for the expenditure under the head of "Imperial other Service Repairs" (Rs. 2,75,362) exceeding the grant (Rs. 1,79,500) for the year.

The outlay from provincial funds shows a very considerable excess of Rs. 7,10,808 over the grants for the year. The heads mainly contributing to this excess are—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	4,31,329
Establishment	1,24,829
Suspense balances	2,46,774

The causes which contributed to this excess over the grant for civil buildings were, first, unexpected demands for land charges for the new civil station at Durbhunga, and for additional land taken up for the improvement of the Eden Hospital, which aggregated nearly two lakhs of rupees, and, secondly, construction of several large buildings, including the west block and octagonal section of Writers' Buildings; the central jails at Dacca and Buxar, and the new jails at Gya and Motihari, work on which proceeded with greater rapidity than was anticipated.

The excess under the head of establishment is entirely due to considerable lapses having occurred in the grants under other service heads, which are charged at a percentage on the actual outlay on works and repairs. The following table of the estimated and actual charges for establishments shows that the aggregate charges for establishments have not exceeded the provision in the budget estimates of the year:—

	Budget estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	42,885	59,021
Buildings, road, and other services—		
Imperial	2,33,848	2,16,350
Provincial	9,03,389	10,28,129
Local	10,038	8,233
Irrigation works	9,22,645	8,31,991
Tuccavee	.....	4,439
State Railways	47,195	2,400
Contributions	.....	260
Total	21,60,000	21,50,823

The suspense balances, which form a considerable portion of the excess shown in the accounts for the year, comprise an increase of Rs. 39,667 in the value of stock. This is represented by the value of bricks at the Akra Factory, which have been charged to works since the close of the year; a sum of Rs. 75,000, in round numbers, for exhibition buildings, Rs. 60,000 for initial expenditure in starting the foundry and repairing the buildings at the Barrakur Iron Works, and sums aggregating a lakh under the head of Unadjusted Balances with Civil Departments.

Changes in administration.

The supervision of all public works in Calcutta was placed in the charge of a Superintendent of Works at the commencement of the year, thus giving the Superintending Engineer of the Central Circle greater opportunities of inspecting works in the mofussil divisions. The removal of the works in Calcutta from the Central Circle again necessitated a slight change in the constitution of the Central and Eastern Circles. The Darjeeling division was transferred from the former to the latter circle, and the Chittagong division added to the former. These two circles at present are made up of the following divisions:—Central Circle—Burdwan, Jessore, and Chittagong; Eastern—Dacca, Rajshahye, Julpigori, and Darjeeling.

Increased powers accorded to Superintending Engineers.

The full power of according sanction to estimates permissible under the rules of the code of regulations of the Public Works Department were conferred by the Lieutenant-Governor upon all Superintending Engineers early in 1881. The measure has proved most beneficial in facilitating the despatch of the business of the Department, and has done away in a great measure with the delay that used to take place in obtaining sanction to minor projects for works required by the civil officers of the administration.

The power now held by Superintending Engineers consists in dealing finally with the professional details of all designs and estimates up to a limit of Rs. 5,000. It is still necessary to obtain an allotment of funds from Government before work can be actually commenced, and a misconception of their powers in this respect at first led to a few financial irregularities, but since then all Superintending Engineers have exercised the powers conferred upon them with care and judgment.

Imperial Works.

Military.

Office for the Controller of Military Accounts.

The bulk of the outlay under the head of military was incurred in the erection of new offices for the Controller of Military Accounts in Koila Ghât Street, Calcutta. Little beyond the clearance of the site and the purchase of iron girders and beams had been done at the beginning of the year; but the work during the year was prosecuted with vigour, and notwithstanding the difficulties that were met with, the foundations of the building were successfully laid before the rains. The superstructure was then carried on with considerable vigour, but had to be partially stopped—first, owing to the difficulty in keeping up the supply of bricks, and, secondly, to the urgent necessity that arose for deputing some of the staff employed on the building to the erection of a bridge on the Diamond Harbour Railway. The slight delay that thus occurred, though throwing back the progress, will have no real effect on the ultimate completion of the building. The brick-work of the building was, on the return of the staff from the Diamond Harbour Railway, pushed on with the greatest vigour, and will be completed before the doors and windows are all supplied from the workshops at Seebpore, and the Engineer in charge of the work anticipates that the building will be completed and fit for occupation by May 1884.

Other Services.

Office for the Financial Department.

The most important buildings for Imperial other services which were in progress during the year were the new offices in Calcutta. The large building intended for the accommodation of the Financial Department, which is being erected on the site of the old treasury buildings, has been pushed on as rapidly as possible. The foundations were begun at the commencement of the year, and the brick-work of the second floor was well in hand at its close. The work has proceeded uninterruptedly; the arrangements for the supply of material have been most successful, and there is every probability that the building will be completed in March 1884, though perhaps after that date there may be some subsidiary work to be done, such as fixing record racks and other fittings before the building can be said to be ready.

New Central Press in Hastings' Street.

The progress in the erection of the large new building in Hastings' Street for the accommodation of the Central Press has not been so rapid as in the case of the Financial Offices. Legal difficulties with regard to the land had to be overcome before the whole site could be made over to the Engineer, and even then the proximity of other buildings rendered it necessary to exercise great caution in excavating the foundations, and made this part of the work a difficult and tedious operation. During the progress of the superstructure, again, the owners of the neighbouring premises took legal action for damages sustained by the erection of the new building, which caused further delay, and the non-delivery of certain iron columns still further retarded the work. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the progress on the building has been satisfactory. The masonry of the second floor was well in hand at the close of the year; and if no further delay occurs in the

delivery of materials, the building should, with the exception of its fittings and subsidiary works, be very near completion in April 1884.

Opium buildings.

A new opium godown at Goolzarbagh, costing Rs. 21,467, was commenced and completed during the year, and a set of buildings, consisting of a weighing-shed, jar-godown, store-shed, and two assamis' sheds, were erected on the site of the old jail at Motihari at a cost of Rs. 31,313. The other new works in progress for the Opium Department were of minor importance.

Mint buildings.

No expenditure was incurred on the project for renewing the present roof of the silver mint, or in the alterations to the machinery, owing to the impracticability of handing over the buildings to the Engineer.

Post-offices.

New post-offices were in progress at Jessore, Comilla, Naraingunj, Bogra, Serajgunj, Kurigram, Saidpore, and Contai. Those at Commilla, Saidpore, Kurigram, and Contai have been completed, and the progress has been satisfactory on all the other buildings, except on that at Serajgunj, where work has been considerably delayed owing to a change having been made in position of the site. In addition to the new post-offices which were in progress during the year, various alterations and additions to existing buildings were carried out to meet the requirements of the postal authorities.

Telegraph buildings.

Almost the whole of the expenditure on telegraph buildings was incurred on works at Dullunda. The extension of the new instrument-shed, which was in progress in the previous year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 18,470, and the erection of a new telegraph store-office was commenced towards the close of the year, and half finished.

Government House, Calcutta.

An upper story was erected on the range of servants' quarters in Government Place, and a new façade given to the whole range of buildings, converting them into a sightly building and effecting a considerable improvement in that part of the town. The work was put in hand at the commencement of the year, and was rapidly and satisfactorily completed in a few months. Government House itself was also provided with a hot and cold water supply service, and marble slabs were substituted for the Chunar stone flagging in the semi-circular verandah.

Surveyor-General's Office.

The little that remained at the beginning of the year to finish the building in Wood Street for the accommodation of the Office of the Surveyor-General has been completed, and a few additional out-buildings, which were urgently required by the Surveyor-General, have also been erected. Proposals have been made for the erection of new buildings for the accommodation of the Mathematical Instrument and Photographic Departments of the Office, and the detailed designs and estimates for these buildings are now being prepared by the Architect to Government. Until these are sanctioned, no further expenditure is to be incurred on any buildings connected with this department.

Salt golahs at Sulkea.

There was again a very large outlay incurred on repairing the salt golahs at Sulkea. The expenditure during the last two years on these buildings has been nearly Rs. 3,60,000, and about half of the buildings in the yard have been put in thorough repair. It is roughly estimated, if funds can be provided within a reasonable time, that a further sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees will be required to allow of all the buildings being placed in thorough repair.

Provincial Works.

Secretariat buildings at Calcutta.

The construction of a new façade to Writers' Buildings has been completed, with the exception of four groups of *terra cotta* statues. These will not be placed in position till after the close of the International Exhibition, in which the statues are to be exhibited. The west, or Clive Street block, was also thoroughly completed, and very good progress was made in the octagonal building in the south-west corner of the range, which will contain the Chamber for the Bengal Legislative Council. This portion of the building is now finished, with the

exception of the interior decorations, which will be completed in sufficient time to permit the use of the room by the Council at the forthcoming session. All the offices of the Bengal Government, and of the heads of provincial departments, have been located in the Writers' Buildings; and the few executive offices which it is intended to locate in the buildings will be accommodated when the last block of the building abutting on Lyon's Range is completed, which, it is anticipated, will be in about a year.

Eden Sanitarium.

The construction of the Eden Sanitarium at Darjeeling, which was well in progress at the commencement of the year, was practically completed at its close, and the building has for some months been open for the reception of patients. It consists of a centre block with two wings, and is placed on a conspicuous site in the middle of the town.

New court-houses.

Good progress has been made during the year in the erection of new court-houses. The building at Motihari was finished in the previous year, with the exception of a few fittings, which have since been completed; various subsidiary buildings and works, which were not originally estimated for, have also been taken in hand, and are being rapidly pushed to completion. Notwithstanding the great difficulty that was experienced in obtaining contractors to undertake the supply of brick and other materials for the new court-house at Gya, the Engineer in charge has made most commendable progress in the erection of the building, which was partially roofed-in at the close of the year and is now nearly completed. There were similar difficulties to overcome at Durbhunga, which were less effectually mastered. The new court-house was not advanced to the same extent as that at Gya, but the progress in the work has been satisfactory, and, unless any unforeseen difficulty arises, the building should be completed before next March.

Motihari.

Gya.

Durbhunga.

The progress on the new court-house at Jessore has been far from satisfactory; the result of a whole year's work has been only to raise the building up to plinth level. This, compared with the progress upon the building at Durbhunga, which was commenced at about the same time, does not reflect much credit on the arrangements of the Engineer in charge of the work. The unsatisfactory progress on the work has attracted the attention of the Chief Engineer, who has recently directed fresh arrangements to be made for the prosecution of the work, which, it is hoped, will result in greater progress being shown during the current season.

Jessore.

The failure of the contractor who had undertaken the supply of bricks for the new court-house at Ranchi, which was referred to in last year's report, has materially affected the progress of the work. The manufacture of bricks by departmental agency had to be taken up late in the season, and building operations could not be recommenced till September 1882, and then great difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient skilled labour for this as well as the other buildings in progress at Ranchi and its neighbourhood. At the close of the year the building was up to roof-level, and since then the progress on the work has been more rapid.

Ranchi.

The erection of a new building for the Small Cause Court at Dacca was carried on very much more quickly than was anticipated, and with the exception of a few petty items the building was completed at the close of the year.

Dacca.

Temporary buildings for the accommodation of courts at the new civil station at Khoolna were expeditiously run up, and brick-making operations were taken in hand for the permanent buildings that will have to be erected at that place. The result of the season's manufacture was not satisfactory, the outturn being very much less than it should have been.

Khoolna.

It was proposed in 1880 to erect two new buildings for the accommodation of the Collector's and Judge's courts at Mymensingh. After considerable discussion it was finally settled, during His Honour's visit to

Mymensingh, Furreedpore, Julpigori, and Pubna.

that station, that only one new building should be constructed for the Judge's court, and that the existing Collector's court-house should be added to and improved to suit the present requirements of that office. Brick-making was started and other materials were collected for these works, and the erection of the new Judge's court-house has been commenced, and is being vigorously pushed on. Increased accommodation for the different courts at Furreedpore has long been required, and bricks were manufactured at this station, and other materials were collected for a building to accommodate the Judge's court. The erection of the building was commenced towards the close of the year, and rapid progress is being made in its construction. No further progress has been made in the construction of a court-house for the Deputy Commissioner at Julpigori, as the work has been held in abeyance for want of funds. Little beyond the manufacture of bricks and the collection of materials has been done towards the erection of the new court-house for the Judge at Pubna. Some difficulties that have arisen with regard to the site have retarded the construction of the building. In addition to the works connected with the erection of new court-houses at the sudder stations, numerous alterations and additions were made to sub-divisional court-houses and buildings, and considerable progress has been made in the erection of moonsifs' court-houses, fourteen of which were in progress during the year.

Jails and lock-ups.

The outlay on jails and lock-ups aggregated Rs. 8,14,940, of which Rs. 2,68,470 were expended on central jails, Rs. 4,97,288 on district jails, and Rs. 54,182 upon lock-ups.

In the Buxar Central Jail the hospital and bathing platforms were completed. The additional weaving-shed and the godown were roofed in, and the brick-work of the guards and warders' quarters has been carried up to beam level. At Bhagulpore a project for supplying the jail with water from the Ganges was prepared, and the work was put in hand and completed during the year. A new store-godown and a shed over the dye-pans was also constructed. Very much more rapid progress than was anticipated was made in the conversion of the district jail at Dacca into a central jail. The enclosure walls, the hospital, and its out-houses, three bathing and one feeding platform were completed, and two sleeping wards, the solitary cells, the civil ward, and the works connected with the supply of filtered water, were well in hand at the close of the year. The only work of importance in progress in the Midnapore Central Jail is the erection of a residence for the Superintendent of the jail, which was commenced during the year, and is now approaching completion.

District Jails in Behar and Chota Nagpore.

Very satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the district jail at Gya. The four main wards were completed at the end of the year, and all the other subsidiary buildings had been well advanced, and are now rapidly approaching completion. At Durbhunga two main wards were nearly completed at the end of the year. These buildings were originally designed with three floors, but it has since been determined to erect them with two floors only. The foundations for the female and hajat wards were being laid at the close of the year, and arrangements were made for the construction of the hospital wards. As all the material for the unfinished buildings are collected at site, there is fair reason for believing that this jail will be completed during the current year. The failure in the brick supply at Ranchi, which interfered with the progress of the Deputy Commissioner's court-house, also caused a complete stoppage of the jail works during the first half of the year. Since then the work has been pushed on, and at the close of the year the brickwork of the main wards, hospital, and under-trial wards, had been carried up to beam level, and the buildings were being roofed in. All the buildings for the new jail at Chyebassa were completed, with the exception of the main ward, including the hospital and the under-trial ward. The masonry of these buildings had been run up to beam level, and they are now being roofed in. The design for the new range of buildings along the front of the jail at Purulia was slightly modified, rolled iron joists having been substituted for wooden beams. The operations during the first half of the year consisted almost entirely of brick manufacture. Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of

the buildings during the latter part of the year, and as the iron joists are at site, and there is now a plentiful supply of bricks and other materials, the buildings should be rapidly pushed to completion. The jail buildings at Motihari have, as was anticipated, been completed so far as was originally designed, but various subsidiary works, which were not included in the original designs, have had to be built. These consisted principally of verandahs to the large three-floored sleeping wards, and the further sinking of the well for the water-supply. This latter work has not been necessitated by any failure in the water-supply from the forty-feet well which had already been constructed, but was carried out on the recommendation of a Commission assembled to investigate the causes of the unusual amount of sickness among the prisoners in the new jail. The rapid progress in the completion of the Motihari jail was due to the excellent arrangements of the Executive Engineer, who made full use of free labour without interfering with jail regulations and discipline. This was effected by cutting off portions of the enclosures by temporary walls, and establishing communication with the materials stacked outside the jail by temporary openings in the jail walls. The alterations and additions to the jail at Mozufferpore have been practically completed.

District Jails in Eastern Bengal.

Alterations and improvements to the jail at Mymensingh have been in progress for the last three years. These may be divided into three classes:—(1) additions and improvements to existing buildings, (2) the construction of certain new buildings, (3) the improvement of the drainage and water-supply of the jail. The progress on all these works has been satisfactory, though their cost has somewhat exceeded the original estimates. All the works for the improvement of the jail at Furreedpore were completed during the year. The original project for the improvement of the jail at Burrisal was to construct four new wards in lieu of the four existing ones, which were in a dilapidated condition. The institution of a central jail at Dacca, however, rendered such extensive accommodation at Burrisal unnecessary, and orders were consequently issued to construct only two new wards in the jail, and this work was completed during the year. The erection of the jailor's quarters and the raising of the enclosure wall of the Bogra Jail were in progress at the close of the year, and the construction of a cook-house and day-privies is all that remains to complete the jail at this station. The new third class jails at Julpigoori and Pubna have been completed, and various alterations and additions of minor importance have been carried out in jails at other stations.

In addition to works on district jails, eighteen lock-ups were in progress during the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 54,182 were incurred on these buildings.

Seebpore College and Workshops.

A large amount of important work has been executed at the Seebpore College. Very extensive improvements have been made in the grounds surrounding the college and workshops. These consisted in forming the various tanks on the premises into a series of ornamental lakes, and in utilizing the earth so obtained in filling in the low and swampy ground, which used to contribute largely to the unhealthiness of the college. With the exception of a few sluices, this work is completed. The foundations of the new quarters for native students were commenced in October 1882, and this building and the new dining-hall had been carried up to plinth-level at the close of the year. The workshop buildings were, with the exception of the foundry (which has since been finished) all completed during the year.

Akra Brick Manufactory.

The operations at Akra were on an unusually extended scale. The reserve of bricks had all been expended in meeting the requirements of the large buildings which were being pushed on with unusual rapidity in Calcutta, and orders were accordingly issued to manufacture as large a quantity of bricks as possible. The operations of the year consisted in moulding 442 lakhs of bricks, of which 429 lakhs were loaded.

Bhuddh-Gya Temple.

The operations for the preservation of the temple at Bhuddh-Gya were described in detail in last year's Report, and have been steadily progressing under the supervision of Mr. Beglar.

Towards the close of the year the Department of Public Works was called upon to erect the buildings which were required for the Calcutta International Exhibition. Work was commenced in January, and before the close of the year all the sheds on the site of the old Secretariat buildings had been constructed with material taken out of the dismantled buildings; the foundations of the new annexe to the Museum in Chowringhi had also been got in, and since then the erection of this annexe and the construction of the other sheds and buildings for the Exhibition on the Maidan have been pushed on with the greatest vigour.

Exhibition buildings.

The iron works at Burrakur were purchased from the Bengal Iron Works Company towards the close of the year and placed under the control of the Public Works Department. The various buildings on the property have been thoroughly repaired, and the foundry attached to the works has been utilized in casting sleepers for the State Railways in Bengal. This operation resulted in a profit of about Rs. 16,000, which is being expended in lighting one of the blast-furnaces, thus enabling the works to provide its own iron for foundry purposes.

Burrakur iron works.

The following table shows the outlay that has been incurred on account of each department of the provincial administration :—

Sub-heads.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	4,00,230	85,410	4,85,640
Excise	505	6,836	7,341
Residence for local Government	1,554	25,581	27,135
Secretariat office	3,72,567	12,889	3,85,456
Board of Revenue	.....	6,895	6,895
Stamps and stationery	418	2,538	2,956
Customs	3,119	14,564	17,683
Monuments and antiquities	46,573	644	47,217
Museum	13,076	1,205	14,281
High Court	5,539	4,573	10,112
Small Cause Court	48,304	1,669	49,973
District courts	3,34,385	46,167	3,80,552
Churches	9,212	18,811	28,023
Cemeteries	9,488	7,154	16,642
Lord Bishop's palace	.....	750	750
Central jail	2,63,470	6,898	2,70,368
District jail	4,97,288	59,867	5,57,155
Lock-ups	54,182	11,035	65,217
Police	1,09,283	18,280	1,27,563
Government colleges	2,68,857	18,559	2,87,416
Ditto schools	59,981	35,611	95,592
Hospitals and dispensaries	43,5,734	19,925	4,55,659
Medical colleges and schools	1,252	3,571	4,823
Lock hospitals	.....	1,914	1,914
Lunatic asylums	2,048	5,320	7,368
Registration	14,795	717	15,512
Miscellaneous	1,33,330	12,554	1,45,884
Public works	70,161	6,441	76,602
Total ...	31,55,351	4,36,378	35,91,729

Provincial Roads.

The substitution of girders for the old suspension bridges at Singarea, Noonia, and Tumluk on the Grand Trunk Road in the Burdwan district was fully completed, and the bridges were thrown open for traffic shortly after the rains of 1882. The renewal of the Satgong bridge in the Hooghly district, however, made little or no progress. The girders for the bridge are being made up in the Seebpore Workshops, and it is expected that they will be ready in time to allow of the reopening of the bridge for traffic before the close of the year.

Bridges on the Grand Trunk Road.

The metalling and improvement of the roads from Hazaribagh to Ranchi and from Purulia to Ranchi, which were originally sanctioned in 1874, have been pushed on with

Roads in Chota Nagpore.

greater vigour than in previous years. On the former road the metalling has been completed on all the miles except the ninth, which is being realigned to improve the gradients. Very great difficulty has been experienced in constructing the Jumar bridge on this road. The bed of the river is of fine sand, full of water, and rocky at 10 to 12 feet below the surface; the cofferdam round pier No. 3 was successfully erected and the pier founded on rock; the piling was then carried right across the river, and the centre pier was partially founded when an accident to the pumping engine brought the work to a standstill. The bridge is now, however, making rapid progress towards completion. On the Ranchi and Purulia road the whole of the earthwork has been completed, the Depti, Joreale, Sepier, and Doma bridges have been erected, and a causeway across the Hamwady river nearly finished. All the culverts on the first section of the road have been completed, and on the second section 20 culverts were finished and 14 put in hand during the year.

Teesta, Sivoke, and Silligoori Road.

The construction of the unfinished part of the road from the Teesta bridge to Silligoori was continued during the year, the whole of the earthwork has been completed, metal has been spread over ten miles, and that required for the remainder is being collected as rapidly as possible. All the bridges and culverts have been completed except the large timber bridge over the Sivoke river, which is now in hand.

Feeder, Roads.

The construction of feeder roads to the Northern Bengal State Railway was originally left to the road-cess committees of the districts through which the railway runs, but owing to the slow progress in opening out new roads by their agency the work has been taken up by the Public Works Department. In the Julpigori division surveys have been made for 56 miles of road. The existing road from Shikarpore to Bhojaunpore is being widened, improved, and bridged at an estimated cost of Rs. 28,513; all the earthwork was completed, and most of the bridging was finished; the materials for the unfinished bridges were collected and work was being vigorously pushed on at the close of the year. A new road was commenced from Nilphamari to Joygunj, and has been rapidly pushed on to completion. The road from Chillahati and Saldangah was also taken in hand to be widened, improved, and bridged, and with the exception of a few culverts and some turfing, which had to be postponed till the rains, was completed within the year. A short road from Nilphamari to Sagamacha was commenced and practically completed in the year. The road from Durwani to Khansama Bunder has been widened, improved, and bridged, and good progress has been made in the construction of a road from Habra to Parbuttipore. In addition to these roads, which serve the northern portion of the line, five roads were under construction in the Rajshahye Division, which when completed will serve the southern portion of the line; and though the progress on these has not been so rapid as in the Julpigori division, they are well in hand, and should be completed during the current year. The total expenditure of the year on feeder roads for the Northern Bengal State Railway from Provincial Funds has been Rs. 1,12,017.

District Roads.

The outlay by district road committees on public works was as follows:—

	Rs.
Original works	13,37,825
Repairs	17,45,582
Establishment	5,45,504
Tools and plant	30,091
Toll and ferry establishments	3,083
Total ...	36,62,085

The following table exhibits the expenditure incurred by each committee:—

Districts.	Rs.	Districts.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,26,780	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	11,016
Bankoora	35,406	Patna	2,07,785
Beerbhoom	51,764	Gya	2,09,464
Moorshedabad ...	1,39,383	Shahabad	1,38,281
Hooghly and Howrah ...	91,917	Mozufferpore	1,08,801
24-Pergunnahs ...	1.21,547	Durbhunga	1,50,579
Nuddea	1,34,457	Sarun	1,37,417
Jessore	83,966	Chumparun	89,558
Khulna	2,530	Monghyr	1,63,287
Moorshedabad ...	64,182	Bhagulpore	1,08,144
Dinagepore	97,978	Purneah	83,370
Rajshahye	78,806	Maldah	29,593
Rungpore	92,436	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	34,792
Bogra	68,525	Cuttack	41,499
Pubna	42,352	Pooree	28,196
Darjeeling	16,135	Balasore	19,415
Julpigori	45,459	Hazaribagh	43,148
Dacca	79,116	Lohardugga	48,043
Furreedpore	45.515	Singbhoom	2,502
Backergunge	1,04,230	Manbhoom	21,960
Mymensingh	1 48,305		
Chittagong	1,02,699		
Noakholly	1,31,445	Total ...	36,62,085
Tipperah	80,302		

The operations of road-cess committees consist for the most part in maintaining the roads under their charge in an efficient condition and improving village roads. Very few of the committees have sufficient funds at their disposal for the execution of new works of any great importance. The following brief summary shows the more important works that have been carried out during the year.

Burdwan Division.

The Burdwan committee completed the works on the Burdwan and Koormoon road, and also the road from Koolty to Borera, and made satisfactory progress on the road from Satgachi to Montessur. The metalling of seven miles of the road from Panighur railway-station to the Bishenpore road has been completed by the Bankoora committee, who have also made a survey for a new line of road from Taldangra to Simlapal. The waterway of the various roads in the district seem to have received the special attention of the Beerbhoom committee, who have erected a large number of additional culverts and increased the waterway of some bridges. The Hooghly committee have erected an iron girder bridge over the Mohiary khall on the road from Makurda to Mohiary. In Midnapore a new road from Mohunpore to Kudduckpore has been constructed, and a further portion of the Belda-Contai road has been metalled, and a considerable expenditure has been incurred in erecting culverts and improving river crossings on other roads.

Presidency Division.

The works in connection with the deepening of the khall along the Diamond Harbour road and the re-excavation of the Dhappa khall have nearly been completed by the 24-Pergunnahs committee. The Nuddea committee have by the aid of grants from Government completed the road from Khoksa Bazaar to the railway-station, and erected bridges and culverts on the road from Bongong to Chogda. No work of importance has been in progress in Jessore, Moorshedabad, or Khulna.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The Rajshahye committee have made further improvements in the road from Rampore Beauleah to Nattore, and have nearly completed the metalling of the road from Beauleah to Nowhatta. They also erected a new bridge on the Pubna road, and have made good progress in the construction of a feeder road from Hapania to Nowgong leading to the Sultanpore station on the Northern Bengal State Railway. The principal work in progress in Pubna was the construction of the road from Pubna to the Sara station of the Northern Bengal State Railway, on which fair progress was made in getting in the foundations of bridges. The Bogra committee completed the bridging of the road from Bogra to Sultanpore and the short feeder road from Hillee to the Patiram railway-station. A large

amount of bridging was executed by the Julpigori committee on the Alipore road, and considerable improvements were being carried out on the roads from Boda to Domur and Damaim to Phoolbari Ghât.

Chittagong Division.

The Chittagong committee are reopening the old road to Arracan, and have reconstructed portions of the road that had been obliterated by successive floods, and are also manufacturing bricks and collecting materials for the bridges they propose erecting on this road. The Noakholly committee are effecting great improvements in the communications of the district, by substituting substantial iron bridges and drain pipes for the temporary wooden structures that previously existed. The Tipperah committee have nearly completed the road from Kashva to Agartollah, and have erected a large number of new bridges throughout the district.

Patna Division.

The Patna committee have made considerable progress in metalling the Bucktearpore-Behar, the Dinapore-Monair, the Belun-Gerick, and the Sadikpore-Khogoul roads. The principal works in progress in the Gya district were the construction of a new road from the Bela railway-station to the Patna branch road and the erection of a girder bridge over the Hingna nullah on the Bela and Khidersarai road, both of which were completed. The committee contemplate raising and metalling the road from Gya to Nowadah at a cost of about a lakh of rupees, and have made considerable progress in the collection of material for this project.

The realignment of the Doomraon and Ballighat road, which was commenced in the previous year, has been completed by the Shahabad committee, who also have made very considerable progress in metalling the roads from Arrah to Tendoni, and from Tendoni to Doomraon. The Sarun committee have effected various improvements to existing roads, in the erection of bridges, and metalling portions of different roads. The most important work in progress in Chumparun is the erection of a wooden bridge of 28 spans of 25 feet each over the Sikrahna river at Segowlie, towards which the Provincial Government gave a grant-in-aid of Rs. 54,845. The piles had all been driven and the superstructure was well in hand at the close of the year. The operations of the Mozufferpore committee during the year were almost entirely confined to maintaining and improving existing roads. The principal work in progress in Durbhunga was the erection of 23 bridges on the Pipraghat-Tilguja road. Of these 11 have been completed and the remainder are well in hand. The committee are also remodelling and improving 14 roads, and have metalled 13 miles of roads.

Bhagulpore Division.

The Monghyr committee have, with the exception of one bridge, completed the bridging of the main roads in the south of the district, and are having estimates prepared for the construction of roads in the northern portion of the district, where means of communication are much required. The Bhagulpore committee have completed the metalling of the road from Bhagulpore into the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and have received a grant-in-aid from Provincial Funds for the improvement of the road, which is now being effected. They have also completed the bridging of the feeder roads from Peerpointi railway-station to the bazaar and to Barahat. The Purnia committee devoted almost all the funds they had available for original works to the improvement of bridges on existing roads.

The attention of the road-cess committee at Maldah has been directed more to the improvement of water communication in the district than to the construction of roads, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs a new line of road from Herampore to the Bijapore railway-station has been set out.

Chota Nagpore.

The Hazaribagh committee have made satisfactory progress in constructing culverts on the Girhidi-Khurakdiha and Hazaribagh-Chuttra roads. The three large bridges at Sosai, Murma, and Pattu in the Lohardugga district, which have been under construction for nearly two years, have been completed. No works of importance were in progress in Singbhoom and Manbhoom.

Floods, storms, and accidents.

With the exception of the Salindi in Orissa, none of the rivers rose to any unusual height during the flood season of 1882. The Salindi rose on the 15th October to within a

foot of the highest recorded flood, and the flood-waters passing over the right bank of the river undermined and destroyed a small culvert in the 63rd mile of the Orissa Trunk Road and caused a breach. The ruined culvert has not been rebuilt, but a short causeway has been constructed at a point a little nearer to the river bank and beyond the line of the protective embankment of the adjacent branch canal, which will provide an escape for the spill water in future floods. A heavy gale occurred on the evening of the 21st April 1882 at Koorigram, in the Rungpore district, which damaged the public buildings. The sub-divisional residence at Patuakhally and the school-houses at Chapra were both accidentally burnt down in the month of May; the police buildings and inspection bungalow at Ragoonathpore, in the Purulia district, were also destroyed by fire, and a wooden bridge on the Ganges and Darjeeling road was injured by the same cause. The only accident to record is the falling in of a portion of the verandah of the Collector's court-house at Balasore, which occurred during the night after very heavy rain in October. The building is an old one, and the accident is reported to be due to defects in construction.

Establishment.

The total establishment charges of the year for all public works was nearly 20·5 per cent. on the outlay on works and repairs. The permanent establishment was, as in previous years, supplemented by a temporary staff of Engineers and subordinates, mainly composed of passed students from the Civil Engineering College at Seebpore, who are increasing in efficiency every year, and among whom there are now several Engineers fully qualified to take up the independent charge of districts.

Provincial Railways.

The development of Provincial Railways during the year under review has been fairly satisfactory, there having been at the end of the year, excluding the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, 645 miles open for traffic, with a capital outlay of Rs. 5,00,08,000* as compared with 525 miles and outlay of Rs. 4,05,00,000 at the end of 1881-82, and 55 miles with outlay of Rs. 76,90,000 in 1874.

In addition to the above, 410† miles were under construction, 1,175 miles had been surveyed or were under survey, and 234 miles projected.

The financial results of the working of State lines compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	29,58,000	16,76,000	12,82,000
1881-82	33,90,000	19,76,000	14,14,000
1882-83	37,68,000	20,53,000	17,15,000

The financial responsibility accepted by the Bengal Government amounted to Rs. 18,02,000: there was thus a net loss to the province of Rs. 87,000, principally due to the unproductive capital expended on the various State railway extensions not yet open for traffic.

The following list shows the railways in Bengal open, under construction, under survey, or projected on the 31st March 1883:—

Opened for Traffic.

I. The Northern Bengal State Railway.
II. The Kaunia-Dharlla and Mogul-Hat Light State Railway.
III. The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
IV. The Tirhoot State Railway, including Eastern extension from Durbhunga to Jhinjharpur, Western extension from Mozufferpur as far as Motihari, and Mokameh branch.
V. The Patna and Gya State Railway.
VI. The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, including extension as far as Mugra Hat.
VII. The Nalhati State Railway.
VIII. The Bengal Central Railway from Ranaghat to Bongong.
IX. The Deoghur Railway.

Under Construction.

I. The Northern Bengal State Railway extension to Dinagepore.
II. The Tirhoot State Railway Western extension from Motihari to Bettiah, and Hajipur extension.
III. The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway extension from Mugra Hat to Diamond Harbour.
IV. The Bengal Central Railway from Bongong to Khulna, from Dum-Dum to Bongong, and from Ranaghat to Bhugwangola.
V. The Deoghur Railway, Rohini branch.

* Does not include capital outlay on the Bengal-Central and Deoghur Railways, but includes outlay on the unopened portions of the State railways under construction, and outlay on the Patna-Gya State Railway up to the end of 1882 only.

† Includes 82 miles of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

VI. The Bengal and North-Western Railway.
VII. The Dacca and Mymensing State Railway.
VIII. The Tarakessur Railway.

Surveyed or under Survey.

I. The Northern Bengal State Railway extension from Kaunia to Dhubri, and extension from Dinagepur to Munihari, with branch to Purneah and the Kosi.
II. The Tirhoot State Railway extension to Sitamurhi, and extension from Jhinjharpur to Bulloa on the Kosi.
III. The Bengal and Nagpore Railway.
IV. The Benares-Cuttack Railway.
V. The Chittagong and Chandpur Railway, with branch to Comillah in connection with survey into Cachar and Assam.

Projected.

I. The Cuttack and Puri Railway.
II. The Palamow-Daltongunge and Baroon Railway.
III. The Kissengunge-Kotchandpur Railway.
IV. The Burdwan-Cutwa Railway.
V. The Bhagulpur-Bowsi Railway.
VI. The Behar Railway.
VII. The Khairabad Branch Railway.

The working of each line open for traffic during the year is separately noticed below, and some account is given of the various other lines under construction or survey, or as yet only projected. Statistical details of the working of all the existing railways will be found in Appendix C.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The result of the year's working shows a further improvement on the results of all previous years, the gross earnings having amounted to Rs. 22,79,189, with an expenditure of Rs. 10,75,387, or 47·18 per cent. of the gross amount earned. The capital expenditure to the 31st March 1883 was Rs. 2,09,63,588, the interest on which at 4 per cent. amounts to Rs. 8,38,367, so that the earnings give a net surplus of Rs. 3,65,435.

The following table gives the financial results of working since the opening of the railway:—

Year.	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to gross earnings.	Financial Results	
					Net earnings.	Percentage on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1878 ...	203	8,87,471	6,30,642	71	2,56,829	1·52
1879 ...	237*	12,52,311	11,51,317	92	1,00,944	0·53
1880-81 ...	244*	17,03,253	9,25,189	54	7,78,064	3·69
1881-82 ...	246*	19,28,680	962,181	49	9,66,499	4·61
1882-83 ...	243*	22,79,189	10,75,387	47	12,03,802	5·74

* Includes 13 miles Broad guage, worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The above figures show a steady and satisfactory improvement in the percentage on capital outlay, and the gradual reduction of the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings speaks highly for the management of the line by its officers. It is not, however, anticipated that in the immediate future the working expenses will be kept so low as at present, for the rapid decay of the creosoted pine sleepers, originally laid, will necessitate very heavy renewals during the next two years.

The extension of the feeder-road system would materially increase the traffic on this line, and it is hoped that these works will be pushed forward vigorously in the future.

The traffic returns, which are compiled for the calendar year, show that 684,624 passengers have been carried during 1882 as compared with 686,243

in 1881, whilst the total receipts from coaching traffic have amounted to Rs. 5,70,693, against Rs. 5,36,915 in 1881. The want of improvement in the passenger traffic is not satisfactory; but recent additions to the train service for local traffic, and reduction in rates, will, it is hoped, produce better results in the future. The receipts from goods traffic amounted to Rs. 12,39,266, as compared with Rs. 10,30,935 in 1881.

The steam-boat earnings and sundries (including telegraph receipts) amounted to Rs. 2,32,764 and Rs. 1,03,187, against Rs. 1,92,709 and Rs. 83,331 respectively in 1881. The total receipts were thus Rs. 21,45,910, against Rs. 18,43,890, or an increase of Rs. 3,02,020. The working expenses were Rs. 10,52,357, against Rs. 9,44,574 for the previous year, and the net profits therefore were Rs. 10,93,553 as compared with Rs. 8,99,317.

The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,37,988; but owing to a suspense credit of Rs. 1,68,345, and to sale of stores, &c., the capital account was reduced by Rs. 30,347, the net capital expenditure to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 2,09,26,407, inclusive of Rs. 4,09,227 in suspense, as compared with Rs. 2,09,56,754 inclusive of Rs. 5,77,572 in suspense at the end of 1881.

No important works were carried out: some minor permanent buildings were however built at stations, and 3,29,000 cubic feet of ballast were spread on the line. The extension from Saraghat to Ruppur had to be abandoned on account of the erosion of the river-bank during the flood season, and the old ghât of 1881 was again utilised.

There were no very serious accidents or collisions during the year. In the three cases which occurred at stations, no injury resulted to persons. The staff employed on the railway consisted of 71 Europeans and Eurasians and 2,051 natives.

Branch to Dinagepur.

A branch railway, 19 miles in length, is being constructed with provincial funds from the Parbatipur station of the Northern Bengal State Railway to Dinagepur. During the year the rails were laid for a distance of about 5½ miles, the remainder of the line being nearly ready for the permanent-way, with the exception of the two large bridges over the Atrai river.

The capital expenditure up to the 31st March 1883 amounted to Rs. 6,88,623, the outlay during the year under review having been Rs. 4,85,790.

Extension to the Ganges and Kosi rivers.

It is proposed to extend this branch to Purneah with a further extension to the Kosi river to join an extension of the Tirhoot State Railway to the same river. The route between Dinagepur and Purneah having been decided upon, orders were issued for the location of the line *viâ* Raigunge, Barsoi, and Saifgunge, with a branch to Munihari, on the bank of the Ganges, opposite the Sahibgunge station of the East Indian Railway. The survey party employed on the work was very small, and during the year under review some 53 miles only were located.

Kaunia-Dharlla and Mogul Hat Light Railway.

An account of the journey between Kaunia and Dhubri showing the condition of affairs when the rivers are high was given in the last Administration Report. When the rivers are low the journey is much more difficult and trying, as in addition to the breaks caused by the Teesta and Dharlla rivers (to cross the former of which four changes have to be made), the traveller has to traverse the interval between the Dharlla and Brahmaputra rivers at Jatrapur, first by a slow and tedious ride of three miles in a *tonga* drawn by bullocks, and then for two miles by the trolly line mentioned in the last Report. It is proposed to do away with the breaks at the Teesta and Dharlla rivers by constructing temporary bridges, thus enabling the train to be run through to the ghat on the Brahmaputra, or to reduce the number of changes by improving the ferry services over the two rivers. From Dhubri to Dibrugarh, Messrs. Macneill and Co., who have contracted to establish a daily service, engage to accomplish the voyage regularly in four days; and it is hoped that by these means the great delays and inconveniences which have hitherto existed in the transport of passengers and goods between Bengal and Assam will be minimised until the Rungpore branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway has been extended to Dhubri.

The capital outlay to the 31st March 1883 was Rs. 8,56,122, the expenditure during the year under review having been 23,640. The net earnings were Rs. 12,574, or a loss of Rs. 21,198 on the interest at 4 per cent. payable on the capital outlay.

The results of the working since the line was opened for public traffic are as follows:—

Year.	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to earnings.	Financial Results.	
					Net earnings.	Percentage on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1881-82	34	73,761	70,068	95	3,693	·44
1882-83	34	1,07,798	95,224	88	12,574	1·47

The capital expenditure (excluding suspense) to the end of 1882 was Rs. 8,41,170, against Rs. 7,92,725 expended to the close of the previous year.

The gross earnings for the calendar year amounted to Rs. 97,688, the expenditure being Rs. 92,448. The net profits therefore were Rs. 5,240, giving a return of 0·62 per cent. on the capital outlay, against 0·25 per cent. for the last five months of 1881. The comparatively high expenditure was due to the difficulties experienced in maintaining the ferry service of the Dharlla and Brahmaputra rivers, as in the former river the channel to Jatrapur closed early in November. A new route *viâ* Bangwah was tried, but was retained up to the 20th of the same month only, as the water over the bar at the mouth of the river failed. Light draught country boats were then used *viâ* the old channel, but owing to its silting up this mode of transit had to be abandoned on the 20th January 1883. In the Brahmaputra the silting up at the end of November of the channel through which the steamer plies between Jatrapur and Dhubri also gave considerable trouble; and threatened at one time a temporary suspension of through traffic. This difficulty had to be met by an extension of the Jatrapur trolly line to the steamer landing ghat, a distance of nearly a mile.

Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

This line was open for traffic throughout the year, with the exception of short periods during the rains, when the through traffic was temporarily stopped by slips at various portions of the road. In connection with the improvement of gradients, three loops and four reversing stations were in progress during the year under review. Of these, one of the former and three of the latter were opened for traffic, and the remainder are approaching completion. The original capital of the line was Rs. 14,00,000. This amount was, however, found to be insufficient to admit of the curves being improved and gradients being reduced to a ruling gradient of 1 in 28. Accordingly powers were afterwards obtained to raise a further sum of Rs. 3,50,000 by shares and Rs. 8,00,000 by debentures.

The total capital outlay to the 31st December 1883 amounted to Rs. 23,56,112, or an average cost per mile of Rs. 46,229, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 5,28,315.

The receipts for the year were considerably over the amount (2 lakhs) guaranteed by Government, the financial results of the working having been as follows:—

Year.	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to gross earnings.	Financial Results.	
					Net earnings.	Percentage on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1881-82*	48½	2,96,530	1,90,201	64	1,06,329	5·38
1882-83*	50	3,76,845	2,45,618	65	1,31,227	5·34

* *Figures approximate only, as the accounts of the railway are closed half-yearly, up to the 30th June and the 31st December.*

There were only two serious accidents during the year: in one case a child was killed and two men were injured by two trucks breaking loose and leaving the line, and in the other, two coolies were killed and two injured by a land-slip. No natives are employed as drivers; the firemen and brakesmen are, however, all natives. The station-masters are also natives, with the single exception of the station-master at Darjeeling. Both European and native guards are employed. The superintendence of the construction and working of the railway is principally in the hands of Europeans, the labour employed being local, with the exception of clerks and skilled native mechanics, who are obtained from the plains. Six engines, 13 passenger, and 41 goods vehicles have been added to the rolling-stock during 1882. The engines are more powerful than those previously in use, as they weigh 12 tons and draw a load of 20 tons uphill at a speed of seven miles an hour as compared with the smaller engines weighing 10 tons, which are capable of drawing a load of 10 tons only uphill at the same speed. All vehicles are fitted with powerful brakes.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

The results of the working of the Tirhoot State Railway since 1876 have been as follows:—

YEAR.	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.	FINANCIAL RESULTS.	
					Net earnings.	Percentage on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1876	46	1,79,414	1,23,196	68	56,218	2·41
1877	76	2,83,922	1,93,620	68	90,302	2·03
1878	82	4,41,308	3,32,500	75	1,08,808	2·23
1879	82	4,58,733	3,50,914	76	1,07,819	2·16
1880-81	82	5,43,380	3,15,512	58	2,27,868	3·84
1881-82	85	6,12,151	3,51,547	58	2,60,604	4·65
1882-83	166	6,85,155	4,50,998	66	2,34,157	1·98

The year under review, as regards percentage of expenses to earnings and percentage on capital outlay, has not been a prosperous one, but the increase in the former is accounted for by the working of the Patna and Gya Railway having been handed over to the East Indian Railway, thus increasing the charges for direction and superintendence on the Tirhoot State Railway, to the trouble experienced with the *dearâh* line to Barh Ghat, and to the extra train service and running staff required for the extensions. The decrease in the latter is explained by the heavy capital outlay on the Eastern and Western extensions and the Mokameh Branch, the whole or portions of which were opened for traffic late in the year. The total capital outlay on the line, including the Hajipur branch, the Eastern and Western extensions, and the Mokameh branch, up to the 31st March 1883 has amounted to Rs. 1,18,72,963. The interest payable by the Bengal Government on the funds supplied by the Imperial Government amounts to Rs. 4,11,085, the figures for the financial year thus showing a net loss to the local Government of Rs. 1,76,928. The returns for the calendar year show an increase of Rs. 75,767 over those of 1881, as follows:—

Description.	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.
Passenger traffic	2,30,215	2,60,608
Goods „	2,40,874	2,97,688
Steam boat	97,267	85,034
Miscellaneous	15,899	16,692
Total ...	5,84,255	6,60,022

The working expenses increased from Rs. 3,48,055 in 1881 to Rs. 4,05,975 in 1882: the net profits for 1882 were therefore Rs. 2,54,047, as compared with Rs. 2,36,200 for the previous year. The coaching traffic showed a fair improvement consequent on the opening of the extensions, and in goods the same cause brought about a satisfactory increase, more especially in seeds, hides, food-grains, and pulse; the only decrease in the principal commodities carried being in indigo.

The capital outlay during 1882 amounted to Rs. 35,89,961 (inclusive of suspense), which may be divided into three main accounts as follows:—Original line (—) Rs. 4,79,394, Mokameh branch Rs. 6,31,466, Eastern and Western extensions Rs. 34,37,889. The principal items of expenditure on the original line were on account of works at the junction station at Somastipur, including the Institute, platform, and over-bridge, waiting-sheds, carriage-inspection pit, new carriage-shed, &c.

Mokameh branch.

The difficulties experienced wtih the *dearah* line to Barh Ghat necessitated the removal of the ferry to Semuria, opposite Mokameh, where a better crossing of the Ganges was obtained. The work was completed in November 1882 and inspected and passed by the Consulting Engineer in January last; but owing to the inability of the East Indian Railway to complete the ghat line on the Mokameh side of the river, the line was not finally opened till the 1st May 1883. This branch, which now forms part of the main line, leaves the original line three miles north of Dulsing Sarai station and thence proceeds to Semuria, nearly opposite Mokameh Ghat, and 25 miles lower down the river than Barh Ghat; its length is 24 miles. The capital expended to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 8,76,246, the mileage cost being Rs. 36,510, excluding the credits to be derived from the permanent-way materials, &c., of the Dulsing Sarai-Bazitpur section, which will amount to about two lakhs of rupees.

Western extension.

It was expected that this extension, which runs from Mozufferpur to Bettiah, a distance of 76½ miles, would have been completed before the end of the year under review, but owing to the failure of the contractors to fulfil their contract, a portion only up to Motihari, a distance of 49½ miles, was completed and opened for public traffic on the 1st February 1883. The second section, from Motihari to Bettiah, 27 miles, is so far complete that it will probably be ready for opening by the 1st November next.

Eastern extension.

The works on this extension were carried on departmentally after the failure of the contractors, and were completed within the estimated period, and the line was opened to public traffic on the 1st February 1883. Its length from Durbhunga to Jhinjharpur is 24 miles, the expenditure to the end of March having been Rs. 13,13,865, against an estimate of Rs. 15,80,353.

Extension to the Kosi river.

The location of the further extension of this line to Ballooa ghat on the Kosi river was completed in February 1883, but it is probable that a considerable portion of the location will require realignment, as subsequent enquiry has established the fact that Pertabgunge is likely to prove a better terminus than Ballooa.

This extension, as well as that of the Northern Bengal State Railway from Dinagepur to Munihari and the Kosi river, now comprise the Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railway extensions, and forms part of the scheme for a through railway between Sonepur and Dhubri, to provide communication between Assam and Northern India, the carrying out of which has been strongly recommended to the Secretary of State by the Government of India.

Mozufferpur-Hajipur branch.

The orders of the Secretary of State for the construction of this branch at an estimated cost of 22 lakhs of rupees in round numbers were received late in the year; the works were immediately put in hand, and with the rapid progress now being made it is expected that the line will be completed by the end of 1883-84. The distance between Mozufferpur and Hajipur is 34 miles, and for the present a temporary station only will be erected at the latter place, as it is proposed to construct a link connecting Hajipur and Sonepur on the Patna-Baraitch Railway, which, inclusive of the bridge across the Gunduck river, has been estimated to cost Rs. 14,24,114, and forms part of the through scheme between Sonepur and Dhubri.

The question of constructing this link, and of the most suitable design for the Gunduck bridge, is still under consideration, but it is hoped that the work will be put in hand after the preparation and sanction of the final estimate and working drawings.

Sitamurhi branch.

Orders were given for the carrying out of two lines of survey for this branch, as it was a question for consideration whether the railway should start from Durbhunga or Mozufferpur. Operations were accordingly commenced in March 1883, and have since been completed.

The route from Durbhunga is 42 miles in length against 32 miles from Kanti on the Bettiah extension (eight miles west of Mozufferpur), but the former is less subject to floods than the latter, and thus less waterway will be required; there are also fewer engineering difficulties to contend with, whilst the prospects of traffic appear to be more favourable. It would therefore seem that the Durbhunga route is the better of the two, but the matter has been referred to the civil authorities, with the object more especially of ascertaining the ultimate destination of the trade in rice which will determine the best direction for the railway. The line *viâ* Durbhunga is estimated to cost Rs. 26,36,942, and that *viâ* Kanti Rs. 27,68,683.

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

The financial results of the working of this railway from 1879 up to the 31st December 1882, the date on which the working was taken over by the East Indian Railway, are as follows:—

YEAR.	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to earnings.	FINANCIAL RESULTS	
					Net earnings.	Percentage on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1879	57	2,30,510	1,28,723	56	1,01,787	3·58
1880-81	57	4,98,282	2,75,627	55	2,22,655	6·22
1881-82	57	5,48,193	3,42,410	63	2,05,783	5·34
1882	57	3,82,798	2,58,816	68	1,23,982	3·21

The figures for the year under review are for nine months only, *i.e.*, from the 1st April to the 31st December 1882.

To the close of the calendar year the total capital outlay on the line amounted to Rs. 38,58,296, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 2,93,341, principally on the completion of the fencing and ballasting.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

The following are the results of the working since the railway was surrendered to Government in 1869:—

YEAR.	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to earnings.	FINANCIAL RESULTS.	
					Net earnings.	Percentage on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1869	28	80,786	1,17,579	173	—36,793	
1870	28	98,844	1,03,670	105	—4,826	
1871	28	79,308	72,027	91	7,281	
1872	28	68,711	54,057	92	4,654	
1873	28	1,02,072	1,04,687	103	—2,615	—0·04
1874	28	99,489	77,945	78	21,544	0·29
1875	28	1,03,660	83,429	80	20,231	0·29
1876	28	98,343	1,06,824	109	—8,481	—0·12
1877	28	1,18,487	96,847	82	21,640	0·31
1878	28	1,25,694	94,372	75	31,322	0·45
1879-80	28	1,34,087	89,088	66	44 999	0·68
1880-81	28	1,46,673	90,216	62	56,457	0·83
1881-82	28	1,60,395	1,95,466	122	—35,051	—0·51
1882-83	43	2,38,871	1,23,078	51	1,15,793	1·70*

* Capital outlay on Diamond Harbour extension not included in capital outlay on which percentage is calculated.

The gross earnings for the year under review show a very large increase over those of any previous year, but this is due to a certain extent to the opening for public traffic of the Diamond Harbour extension from Sonarpur to Mugra Hat, a distance of 15 miles, having brought about a large increase

in the passenger traffic. The low percentage of expenditure to earnings is also partly due to the portion of the extension opened having been maintained by the contractors during the year.

There was no capital expenditure on the main line during the year under review, a net credit of Rs. 43,359 having been obtained, of which Rs. 6,065 represents a reduction of suspense, and Rs. 35,794 the value of English stores, principally for the Diamond Harbour extension. The total capital outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 67,80,457, the interest on capital being Rs. 2,71,369.

For the calendar year 1882 the receipts were—coaching, Rs. 98,878, against Rs. 83,283 in 1881; goods, Rs. 50,943, against Rs. 39,404; and miscellaneous, Rs. 60,258, against Rs. 29,825. The increase in both goods and coaching traffic was principally due to the opening of the extension to Mugra Hat, while the large increase in miscellaneous receipts was on account of hire of rolling-stock lent to the contractors for the construction of the Diamond Harbour extension. The total receipts thus rose from Rs. 1,52,512 to Rs. 2,10,079, whilst the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,01,307 to Rs. 2,04,652, an abnormal amount, owing to the inclusion of Rs. 95,029, the cost of four new higher class engines charged against revenue early in 1882.

The locomotive and traffic staff on the line are all natives, with the single exception of a European Locomotive Foreman.

Diamond Harbour extension.

The progress on the Diamond Harbour extension of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway was not altogether satisfactory, as the first section (five miles) to Barripur was not opened for traffic till the 10th June 1882, and the remainder (10 miles) of the length from Sonarpur to Mugra Hat, which was being carried on by contract, was not opened till the 18th December 1882. The section from Mugra Hat to Diamond Harbour (13 miles), under construction departmentally, was opened on the 1st May 1883. The sanctioned estimate for this extension, which is being carried out from provincial funds, is Rs. 21,74,926, but to finally complete the work it is now estimated that the expenditure will amount to Rs. 25,53,404. The expenditure to the 31st March was Rs. 22,37,327, of which Rs. 11,82,093 were expended during the year under review, against a budget grant of Rs. 10,92,000.

The opening of this extension has already brought a large increase to the traffic of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, more particularly in coaching, and the increased earnings will doubtless greatly improve the finances of the whole railway.

Nalhati State Railway.

The financial results of this line since it was taken over and worked by Government are as follows:—

Year.	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to earnings.	Financial Results	
					Net earnings.	Percentage on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1873	27¼	84,453	50,724	60	33,729	11·24
1874	27¼	85,122	57,220	67	27,902	10·22
1875	27¼	80,098	61,144	76	18,954	6·98
1876	27¼	75,199	83,585	114	—8,386	—3·08
1877	27¼	89,454	89,875	101	—421	—0·16
1878	27¼	90,261	71,677	79	18,584	6·46
1879-80	27¼	91,779	62,009	68	29,770	9·39
1880-81	27¼	67,314	69,699	104	—2,385	—0·69
1881-82	27¼	67,577	54,772	83	12,805	3·84
1882-83	27¼	74,498	50,259	67	24,239	7·34

The results for the year under review as compared with those of the two previous years are very favourable, the net earnings having risen to Rs. 24,239, showing a net gain over the interest payable by the Local Government for funds supplied by the Imperial Government of Rs. 10,937. This favourable result is due to a decrease in the working expenses, and to an improvement in the traffic, principally on account of the abolition of the Northern Bengal

State Railway steamer service to Rampore Beauleah. The traffic on this line is necessarily very uncertain, being, on account of its short length, affected by the local circumstances of the district traversed. On the completion of the Ranaghat-Bhugwangola section of the Bengal Central Railway the question will arise whether this line will not have to be abandoned, as the Azimgunge through traffic will probably follow that route, and the intermediate traffic is in itself unimportant. The capital outlay to the 31st March 1883 amounted to Rs. 3,30,015, the interest payable by the Bengal Government to the Imperial Government for funds supplied being Rs. 13,302. The earnings for the calendar year compare as follows with those of the previous year—Passenger, Rs. 46,013, against Rs. 46,132 in 1881; goods, Rs. 24,334, against Rs. 19,682; and miscellaneous, Rs. 1,327, against Rs. 1,191. The principal increase was in the goods traffic. The expenses having been reduced from Rs. 53,072 to Rs. 52,357, the net earnings have amounted to Rs. 19,317 as compared with Rs. 13,934 for the previous year.

The locomotive and traffic staff employed on the line are all natives, with the single exception of a Eurasian Locomotive Foreman.

Bengal Central Railway.

This railway, which has been taken up by a private Company, may be subdivided into three sections as follows:—(1) Ranaghat to Khulna, 82 miles; (2) Dum-Dum to Bongong, 43 miles; and (3) Ranaghat to Bhugwangola, 94 miles: a fourth section, Mymaree to Santipur, 24 miles, was also projected, but it is now probable that this portion will not be constructed for some time to come.

Ranaghat-Khulna section.—On the 16th October 1882, 21 miles of the line from Ranaghat to Bongong were opened to public traffic, and at the close of the year under review the rails were laid for 40 miles. With the exception of two gaps at major bridges, it is expected that the whole section will be ready for opening by the end of 1883.

Dum-Dum-Bongong section.—On the 31st March 1883 the rails had been laid for 20 miles, and this section should be ready for opening in the course of the current official year.

The Company have up to the present only undertaken the construction of the above sections, as the capital raised was insufficient for the whole project. It is understood that negotiations are now going on for the remainder.

Ranaghat-Bhugwangola section.—A grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was allotted by the Government of India for expenditure on this section during 1882-83, but the expenditure on preliminary expenses amounted to Rs. 12,545 only. The final location of the line up to the 45th mile was carried out by the Company's officers, but pending the decision of its construction by the Company the line was handed over to Government in April 1883, and a further grant of Rs. 1,00,000 having been allotted for expenditure during 1883-84, the earthwork as far as Krishnaghur was taken in hand.

The capital outlay up to the 31st March 1883 on the Ranaghat-Khulna and Dum-Dum-Bongong sections amounted to Rs. 54,64,923, the expenditure during the year under review having been Rs. 42,54,817. The length from Ranaghat to Bongong opened for public traffic in October 1882 was worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the year's earnings to the 31st December 1882 amounted to Rs. 10,076, the working expenses having been Rs. 13,207, or a net loss to the Company of Rs. 3,131.

Dacca and Mymensing State Railway.

This Railway (metre gauge) is 86 miles in length, extending from Narain-gunge on the Megna through Dacca to Mymensing. The estimated cost of the line as finally located is Rs. 76,83,733, or Rs. 89,742 per mile, but it is believed that this estimate can be considerably reduced, the amount provisionally sanctioned by the Secretary of State having been Rs. 72,00,000 (in round numbers). The works were commenced on or about the 1st December 1882, being given to Messrs. Mitchell & Co. on a schedule of rates-contract for the whole line. Fair progress with earthwork was made up to the 31st March 1883, and the expenditure on all heads up to the 31st December amounted to Rs. 1,70,703.

Chittagong and Chandpur Railway.

The survey and final location of a line from Chittagong to Chandpur on the Megna, with a branch (from Laksham) to Comillah, was carried out during the year under the

orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway, the total distance being 128 miles. Detailed plans and estimates are now under preparation.

Railway from Comillah to Sylhet, Cachar, and Assam.

The course of the last mentioned line joins at Comillah the survey line of the proposed railway northward to Cachar and Assam which was being carried out during the year under the Government of India. It is believed that a practicable route into Assam has been obtained. In this case, this line should become one of great importance as opening out direct communication between Chittagong and the districts of Cachar and Sylhet, as well as Assam proper.

Bengal and North-Western Railway.

This railway was being constructed as a State Railway under the Director-General of Railways up to the 31st December 1882, but the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company Limited having been formed towards the close of that year, the concession for the construction of the line was granted to it. The total length from Sonepur to Baraitch with the Nawabgunge branch is 287 miles, but of this some 82 miles only in the Sarun district are in territories under the control of the Government of Bengal. Earthwork in the Chapra and Sewan sub-divisions was commenced in November 1882 and February 1883 respectively, and by the 31st of March 1883 the work was well in hand throughout.

Bengal and Nagpur Railway.

The reconnaissance for this railway was completed last year, and a report thereon was submitted to the Government of India during the year. The project provides for a line of railway to connect the East Indian Railway at Sitarampur in Bengal with the Nagpur and Chattisgurh Railway at Bilaspur, the latter railway being now under construction. Three alternative routes were examined, and their relative cost and merit described in the reconnaissance report. The Government of India finally decided that the route from Sitarampur through Manbhoom, Singbhoom, the State of Bamra, and Gangpur, and of the Mahanadi valley should be adopted. The line will shorten the through route from Bombay to Calcutta by 129 miles, and will open up the northern parts of the Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur districts, the southern portions of Chota Nagpur and its feudatory states, the northern part of Singbhoom, and the district of Manbhoom.

Coal is found not far from Rajpur and near the crossing of the Mand river, and collieries already exist at Asontoria, where coal of very good quality is found. Copper is to be found in the hills near Chyebassa, a large wheat-producing area in Bilaspur, and Raipur will, it is believed, give a large and paying through traffic, and in the course of time a very fair local traffic may be expected, as the inhabitants of the district traversed appear to be in prosperous circumstances. The rough estimate for the line amounts to Rs. 2,90,15,780, the total length being 367 miles.

Benares Cuttack Railway.

The Government of India having ordered the reconnaissance for a railway to connect Benares with Cuttack, requested the Government of Bengal to arrange for the examination of the country between Ghurwa in the Lohardugga district and Cuttack. The main object of the project, it is understood, is to provide a direct route for pilgrims proceeding from the Upper Provinces to Cuttack and thence to Puri. The passenger traffic, it is believed, will be considerable, as the line traverses the Chota Nagpur plateau from north-west to south-east, and would thus afford an outlet to the traffic of the plateau to the North-Western Provinces and Orissa. The reconnaissance party reported that a practicable line may be made from Gurhwa to join the Bengal and Nagpur Railway at Chandil for Rs. 93,000 per mile, and from Chandil *viâ* Chyebassa to Cuttack for Rs. 1,15,800 per mile. The branch line from Gya joining the main line near Jechigunj would be 83 miles in length, costing Rs. 61,21,500, or Rs. 73,150 per mile. The total length of the two sections of the main line is 370 miles, and the total cost would be Rs. 4,19,52,000.

Deoghur Railway.

This line was under construction by a private Company from the 22nd March 1882, and the main line (4 miles), or portion between the East Indian Railway and Baidyanath (Deoghur), was opened for the carriage of passengers (locally) on the 26th December 1882, but through booking with other railways only came into

operation on the 1st January 1883. The Rohini branch, 1½ miles in length, was well advanced on the 31st March 1883.

The capital of the Company is Rs. 2,75,000, and on the 31st December 1882 the amount paid up was Rs. 2,46,700, whilst the contractors, who were constructing the railway for a lump sum, had been paid Rs. 2,45,372.

The revenue of the line up to the 31st December 1882 amounted to Rs. 293.

Tarakessur Railway.

The route from Bidyabatti on the East Indian Railway having been accepted as the most suitable for the proposed railway to Tarakessur, the right of constructing the line has been granted to a syndicate formed for the purpose. This syndicate will be eventually formed into a Company, to be domiciled in India, and is represented by Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co. as agents. The terms of the agreement between the syndicate and the Secretary of State for India have already been approved by the Government of India, and include the handing over of the land required for the railway to the syndicate free of charge, but without any guarantee of interest on the capital expenditure on the railway.

The survey of the line to Tarakessur, together with the preparation of the necessary land plans and sections, was undertaken by the Government of Bengal, but the final estimates and drawings will be prepared by the agents. The land for the first 10 miles from Bidyabatti was handed over to the syndicate towards the close of the financial year, when the earthwork was immediately put in hand. The remainder of the land will be handed over as early as possible, and a commencement will then be made with the earthwork of the remaining 12 miles.

The construction of the line to Tarakessur has been estimated to cost Rs. 13,75,000, and the expenditure on survey and the acquisition of the land to the close of the financial year was Rs. 23,525.

Palamow Railway.

The terms of the concession required by Messrs. Burn & Co. for constructing and working this railway in connection with a coal-field in the sub-division of Palamow, district Lohardugga, having been approved by the Government of Bengal, were submitted to the Government of India for final sanction, as it was at first proposed to raise the required capital in the Indian market. After careful enquiry the promoters, Messrs. Burn & Co., were forced to the conclusion that this could not be done, and that it would be necessary to raise the capital in London, thus necessitating the opening of negotiations with the Secretary of State for India. The promoters, since the Benares-Cuttack line, above mentioned, has been determined on, have however, finally abandoned all idea of constructing the Baroon-Palamow Railway, and negotiations are at an end.

Kissengunge-Kotchandpur Railway.

The project for constructing a line of railway on a gauge of 2 feet 6 inches from the Kissengunge station in the Eastern Bengal Railway to Kotchandpur in Jessore, was taken up by certain wealthy and influential native gentlemen, and approved by the Government of India, and the formation of a Company to carry out the work was finally sanctioned. In consequence, however, of the inability of the promoters to obtain from the Eastern Bengal Railway Company an agreement for the use of their land and station at Kissengunge, and for the working of the new railway by that Company, the scheme fell through, and it is now proposed to offer the construction and working of this branch to the Bengal Central Railway Company. In the event of the offer being accepted, an alteration of the gauge to 5 feet 6 inches will probably be considered advisable.

The Burdwan and Cutwa Railway.

The Concessionaires, Messrs. Burn & Co., have reported that the attempt to raise the capital for the Burdwan-Cutwa Railway has not up to the present been successful; but that, with cheaper money and the adoption of a different method of floating the Company, they hope to bring the matter eventually to a successful issue. The reason of the failure is probably due to the fact that the natives of India are not willing to invest their money in railway enterprise; and if Messrs. Burn & Co.'s endeavours to float the Company in India do not prove more successful in the future, it will be necessary either to abandon the scheme *in toto*, or else endeavour to form a Company in England.

Sonthal Railway.

The concession of land asked for by Messrs. Burn & Co. in connection with the proposed railway on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge—from Bhagulpore to Bowsee *vid* the Nya Doomka road—has not as yet been granted by Government, as the matter is still under consideration. Messrs. Burn & Co. reported in January 1883 that they had taken no steps towards raising the required capital, being desirous of first ascertaining how far the endeavours they were then making to obtain the capital for the Burdwan-Cutwa Railway would prove successful.

Behar Railway.

An address was presented by the zemindars and Municipal Commissioners of the Behar sub-division to the Lieutenant-Governor in December 1882, praying that railway communication might be established either between Behar and Bukhtiarpore on the East Indian Railway, or between Behar and Jehanabad on the Patna and Gya State Railway. This scheme was unfavourably reported upon in 1881 when first proposed, and no action up to the present has been taken in the matter, as no officer could be spared during the year to make the necessary surveys and estimates. If possible, however, this will be done during the ensuing cold season.

Khairabad Branch Railway.

In the event of the Alipore Coal Company, Limited, being willing to enter into an agreement in accordance with section 24 of Act X of 1870 (Land Acquisition Act), the Government of Bengal has consented to allow the land required for the projected railway to be taken up by its own officers under the provisions of Part VII of the Act, and have accordingly requested Messrs. Bird & Co., the managing agents, to prepare a draft agreement for consideration and approval, and to supply the information required for the issue of the necessary notification permitting the survey of the land.

RAILWAYS UNDER THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

East Indian Railway.

The total length of line, including the Jubbulpore extension, on which rates and fares are calculated by the East Indian Railway Company is 1,507 miles, and shows no increase on the length reported last year, but the double length for the year under review is 469½ miles, or 59 miles more than at the close of 1881. The total length of single track, including sidings, has been increased during the year from 2,250 to 2,319 miles, and the capital expenditure during 1882 has amounted to £108,016.

Construction.

The following are the principal works of construction completed during the year:—

(*a*) Additional goods-sheds and sidings, Cawnpur city branch.
(*b*) Ditto rail-bearings in Dinapore, Allahabad, and Delhi districts.
(*c*) Ditto flood openings near Arrah.
(*d*) Extra sidings for marshalling trains at Tundla.
(*e*) Extension of engine-shed at Asansol.
(*f*) Reservoir at Bargarh station.
(*g*) Ditto Markundi.

And the principal works in progress at the end of the year were—

Ballast and Permanent-Way—

Additional sidings in Howrah.
Coal sidings and wharf at Barakar.
Additional sleepering in Dinapore, Allahabad, and Delhi districts.
Extension of branch line at Mokameh.
Doubling the line between Buxar and Moghal Sarai.
Watering and passing train station at Busha Nullah.
Ditto ditto between Katni and Sleemanabad.

Stations and Buildings—

Branch line from Bhadreswar station to the river side.
River wall and reclamation of foreshore at Howrah.
Long river-side shed for inwards goods at Howrah.
Excavating boat dock at Howrah.
Extension of pontoon landing stage at Howrah.
Extension of carriage shops eastward at Howrah.
Laying additional lines in carriage and waggon shops at Howrah.
Coal wharf and sidings at Barakar.

Hooghly Bridge.

The design for this bridge was settled in England by Mr. Bradford Leslie in conjunction with Mr. A. M. Rendel. It is to consist of a central double cantilever girder 320 feet long, resting on two piers placed 120 feet apart, centre to centre, in the middle of the channel; of two main girders, each 440 feet in length, on each side of the central cantilever girder, one end rests upon the latter and the other upon the shore abutment. Two masonry viaducts, each 450 feet in length, extend inland from each shore abutment. The total length of the bridge will thus be 2,100 feet, of which the middle portion between the two shore abutments, 1,200 feet, less 50 feet of central piers, or 1,150 feet, will span the waterway of the main channel. The estimated cost of construction, Rs. 35,37,305, was sanctioned on the 7th December 1882.

The approach to the bridge from the Eastern Bengal Railway at Naihati station to the east end of the bridge will be on a curve of 3,824 feet radius and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, with a rising gradient of 1 in 300. The approach from the East Indian Railway at Hooghly station to the west end of the bridge will be 2 miles in length, with a rising gradient of 1 in 444. The cost of these approaches is not included in the above estimate.

Maintenance.

The way and works were maintained in an efficient manner throughout the line, except in the Dinapore district. The progress in relaying the line with steel rails was greatly retarded during the first six months of the year for the want of fish-plates and bolts and nuts, the rails having been sent out without these fastenings. The work was, however, pushed on during the last six months, and at the close of the year 43·74 miles of the single line between Moghal Sarai and Allahabad and 20·58 miles of the Chord Line had thus been relaid. Fair progress was also made in strengthening the road with additional rail bearings, and at the close of the year 169·75 miles of road, principally in the Dinapore and Allahabad districts, had been laid with an additional sleeper per pair of rails, and 57·19 miles, principally in the Delhi district, with additional chocks.

The cost of maintenance per mile per month was Rs. 364, against Rs. 241 in 1881, and the number of wooden and iron sleepers renewed during the year was 296,391 and 213,237 respectively, against 250,086 of the former and 103,203 of the latter description in the previous year. The length of steel rails renewed was $74\frac{1}{2}$ miles, against 37 miles, and that of wrought iron rails 39 miles, against 33 miles.

Locomotive Department.

Fifty-four new engines were constructed and put on the line during the year. Of these, forty-four were received from England and ten were built in the Railway workshops, chiefly from duplicate pieces in stock.

The Locomotive stock and workshop machinery has been maintained in good working order. The number of engines at the end of the year was 563, viz. 7 tank, 78 passenger, and 478 goods engines.

The native drivers and shunters continue to work satisfactorily. There are now 125 native drivers, 125 native shunters, and 806 native firemen—total 1,056—working on running engines.

The employment of natives as drivers and shunters has now been tried for eight years, and the results are economical. A saving of Rs. 25,70,180 has been effected during this period in salaries and overtime allowances by employing natives instead of Europeans.

Collieries.

The Kurhurballi and Serampore coal mines yielded—

	Tons.
In 1881	278,500
„ 1882	281,656
Increase ...	3,156

The rolling-stock and workshop machinery have been efficiently maintained.

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The number of vehicles at the end of the year was 9,938, viz. 1,209 coaching and 8,729 goods vehicles.

The following new vehicles were constructed and put on the line during the year:—100 third-class carriages, completing the second hundred additional carriages of this class sanctioned for construction to meet the anticipated increase of traffic consequent on the reduction of the third-class fares, 618 iron-covered goods wagons, completing the second thousand additional iron wagons sanctioned for construction, 30 break-vans, completing the total number sanctioned, and 18 combined post-office vans and third-class carriages.

The lines of telegraph have been efficiently maintained, except on the loop line, where interruptions occurred in renewing and shifting the telegraph from one side of the railway to the other.

Telegraph.

Accidents.

The more serious accidents during the year were—

On the 17th January the up mail came into collision with No. 17 up goods train near Shikoabad. The damage to rolling-stock and permanent-way was considerable; 13 native passengers died from the effects of wounds and 15 others received injuries. The guard of the goods train was also injured. The driver of the mail train was prosecuted, but acquitted.

On the 28th of March another collision occurred at the same station between No. 4 down passenger and No. 17 up goods train. No life was lost, and the damage to stock was slight. The jemadar, to whose negligence the accident was due, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 20th April the down mail train ran off the line between Behea and Arrah. Two or three passengers received slight injuries, and twelve vehicles and the engine and tender left the rails, causing serious damage to stock.

On the 11th August the up mail train ran off the line at mile 225½, between Simultala and Nawadi stations. The whole of the vehicles, with the exception of the engine, were derailed. Some of the derailed vehicles, which had fouled the down line, were immediately after run into by No. 22 down goods train before it could be pulled up. No one was hurt with the exception of a railway peon, who was somewhat slow in getting out of a third-class carriage and had his foot injured during the collision. The accident is supposed to have occurred through heavy rain undermining the road, and causing the line, or one of the sleepers, to sink, carrying the rail with it.

On the 29th August No. 12 down goods train ran off the line at mile 313 between Bukhtearpur and Futwah stations. Twenty wagons were derailed. The guard of the train only was hurt. The accident was probably caused by the defective state of the line. The down track was being repaired at the spot, was only half ballasted, and the sleepers were exposed, and not boxed up.

The accidents to life and limb during the year were as follows:—

	Fatal.	Not fatal.
Passengers	22	43
Railway servants	17	52
Contractors and ballast coolies	14	35
Policemen	*Nil*	2
Trespassers and others	40	11
Total ...	93	143

Of the passengers killed, seven met their death in getting into and out of trains in motion, one by falling out of a running train, one whilst attempting to cross the line, and thirteen in a collision. Of the forty fatal cases classed under trespassers, fifteen are reported to have been suicides.

Earnings and expenditure.

The total earnings, exclusive of the flotilla receipts, amounted to Rs. 4,70,88,374, and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,73,77,162, the net earnings for the year being Rs. 2,97,11,212, against a surplus revenue of Rs. 3,09,44,843 in 1881, or a decrease of Rs. 12,33,631. The following is a comparison of the passenger traffic, and the receipts therefrom, during the years 1881 and 1882:—1881, passengers 8,969,162, receipts Rs. 1,06,22,905; 1882, passengers 10,437,348, receipts Rs. 1,16,66,598. The result is an increase of 1,468,186 in the number of passengers carried during the year under review and of Rs. 10,43,693 in the earnings. Of the number of passengers carried, 9,627,596, or 92·24 per cent., belonged to the third class.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the third-class fare was reduced, as an experimental measure, from 3 to 2½ pies per mile. The reduced fare was introduced on the upper section of the line above Naini Junction from the 1st January 1882, and on the lower section of the line from the 1st July 1882. The actual result of this reduction, excluding all increase due to abnormal causes, has been a nominal increase in the receipts of Rs. 58,326; but this increase, though absolute, bears no proportion to the increase in the numbers carried at the reduced rate.

The reduction in fares has no doubt been a boon to numbers of the poorer classes of natives, but it is too soon yet to judge of its effects on the earnings of the line. The receipts from the passenger traffic are largely affected by the average distance travelled by passengers of each class; but the reduction in the third-class fare has not been followed by an increase in the average distance travelled by passengers of this class. For more than half the number of native passengers this does not exceed 30 miles.

The total weight of goods carried during 1882 was 4,383,652 tons, against 3,826,964 in 1881; the increase in the receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 5,80,288. The traffic shows a steady increase in every branch, although not exempt from fluctuations during the year.

In spite of the break of gauge on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the natural advantages of Bombay over Calcutta are so great with regard to certain staples of traffic, that the tide of trade is certainly being diverted to the westward. On the other hand, Calcutta has undoubtedly great advantages as regards other staples, such as jute, indigo, rice, silk, and tea, the trade in which is not likely to be interfered with by the rivalry of Bombay.

The principal articles of goods traffic received at Howrah and Calcutta were coal (454,795 tons), cotton and twist (35,289 tons), grain and pulses (344,973 tons), hides and horns (19,702 tons), indigo (5,842 tons), saltpetre (25,291 tons), seeds (297,625 tons), and opium (4,932 tons). The increases were for the most part in coal, saltpetre, and seeds, but there was a falling off in the wheat traffic. The chief commodities forwarded from the above stations were copper (6,875 tons), gunny (17,881 tons), iron (52,754 tons), piece-goods (49,616 tons), and salt (120,923 tons). A decrease of 2,221 tons is recorded in sugar.

At Jubbulpore station 1,075 tons of grains and pulses and 3,944 tons of sugar were received, but there was a very large falling off in the coal traffic, a decrease of 18,209 tons being shown in the year's returns. The goods despatched from Jubbulpore have decreased by 7,220 tons in 1882, of which 1,537 tons were in grains and pulses and 5,201 in miscellaneous and railway materials.

Working expenses.

The gross expenditure exceeded that of 1881 by Rs. 29,41,922, or 20·34 per cent., the excess being chiefly due to the extensive renewals of permanent-way throughout the line, and to the large number of engines replaced during the year.

Steamer traffic.

The steamer traffic earnings amounted to Rs. 29,220, against which a sum of Rs. 27,921 has been shown as working expenses, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,299 as profit during the year, or a decrease of Rs. 2,168 on the net earnings of the past year.

Staff.

The staff employed on the line consisted of 1,532 Europeans and Eurasians and 54,752 natives.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The length of this line on which rates and fares are charged is 159·64 miles of single road. The total length, including sidings, is 201·69 miles. The total capital expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 3,32,13,066, excluding steam-boat expenditure, Rs. 13,82,327, which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 2,08,050 upon the running or train length (159·64 miles).

The branch line from Ranaghat to Bongong (20 miles) of the Bengal Central Railway was opened for public traffic on the 16th October 1882, and is worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

During the year—

	Rs.
The capital expenditure, including steam-boat expenses, amounted to	53,977
The credits to capital	1,08,674
Balance against capital expenditure ...	— 54,697

Construction.

There were no works of any engineering importance completed during the year. The new inland diversion of the line between mile 147 and Goalundo, rendered necessary by the rapid encroachment of the River Ganges, was completed in time to allow of public trains being run over it before the main line was breached in August. A siding was laid down at Ranaghat to form a junction with the Bengal Central Railway, and a through line was laid down at Chitpore to join the Port Commissioners' Tramway.

Maintenance.

The relaying of the line between Sealdah and Barrackpore with steel rails, a distance of 14 miles, has been completed, and arrangements have been made for relaying with steel rails a further length of 9 miles between Barrackpore and Naihati. The cost of maintenance per mile per month was Rs. 222, against Rs. 176 in 1881.

The Damookdea branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway was maintained by the Company in fair order.

Locomotive Department.

Thirteen locomotive engines were thoroughly repaired, and the workshop machinery was kept in good order.

Carriage and Wagon Department.

During the year 3 vehicles have been converted, 121 have been rebuilt, 251 have been heavily repaired, and 2,255 slightly repaired.

Steam Boat Department.

The steamer *Prince Alfred* was docked in Calcutta, overhauled, and provided with new high-pressure cylinders. The steamers *Lukhia* and *Surma* have had their hulls strengthened to withstand the great vibration of the engines, and the boilers of the steamer *Douglas* have been renewed. Flat No. 2 was docked and overhauled, and all the defective plates and floors were cut out and renewed. The small steamer *Wallace* was sold on the 7th June to the Assam Railway and Trading Company. The Serajgunge steamer service ceased on the 31st December 1881, and was undertaken from the 1st January 1882 by the India General Steam Navigation Company, which at first worked it with the steamer *Prince of Wales* and three flats, Nos. 3, 5, and 8, belonging to the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. The former offered to purchase the vessels, but the bargain was not concluded, as it was thought that these vessels could be usefully employed on the Cachar service.

Accidents.

The only accident during the year calling for notice was the derailment of ten wagons of a goods train, attributed to both journals of the leading axle being bent.

In this place may be mentioned the encroachment of the river Ganges at Goalundo. The river, as had been anticipated, made a set upon the right bank above Goalundo, and finally breached the railway on the 12th August. By the 16th August a gap of over a mile in length had been formed. The permanent-way had been shifted to the alternative embankment, which had been thrown up in time, and, with the exception of some

small girders, which fell into the river, no loss was sustained. It was afterwards found necessary to pull down and remove the buildings and staff quarters at the station, and to form a new station as well as a new depôt for steamers.

Earnings and expenditure.

The total earnings of the line, exclusive of the revenue derived from the flotilla, amounted to Rs. 56,23,007, against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 21,75,584, leaving a net balance of Rs. 34,47,423, which represents a profit of 10·2 per cent. on the capital expended to the close of the year under review. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 2,414,200, against 2,369,569 in 1881, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 13,85,053, against Rs. 14,73,684 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 88,631. Of the total number of passengers, 1,910,100 were of the fourth class; the percentage to the entire passenger traffic being 79·12. The increase in this class is recorded as 99,461, but a decrease of 61,309 is shown in the third-class traffic.

The total weight of goods conveyed over the line was 587,289 tons, or an increase of 76,478 tons over the traffic of 1881, and the receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 39,71,793, which exceeded the receipts of the previous year by Rs. 5,31,587.

Among the chief commodities received at Sealdah and Chitpore stations were, coal (30,040 tons), dall, grains, and pulses (10,252 tons), gunny-bags (13,975 tons), jute (237,778 tons), rice (35,000 tons), tobacco (10,691 tons). An increase of 41,021 tons of jute and of 5,635 tons of gunny-bags is recorded; but the traffic in coal, grains, and rice seems to have fallen slightly. Of the articles forwarded from the above stations, salt seems to have increased by 4,344 tons during 1882.

Working expenses.

The gross expenditure was more than that of 1881 by Rs. 1,54,528, or 6·62 per cent.

Steamer traffic.

The earnings and expenses in 1882 were respectively Rs. 5,02,718 and Rs. 3,11,704, the profits being Rs. 1,91,014, which fall short of the profits of 1881 by Rs. 67,039.

Staff.

During the year under review 248 Europeans and Eurasians and 7,007 natives were employed on the line.

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

It was stated in last year's report that measures were then being taken to substitute telegraphic for telephone lines between Nattore and Rampore Beauleah, and between Sultanpore and Serajgunge. These lines were completed during the year under review, and a third class telegraph station has since been opened at Bogra in connection with the latter line.

The proposal to construct a line between Azimgunge and Berhampore was abandoned, as the necessary guarantee could not be obtained, as also the line from Goalundo to Jallacatty, for which a line from Khulna to Barrisal has been substituted. This line is still under construction, and is expected to be completed by the end of March next.

POST-OFFICES.

The following additions to the work of the Postal Department were made during the year:—(1) Savings Banks, (2) postal notes, and (3) extension of the value-payable system to registered letters. The Savings Bank has proved a success. It was not extended in the first instance to the post-office in Calcutta or Howrah, with the view of interfering as little as possible with Presidency banks; but this prohibition has been removed since the close of the year. The sale of postal notes, which are divided into three classes of the value of Rs. 2-8, Re. 1 and 8 annas respectively, was introduced in January 1883. The system affords the public an easy and cheap means of remitting small sums of money, the commission charged on the three classes of notes being only one anna, half an anna and one-quarter of an anna respectively, while that on the lowest money-order is two annas. The return of sales during the quarter of the year in which the system was in force, however, shows that it had not as yet made much advance in popular favour. The extension of the value-payable system to registered letters was introduced in October 1882, and during the remainder of the year 264 value-payable registered letters were delivered in these provinces. The system is so great a convenience to the public, and particularly to tradesmen, that it is likely to be popular.

The statement below shows the number of imperial post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box peons which existed on the 31st March 1883, as compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1882:—

Circle.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box peons.
Bengal	1881-82	858	2,493	778	180
	1882-83	907	2,667	866	172
Behar	1881-82	278	354	474	22
	1882-83	309	364	541	24
Eastern Bengal ...	1881-82	(a) 160	310	(b) 170	(c) 18
	1882-83	223	481	205	18
Total ...	1881-82	1,296	3,157	1,422	220
	1882-83	1,439	3,512	1,612	214

(a), (b), (c). These are the correct figures, instead of those shown in the report for 1881-82, viz. under (a) 151, (b) 167, and (c.) 17.

There was an increase of 143 post-offices, 355 letter-boxes, and 190 village postmen, and a decrease of 6 letter-box peons. This compares favourably with the year 1881-82, when there was an increase of 114 post-offices,

236 letter-boxes, and 212 village postmen, and a decrease of 23 letter-box peons.

In 1882-83 there were 10,845 miles of line, against 10,127 in the previous year, as detailed below:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Bengal	7,810	8,078
Behar	1,341	1,563
Eastern Bengal	976	1,204
Total ...	10,127	10,845

The net increase of mileage exclusive of railway mileage in 1882-83 was 718.

The number of prosecutions against postal servants was 56, against 72 in the previous year. The accused were acquitted in nine cases only, and in another case the sentence passed by the Lower Court was reduced on appeal to the Judge. There were four highway robberies in Bengal, one in Behar and none in Eastern Bengal. In four cases which occurred in Bengal between January and March 1883 the police enquiries were not completed at the close of the year.

The number of all articles, including letters, parcels, post-cards, papers, and packets received for delivery in 1882-83 was 41,829,892, against 38,431,484 in the previous year, showing an increase of 8·8 per cent.

The following figures show the value of insured and value-payable articles delivered and the commission charged on each class during the year ending March 1883:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of insured letters	70,24,538	9	5
Ditto insured parcels	85,65,306	9	7
Total value of insured letters and parcels ...	1,55,89,845	3	0
Insurance charges realised on letters and parcels ...	39,236	12	0
Number of value-payable articles ...	20,528	0	0
Value declared	1,86,762	1	0
Commission realised on value-payable articles ...	3,717	12	0
Total ...	1,58,40,089	12	0

Zemindary post-offices.

The number of zemindary post-offices at the beginning of the year was 291, of which 167 were in Bengal, 86 in Behar, and 38 in Eastern Bengal. Seventeen new offices were opened and thirty-six old ones closed during the year, leaving 272 as the total number at work at the end of the year, distributed thus:—159 in Bengal, 82 in Behar, and 31 in Eastern Bengal. Of letter-boxes, there were 205 in Bengal, 54 in Behar, and 10 in Eastern Bengal, or a total of 269 at the close of the year, against 254 (and not 270, as stated in last year's report) at the end of the year 1881-82.

There were 12,084 miles of zemindary posts during the year, against 11,972 in the previous year, or a net increase of 112 miles, which was due to the opening of new lines, extension of lines, and conversion of imperial into district post lines.

The total number of articles which passed through the zemindary post was 2,694,663, against 2,660,385, showing an increase of 34,278, or 1·2 per cent. The total number returned undelivered was 70,205 against 77,597 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 7,392, or 15 per cent.

The receipts and expenditure on account of the zemindary posts were as follow:—

Circle.	Receipts. Rs.	A.	P.	Charges. Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	2,05,220	7	1	1,79,537	15	3
Behar	94,249	15	5	87,834	6	3
Eastern Bengal	56,257	4	3	49,620	15	2
Total ...	3,55,727	10	9	3,16,993	4	8

Irrigation.

THE following is an abstract of the receipts and charges of the Irrigation Department during 1882-83, compared with the budget and revised estimates:—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXVIII.—Productive Public Works—			
Revenue account, provincial	12,00,000	12,00,000	13,03,246
XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation—			
Provincial	6,90,000	7,00,000	7,65,258
Agricultural Works—			
Imperial	15,000	10,000	2,942
Provincial	.....	1,500	3,001
Total revenue ...	19,05,000	19,11,500	20,74,447
EXPENDITURE.			
54. Productive Public Works—			
Capital account	14,00,000	14,00,000	8,59,285
39. Productive Public Works—			
Revenue account, Provincial	10,60,000	10,72,000	11,47,967
46. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Imperial	.....	.....	(—)2,900
Provincial	25,49,000	23,06,760	22,23,973
Total ...	25,49,000	23,06,760	22,21,073
Agricultural Works—			
Imperial	8,50,000	8,50,000	7,66,138
Provincial	63,000	93,240	1,43,258
Contributions	.....	4,000	11,263
Total ...	9,13,000	9,47,240	9,20,659
Total expenditure ...	59,22,000	57,26,000	51,48,984

The total outlay (direct charges) on productive public works, capital account, amounted at the end of the year 1882-83 to Rs. 5,33,17,265. The following statement shows the amount of the estimate of each project, the expenditure incurred during and up to the end of the year 1882-83, and the balance for expenditure on the projects in progress from 1st April 1883:—

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1882-83.	Expenditure to end of 1882-83.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	2,13,86,504	3,64,960	1,99,24,492	14,62,012
Midnapore canal	82,49,000	1,21,782	79,54,099	2,94,901
Hidgellee tidal canal	17,72,699	.....	17,72,699	.....
Sone canals	2,78,88,697	3,72,543	2,36,65,975	42,22,722
Total ...	5,92,96,900	8,59,285	5,33,17,265	59,79,635

The amount of interest for the year 1882-83 at four per cent. per annum on the capital outlay noted above is Rs. 21,15,505, and this sum is payable by the local Government to the Imperial treasury.

The receipts from, and the working expenses (direct charges) of, the canals for the year, included in the revenue account of productive public works, are shown below:—

	Receipts, 1882-83.	Working expenses, 1882-83.	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	3,05,527	3,39,479	(—)33,952
Midnapore canal	2,68,010	2,38,077	29,933
Hidgellee tidal canal	45,032	40,570	4,462
Sone canals	6,84,677	5,29,841	1,54,836
Total ...	13,03,246*	11,47,967†	1,55,279

* Exclusive of Rs. 14,480 received in England from leasehold property and included in home accounts.
† Ditto of Rs. 2,060 expended in ditto on ditto ditto ditto.

The transactions of the year in connection with works other than productive public works are detailed below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation and navigation works (Provincial)—		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—		
Sarun canal		18,027
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept—		
Calcutta canals		5,64,194
Nuddea rivers		1,82,967
Eden canal		70
Total ...		7,65,258
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Government embankments (Imperial) ...		2,942
PROVINCIAL.		
Midnapore tuccavee embankments under contract	69	
Sarun tuccavee embankments under contract	2,932	
		3,001
Total receipts from works other than productive public works		7,71,201

EXPENDITURE.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—

IMPERIAL.

Capital.

	Amount. Rs.	Amount. Rs.
Damoodah project		(—)2,900

PROVINCIAL.

Capital.

Sarun canal	40,424	
Orissa coast canal	7,99,557	
		8,39,981

REVENUE.

Sarun canal		33,602

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept—

Calcutta canals	10,33,632	
Nuddea rivers	1,16,674	
Tidal creeks in Orissa	30,355	
Eden canal	1,49,729	
S. S *Sir Arthur Cotton*	20,000	
		13,50,390
Total, irrigation and navigation works (Provincial)		22,23,973

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept—

IMPERIAL.

Orissa embankments ...	1,65,590	
Midnapore and Hidgellee ditto ...	2,45,177	
24-Pergunnahs ditto ...	2,29,934	
Nuddea rivers ditto ...	1,02,614	
Teur canal	2,001	
Other embankments and drainage works ...	20,822	
		7,66,138

PROVINCIAL.

Midnapore tuccavee embankments under contract	66,320	
Sarun tuccavee embankments under contract	76,938	
		1,43,258

CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.
Village channels, &c.		11,263
Total expenditure on works other than productive public works		31,41,732

The whole expenditure of the year, inclusive of that on productive irrigation and navigation works, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 51,48,984, was incurred in India.

The transactions of the three circles of superintendence will now be described *seriatim*.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1882-83, compared with that of the year 1881-82, is shown below:—

	1882-83.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals, capital account (Imperial) ...	3,64,960	3,33,011
Ditto revenue ditto (Provincial) ...	3,39,479	3,28,660
Tidal creeks (ditto) ...	30,355	56,333
Orissa embankments (Imperial) ...	1,65,590	1,98,147
Total Imperial and Provincial ...	9,00,384	9,16,151

The details of the expenditure on the Orissa canals, capital account, are—

	Rs.
I.—Works	2,90,507
II.—Establishment	60,455
III.—Tools and plant	47,315
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)28,535
	3,69,742
Less receipts on capital account	4,782
Total ...	3,64,960

In July 1882 estimates for extending the Orissa irrigation project so far as to complete the canals already commenced, and provide distributary channels, drainage works, and embankments for the protection from flood of the area commanded by them, were submitted to the Government of India, and that Government, in January 1883, accorded their provisional sanction, in anticipation of the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, to the revised estimates for sanctioned works, which, for direct charges, amounted to Rs. 2,13,86,504. Inclusive of Rs. 3,86,408 for the Gobree canal extension, the estimates for new works proposed to be constructed have been provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India in time to admit of work being commenced in the cold season of the current year.

MAHANUDDY SERIES.

On the Mahanuddy and Pooree Head Works the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 33,799, *viz.*, Rs. 12,454 workshop charges for folding shutters on the crest of the Mahanuddy Weir, which were completed in the year 1881-82 and are now in full operation, constituting a great improvement to the Weir; Rs. 3,302 being the loss on sales of workshop stock; and Rs. 18,043 expended on widening the Weir, extending the dividing embankment, and

excavating a Dock for vessels and boats at Cuttack—works included in the revised estimates provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India. With the exception of these, the Head Works may be said to be completed.

Taldunda canal.

The estimated cost, including distributaries and drainage and protective works, as provided in the revised estimates, amounts to Rs. 10,31,914, and the actual outlay to the end of 1882-83 to Rs. 10,19,049, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 12,865. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,951, and the work done was an extension of No. 1 distributary, previously commenced, for the purpose of supplying water for irrigating some land which lies between the Taldunda canal and the Sukh Pyka embankment, and the construction of channels which were required for drainage purposes in connection with the existing distributaries.

Machgong canal.

No progress was made during the year, the only expenditure being Rs. 17 for land previously acquired.

High level canal, section I.

The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 37,653, increasing the total expenditure to Rs. 23,02,255, against Rs. 26,26,134, the provision in the revised estimates. The bulk of the expenditure of the year was incurred upon the various flood embankments which are required for the protection of the area under the command of the distributaries from injury by the floods of the Beropa and Brahmini rivers.

Kendrapara canal.

The expenditure of the year was chiefly incurred upon the escape at Kendupatna, the drainage channels between distributaries, and the raising of bridges at the various locks. The outlay upon the Kendupatna escape amounted to Rs. 7,463, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,757. The outlay under the head "drainage and protective works" amounted during the year to Rs. 3,848, but much remained to be done, the unspent balance under this head at the close of the year being Rs. 1,70,990. Most of the lock bridges were raised so as to allow of steamers passing through without lowering their awnings and funnels; those remaining will be altered during the current year. The total outlay of the year on this canal amounted to Rs. 12,533, and the unspent balance of the estimate to Rs. 2,32,397.

Gobree canal.

As stated in the report of the previous year, work on the extension canal, including its feeding channel from the Pattamoondi canal, was commenced in January 1882. At the close of the year 1882-83 about 500 feet in length of the main canal, consisting of cattle crossings and village roads, and about 650 feet in length at the junction of the feeding channel, remained to be completed. Upon the feeding channel, which has a length of about three miles, work was in progress, with the exception of about 800 feet at the junction of the flood embankment of the canal with the Utikun embankment, which had not been commenced. The head of the Chota Brahmini river was completely closed by a pair of parallel embankments carried across the river, but the centre part required to be filled in and the slopes and berms on both sides made up to full width.

The progress made on the masonry works was follows:—The two locks at Gundukia and Alba were under construction. The expenditure upon the Gundukia lock amounted to Rs. 25,279, and the work done consisted of the completion of the earth excavations required for the foundations, the execution of the sheet and gyle piling around and under the walls, the whole of the concrete and a portion of the masonry. At the end of the year the wing walls of the head and tail bays and the back of the chamber walls were raised to nearly the level of the floor, while the main laterite stone inverts of the lock chamber were completed, and the sill of the tail gates was in progress. At the Alba lock, for which the site was selected in the previous season, work commenced early in the year, and a ring-bund to exclude the floods was constructed before the rains set in; but very slow progress was made with the excavation until the end of January 1883, when a larger amount of labour became available after the harvest was over. As soon as the necessary level had been reached the sheet piling was commenced, and by the end of the year

under review all the sheet piling for the head wing walls and body was driven, and that for the tail wing walls and river face was in progress. Some of the interior gyle piling was also carried out at the end next to the canal. The expenditure upon this work, inclusive of collection of materials, amounted to Rs. 27,231, the total expenditure to date upon the two locks being Rs. 66,993, against an estimate of Rs. 1,10,713.

The work done at the fall and road bridge at Pattamoondi, upon which the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 12,725, consisted of the completion of the excavation for the foundations which had been commenced in the previous year, the sinking and construction of the rectangular well blocks (56 in number) upon which the floor and walls rest, and the construction of the whole of the masonry, both in foundation and superstructure, with the exception of the coping of the wing walls and abutments and the crest stones of the body wall, which have still to be laid. The iron and woodwork of the road bridge have also been constructed, but have not yet been placed in position.

Under the head "regulators," the masonry of the syphon at Alba, which is a small work, constructed under the main canal near its junction with the feeding channel, with the object of passing off any river water which might otherwise accumulate upon the triangular patch of ground between the flood embankment, the feeding channel, and the main canal, was completed up to the level of the springing of the arches. The escape, situated at a distance of about a mile from the Gundukia lock, was not commenced. Three head sluices for future distributaries were, however, completed, with the exception of portions of the parapets with the lifting gear, and up and down stream revetments. The outlay on these works amounted to Rs. 3,745.

The total outlay upon the Gobree canal extension up to the end of the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 1,59,393, against the amount of Rs. 2,92,734 sanctioned for works.

Kendrapara canal extension.

The extension canal is now fully completed, and is regularly open for navigation. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,235, the total expenditure to date being Rs. 6,66,829, against Rs. 7,06,339, the amount of the estimate for works. The cause of the large difference between the estimate and expenditure was that only Rs. 99 has yet been spent on plantations, for which Rs. 43,073 was included in the estimate.

Pattamoondi canal.

The work done during the year in connection with the Pattamoondi canal consisted almost entirely in raising the flood embankment on the left bank of the canal between the 15th mile and the end at Pattamoondi, upon which a sum of Rs. 24,219 was expended during the year. The object of the work is to render the left bank of this canal capable of sustaining without injury a maximum flood in the Beropa and Brahmini rivers, and for this purpose the embankment is being raised to a height of three feet above the estimated highest flood level. The total expenditure to date amounted to Rs. 57,382, against Rs. 2,05,251, the amount provided for the work in the sanctioned estimate of the canal.

The survey of the Gobree river was also undertaken with a view to its improvement, as it is the main drainage line between the Kendrapara and Pattamoondi canals, and its action is not at present satisfactory. The survey was completed during the year, and the plans have since been plotted.

The total expenditure upon the Pattamoondi canal incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 24,976, the total to date being Rs. 7,94,382, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,77,206.

In addition to the expenditure noted above, two other small items, *viz.*, Rs. 492 expended upon miscellaneous boundary pillars and Rs. 548 paid for copying *khusrah* books of the cadastral survey, were charged to the Mahanuddy series. The outlay on this series, exclusive of establishment and tools and plant, amounted for the year to Rs. 2,34,168, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 1,11,31,279, against the amount of Rs. 1,23,26,640 sanctioned for works.

BRAHMINI AND BYTURNI SERIES.

High level canal, section II.

On the 2nd section of the High level canal the principal work in progress was the raising and strengthening of the right embankment of the Byturni river

above the weir at Acquapuddah, in order to render it capable of withstanding a flood such as that which occurred in the year 1881, when the embankment was heavily breached. A sum of Rs. 4,667 was expended during the year, which was charged under the head "distributaries," in completing the cross country levelling of the tracts between the Khursooah and Byturni and between the latter river and the Salindee, and in taking longitudinal and cross sections of the various rivers whose flood waters have to be regulated. At the end of the year these surveys were nearly completed, but a good deal of the field work remained to be plotted. The total expenditure of the year on this section of the High level canal amounted to Rs. 12,552.

High level canal, section III.

Upon the 3rd section of the High level canal the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 43,788, and the principal works on which this outlay was incurred were the Kopali aqueduct, the branch canal to Bhuddruck, the Kopali diversion, the left embankment of the Byturni, and the drainage cut to the Kopali river.

The Kopali aqueduct was fully completed, having been opened for navigation during the month of January 1883. This large work consists of seventeen openings, each of twenty feet span, with inverted arches below them.

The branch canal to Bhuddruck was also opened for traffic during the year, simultaneously with the Kopali aqueduct, the earthwork having by that time been so far completed as to allow of the admission of water into the canal. The whole of the earthwork was finished before the end of the year, but the turfing, together with the drainage of the area between the flood embankment and the Salindee, remained to be executed.

The Kopali diversion, which has been constructed above and below the Kopali aqueduct in order to divert the river from its original channel and turn it through that work, is now fully completed.

The drainage cut along the left bank of this canal, which runs from the low ground near the Salindee to the Kopali aqueduct, is nearly completed.

The total outlay for works on the Brahmini and Byturni series amounted during the year to Rs. 56,340, and up to the end of the year to Rs. 31,02,141, against the estimate amounting to Rs. 31,31,326.

The following statement shows the outlay (direct charges) on the Orissa project under the different heads of account, compared with the estimate as provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India:—

Heads of Account.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.	
		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	1,55,33,080	2,90,507	1,42,33,420
II.—Establishment	40,72,696	60,455	37,63,838
III.—Tools and plant	18,53,708	47,315	18,16,689
IV.—Suspense account	.....	(—) 28,535	1,78,399
Total	2,14,59,484	3,69,742	1,99,92,346
Less receipts on capital account	72,980	4,782	67,854
Net Total ...	2,13,86,504	3,64,960	1,99,24,492

The expenditure on the Orissa canals charged to the revenue account of the project, which was met from provincial funds, amounted for the year 1882-83 to Rs. 3,41,539, against Rs. 3,28,660 of the previous year. The following are the details of this expenditure:—

	1882-83.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	2,22,431	2,17,753
Establishment	1,01,740	95,215
Tools and plant	14,923	13,348
Refunds of revenue	385	414
Direct expenditure in England	2,060	1,930
Total ...	3,41,539	3,28,660

The canals were kept in good order during the year.

Tidal creeks.

The works which were in hand during the year were the completion of the Hansooah and Boicha creeks and the improvement of the line of connected tidal creeks which lie between the Jumboo river and Telicood on the Kadooa river in the Pooree district. The expenditure, which is charged to the head of account "works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept," amounted during the year to Rs. 30,355, against Rs. 56,333 of the previous year. The details of this expenditure are given below:—

	1882-83.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	24,394	44,160
Establishment	5,611	10,159
Tools and plant	350	2,014
Total ...	30,355	56,333

Embankments.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments, which was met from imperial funds and charged to the head of account "works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept," amounted to Rs. 1,65,590, against Rs. 1,98,147 of the previous year, as detailed below:—

	1882-83.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	8,920	11,878
Maintenance	1,23,002	1,47,581
Establishment	30,342	36,690
Tools and plant	3,326	1,998
Total ...	1,65,590	1,98,147

Of the expenditure on works, a sum of Rs. 4,360 was laid out on the surveys of the Pooree and Cuttack rivers and the upper Brahmini river above Janapore. The balance was the cost of an embankment across a breach in the natural bank of the river Khursooah—a work which was fully completed at the close of the year—and of the removal of the piece of embankment belonging to the Coojung estate, which was opposite to the lock at Marsaghai, on the right bank of the Chittertolla river.

The outlay on maintenance and repairs was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 24,579.

Rainfall.

The rainfall in Orissa, as noted in the monthly statements of irrigation operations, was, during the year 1882-83, 86·32 inches, against 59·29 inches of the previous year. During the monsoon months, from June to November, the fall in 1882-83 was 74·17 inches, against 56·77 inches of 1881-82.

Irrigation.

The following statement shows the areas under lease for irrigation during the year 1882-83, as compared with those of the previous year:—

District.	1882-83.				1881-82.			
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cuttack ...	122,443	102	79	122,624	122,443	5,439	211	128,093
Balasore ...	1,380	.....	240	1,620	1,380	2	56	1,438
Total ...	123,823	102	319	124,244	123,823	5,441	267	129,531

The khurreef leases, which were all for five years, expired on the 30th November 1882, and were in process of renewal at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the particulars of water-rates compared with those of the two previous years:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1880-81	58,928	1,82,453	2,41,381	1,78,047	19,748	43,586
1881-82	43,586	1,99,009	2,42,595	1,24,290	4,163	1,14,142
1882-83	1,14,142	1,97,018	3,11,160	1,80,325	9,188	1,21,647

The year 1882-83 closed with a larger outstanding balance on account of water-rates, although the realizations during the year were the largest ever effected since the opening of the Orissa canals for irrigation. The attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the large unrecovered arrears, and it is hoped that better results will be obtained this year.

The total traffic upon the canals for the past three years is noted below:—

Year.	No. of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81 ...	10,828	89,960	21,38,281	41,870
1881-82 ...	13,516	136,646	27,31,866	54,391
1882-83 ...	13,392	142,439	43,78,776	69,806

The transport service, by which 22,149 passengers and 8,285 maunds of goods were carried during the year under review, realized Rs. 40,570, against Rs. 30,498, the earnings of the previous year.

The total revenue and working expenses for the past three years, as included in the financial accounts, are noted below:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	1,78,047	1,24,290	1,80,325
Navigation ...	71,402	83,206	1,08,473
Miscellaneous ...	20,329	15,655	31,209
Total ...	2,69,778	2,23,151	3,20,007
Working expenses (direct charges) ...	3,06,068	3,28,660	3,41,539
Net total (deficit) ...	36,290	1,05,509	21,532

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1882-83, compared with that of the year 1881-82, is shown below:—

	1882-83.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Midnapore canal, capital account (Imperial)	1,21,782	1,11,390
Ditto, revenue account (Provincial)	2,38,077	2,28,474
Hidgellee tidal canal, revenue account (Provincial)	40,570	28,678
Damoodah project, capital account (Imperial)	(—) 2,900	.....
Orissa coast canal, ditto (Provincial)	7,99,557	8,22,086
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept.		
Calcutta canals (Provincial)	10,33,632	10,54,301
Nuddea rivers (ditto)	1,16,674	2,67,308
Eden canal (ditto)	1,49,729	2,85,274
S. S. *Sir Arthur Cotton* (ditto)	20,000	.....
Government embankments and drainage works (Imperial) ...	5,96,504	5,13,146
Midnapore tuccavee embankments under contract (Provincial) ...	66,320	53,309
Total Imperial and Provincial ...	31,79,945	33,63,966

The expenditure of the year under review, amounting to Rs. 1,21,782, charged to the capital account of the Midnapore canal, was incurred as follows:—

	Rs.
Works	32,227
Establishment	5,764
Tools and plant	85,437
Suspense accounts	1,100
Total ...	1,24,528
Deduct receipts on capital account	2,746
Net Total ...	1,21,782

The works consisted principally of the completion of the minor masonry works on the distributaries and of plantations on the main canal. The expenditure against tools and plant was for the dredging and navigation plant required and provided for in the sanctioned estimate. This canal may now be considered as complete, save the purchase of the remaining dredging plant and the surface drainage of the low area commanded by the Panchkoorah weir. The former is being effected, but no progress can be made with the latter till the *nullahs* draining the whole area, about one hundred square miles, lying on both sides of the canal between Panchkoorah on the Cossye river and Dainan on the Roopnarain river, are re-excavated. Regarding this drainage project the Board of Revenue have already been requested to issue instructions to the Collector of the district to take proceedings under the Bengal Embankment Act [Act II (B.C.) of 1882].

The following statement shows the total capital outlay on the Midnapore canal under the different heads of account, compared with the sanctioned estimate:—

Heads of Account.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure to end of 1882-83.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	54,09,001	53,04,586	1,04,415
II.—Establishment	19,09,096	19,16,821	(—)7,725
III.—Tools and plant	9,55,904	7,36,384	2,19,520
IV.—Suspense account	.....	24,547	(—)24,547
Total ...	82,74,001	79,82,338	2,91,663
Less receipts on capital account	25,001	28,239	(+)3,238
Net Total ...	82,49,000	79,54,099	2,94,901

The unspent balance, amounting on the 1st April 1883 to Rs. 2,94,901, is required, as stated above, for the surface drainage of the area under the Panchkoorah weir, as well as for the purchase of the remaining dredging plant.

The charges on revenue account debited to the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals were on account of working expenses and maintenance.

Orissa Coast Canal.

On the Orissa Coast canal work was pushed on vigorously, and fair progress made. The quantity of earthwork done during the year was eight hundred *lacs* of cubic feet, against twelve hundred *lacs* in the previous year. The falling off in quantity was due to labour not being so abundant as during the previous year, and also to each man being able to do less in a day in the deeper cutting, and when hindered by water, than he did at the first start.

Of the eight locks required, one was built up to six feet above sill level, another had the invert turned, and a third one was built up to invert level. Of the fourth lock about seven-eighths of the foundation had been got in, and of another the excavation was done to full depth, and a start made at the brickwork. The remaining three locks have given much trouble, strata of water bearing sand having been come upon, so that no progress could be made until

the pumping power had been increased. This has now been done; and it is hoped that the work will get on better.

Some of the inlet sluices on ranges IV and V were started. On the latter range no good brick earth could be found, but *ghooting* being abundant the plan of making concrete blocks of carefully washed *ghooting* has been adopted. These blocks are 18″ × 12″ × 9″, and are formed by ramming the concrete, consisting of *ghooting* lime and sand, into wooden moulds. A considerable number have been made, and they are of very superior finish and appearance, resembling sandstone, as care is taken that a thin layer of sand mortar shall be on the outside. It is found that the moulds may be removed the second day after making, leaving the edges sharp and true. The moulds have no bottoms, and rest on a sanded earthen floor. Masonry of these blocks will in range V cost less than brick work would, even if good bricks could be made.

Out of a total of about 175 *lacs* of bricks required, 132 *lacs* have been manufactured, and the small balance can easily be made next season. Nearly all the *ghooting* required has been collected.

The outlay during the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 7,99,557, the total to end of the year being Rs. 16,93,395, against Rs. 34,45,742, the amount of the sanctioned estimate. The cost is being met from provincial funds, but the Government of India has during the current official year sanctioned a grant-in-aid from the famine protection fund of Rs. 3,00,000.

Calcutta canals.

The expenditure on the Circular and Eastern canals amounting to Rs. 10,33,632 is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Works	6,50,548
Maintenance	1,16,955
Establishment	2,16,623
Tools and plant	44,372
Suspense accounts	5,134
Total ...	10,33,632

The principal original works are described below:—

(1) Chitpore lock and bridge.
(2) Chitpore inlet.
(3) Four girder bridges on the Circular canal.
(4) Works for the diversion of the Calcutta storm-waters.
(5) Improvement of two bad points in the Bhola and Satooria rivers in the steamer route through the Sunderbuns.
(6) Inspector's residence at Chitpore.
(7) Inspector's residence at Dhappa.
(8) Widening and clearing silt from the bed of the Circular canal.

The lock at Chitpore was completed and opened for traffic on the 14th February last. The work commenced in October 1880; it was therefore two years and four months under construction. Since the lock has been opened it has worked most successfully. The gearing for opening the gates and valves has given no trouble: all works smoothly and well. The completion report of the work has not yet been submitted, but its total cost to end of the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 8,28,072.

The inlet at Chitpore was completed shortly before the lock.

The four girder bridges, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,41,242 was sanctioned in November 1881, were also completed during the year under review, and opened out for traffic on the dates mentioned opposite each—

Manicktollah bridge	5th July 1882.
Narcoldangah do.	26th ditto.
Ooltadangah do.	September 1882.
Dum-Dum road do.	13th October 1882.

The works for the diversion of the Calcutta storm-waters from the Circular canal, mentioned in the report of the preceding year, were in progress during the year under review, at the end of which the intercepting sewer, with

the exception of a small length under the Eastern Bengal Railway, was finished. The outfall works at Entally were also well advanced, save the inlet sluice required for connecting the open cut with the canal. The open cut was also nearly completed, but the outlet sluice at Makalpotta was rather backward; arrangements were, however, made for a diversion cut in case of necessity. The expenditure on these works, which are under the supervision of the Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality, amounted to the end of the year 1882-83 to Rs. 4,67,669.

In the Bhola and Satooria rivers there were two bad points, which the inland steamers on their way through the Sunderbuns on to Assam had great difficulty in passing. The localities in question were inspected by the Superintending and Executive Engineers in January 1882, and in July of the same year estimates amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 25,517 were submitted, and were sanctioned in the following month. The work was begun last cold season, and all the earthwork which could be done by manual labour was carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,956. There remained the portions under low water level to be excavated, and for this a dredger has been sent to execute the necessary work.

The Inspector's residence at Dhappa was completed and made over to the Collector of Tolls, and that at Chitpore was about three-fourths done.

The widening of the canal was completed, except about one-fourth of the length between the Dhappa lock and the intersection of the canal by the Eastern Bengal Railway, about 4,000 feet. This has since been finished, and the Circular canal and the new canal form a still-water reach of an aggregate length of nearly 12 miles from Chitpore to Dhappa.

The usual ordinary annual repairs to the canals were executed at a total cost of Rs. 1,16,955, or about Rs. 25,000 in excess of the normal expenditure on this account. The excess is due to latrines having been maintained for the use of boatmen frequenting the canal, to silt-clearing on the Eastern canals, and to exceptionally heavy expenditure on the maintenance of metalled roads.

Of the dredgers attached to the Circular and Eastern canals, one, the *Dacca* dredger, has been sold to the Railway Department; another, the *Princess Louise*, has been condemned, and ordered to be broken up and disposed of. There are at present two left, *viz.*, the *Victoria* and the *Combination* dredger. The former has been engaged on the excavation of the bad points in the Satooria and Bhola rivers, and the latter in the Circular canal and Tolly's Nullah, and both have done fair work during the year under review.

Nuddea Rivers.

The total expenditure incurred during the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 1,16,674, as noted below:—

	Rs.
Works	5,663
Maintenance	56,159
Establishment	32,910
Tools and plant	23,499
Suspense accounts	(—)1,557
Total ...	1,16,674

The expenditure charged to the head "works" was on account of the Toll Collector's office and residence at Hanskhally on the Matabhangah river mentioned in the preceding year's report. The toll station has been duly established at the above-named place.

The expenditure on the maintenance of these rivers amounted to Rs. 56,159, or about Rs. 15,000 less than the average of the two previous years. This saving is due to the early closing of the Bhagiruthee and the Matabhangah rivers.

Eden Canal.

During the year under review the works of the upper section were completed, and of those in the lower section the following were carried out:—

(1) Fall across the Kana Nuddee at its head, just below its junction with the tail end of the Eden canal at Jamalpore;

(2) Fall across the head of the channel connecting the head of the Kana nuddee with that of the Kana Damoodah;
(3) Regulator across the channel connecting the Kana nuddee with the irrigation sluice in the Government embankment on the left bank of the Damoodah river at Jamalpore;
(4) Widening of the channel connecting the Kana nuddee at its upper end with the Kana Damoodah, and at its lower reach with the Sursuttee;

besides the manufacture of bricks for the construction of the regulators and falls required for the supply of water to the Sursuttee river. These, when finished, would complete the works required for the regulation and supply of water from the Eden canal to the Kana nuddee, the Kana Damoodah, and the Sursuttee rivers, as far as they are at present sanctioned.

The outlay of the year charged to the head "works" amounted to Rs. 1,06,753, and the total outlay for the year, inclusive of Rs. 12,059 expended on maintenance, and of the charges for establishment and tools and plant, was Rs. 1,49,729.

During the year under review water was supplied free of charge for the irrigation of, in all, about 20,000 acres from the main canal, as well as from the different streams supplied from it.

Government embankments and drainage works.

The expenditure during the year 1882-83, from Imperial funds, on Government embankments and drainage works, compared with that of the previous year, is shown below in detail:—

	1882-83.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
New works	2,34,693	1,88,241
Maintenance	2,26,237	2,02,618
Establishment	98,769	85,553
Tools and plant	2,678	35,032
Suspense accounts	34,127	1,702
Total ...	5,96,504	5,13,146

The chief original works in progress are shown below:—

(1) Surpai drainage works.
(2) Bullee bheel reclamation works.
(3) Re-modelling of the Government embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs district.
(4) Re-modelling of the Government embankments in the Moorshedabad district.

The Surpai scheme, as mentioned in the preceding year's report, is for the drainage of a large tract in Hidgellee to the north of the sub-divisional station of Contai in the Midnapore district. The work has been designed in connection with range III of the Orissa Coast canal, and satisfactory progress was made during the year. It is expected that the construction of the dam across the Surpai will be undertaken during the cold season of the year 1883-84, and that the work, if not delayed for want of funds, will be ready for use by the following rains.

The project for the reclamation of the Government bheel Bullee, in the 24-Pergunnahs district, was sanctioned by the Government of India in November 1882, and fair progress was made during the year 1882-83. The estimated cost of the scheme, inclusive of establishment, tools and plant, and re-settlement of lands in the bheel, is Rs. 1,29,491.

The progress made with the re-modelling of the Government embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad districts, taken up during the preceding year, was satisfactory. At the close of the year under review 45 miles of embankments were finished and 15 miles were in progress in the former district, while in the latter 18 miles were completed, 47 miles completed to rough section and 13 miles were in progress.

The usual repairs were executed to the Government embankments, sluices, and bungalows, and the Board of Revenue was placed in funds for

expenditure by the civil officers on agricultural works and repairs in Government and temporarily settled estates.

The surveys of lands of the Government embankments referred to in the report for the year 1881-82 were completed, and steps are now being taken to demarcate and define with boundary stones the lands on both sides of the embankments.

The Midnapore *tuccavee* embankments under contract were kept in repair, and the expenditure of the year amounted, inclusive of the charges for establishment and tools and plant, to Rs. 66,320, against Rs. 53,309 of the year 1881-82. The increase is chiefly due to the construction of a retired line of embankment on the right bank of the Cossye river, below Panchkoorah, which was constructed in lieu of closing the breach in the zemindari embankment at the village of Utter-Kotal, about half a mile below the Panchkoorah weir.

During the year under report the floods in all the rivers in the South-Western Circle, save in the Cossye, were of an ordinary nature. In the Cossye river, however, the floods were heavy, and caused the breach referred to above.

The rainfall of the year 1882-83, as recorded in the monthly statements of irrigation operations, was at the two places, Midnapore and Panchkoorah, on the Midnapore canal, 66·04 and 51·59 inches respectively, against 70·32 and 78·43 inches of the previous year.

The total area under lease for irrigation from the Midnapore canal during the year 1882-83 was 100,089 acres, against 104,147 acres of the previous year. The falling off is due to the expiry of leases which were not renewed within the year.

The following statement shows the balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore canal during the year 1882-83, compared with those of the two previous years:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	48,984	1,63,014	2,11,998	1,12,960	6,064	92,974
1881-82	92,974	1,57,419	2,50,393	1,18,588	104	1,31,701
1882-83	1,31,701	1,54,646	2,86,347	1,04,060	39,811	1,42,476

It will be noticed that during the year 1882-83, Rs. 39,811 were written off in the accounts as being irrecoverable. This amount, exclusive of Rs. 910 which was on account of the assessments of the year 1882-83, was made up of the outstanding balances of the previous years' assessments commencing from the year 1877-78. Of the balance of Rs. 1,42,476 which remained unrecovered at the end of the year 1882-83, the bulk, or Rs. 1,02,818, was on account of the assessments of that year.

The following statement shows the traffic on the Midnapore canal during the past three years:—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	45,461	292,452	1,43,15,068	77,691
1881-82	51,408	332,325	1,47,79,798	97,841
1882-83	52,515	360,973	1,69,43,043	1,06,042

The steam transport service between Calcutta and Midnapore was under direct management up to the end of November 1882. From the 1st December following the fleet of steamers and barges used for the service was leased for one year to the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Under an agreement entered into on the 28th December 1882, the Company have agreed to pay in respect of the hire of the fleet, including all canal dues

and other import dues which would be payable by the Company if the fleet were their own property, the sum of Rs. 1,000 per month, and to maintain a daily service between Calcutta and Midnapore of one steamer each way (Sundays excepted). The fleet made over to the Company consists of six steamers and four passenger barges.

The details of the steam transport service for the past two years are shown below:—

Year.	Passengers.	Goods.	Receipts (actual).	Working expenses.	Profit.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	55,511	5,904	22,646	17,577	5,069
1882-83	147,789	3,758	40,765	26,097	14,668

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore canal for the past three years are noted below:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,12,960	1,18,588	1,04,060
Navigation	93,099	1,20,706	1,46,922
Miscellaneous	10,407	10,780	17,028
Total ...	2,16,466	2,50,074	2,68,010
Working expenses (direct charges)	1,89,220	2,28,474	2,38,077
Net Total (profit)	27,246	21,600	29,933

The traffic on the Hidgellee tidal canal for the past three years, as well as the receipts and working expenses during the same period, are given below:—

Traffic.

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	21,783	152,781	23,34,731	54,058
1881-82	20,057	133,020	21,19,855	45,336
1882-83	17,445	132,884	23,83,244	43,484

Receipts and Working Expenses.

Year.	Receipts.			Working expenses.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	53,338	1,149	54,487	25,590	28,897
1881-82	45,848	1,446	47,294	28,678	18,616
1882-83	43,694	1,338	45,032	40,570	4,462

The small decrease in the revenue derived from this canal is due to the canal being closed from the 15th of January 1883, and the increase in expenditure is owing to the silt clearance which was carried out during the closure. The capital account of the canal has been closed, but the provision of adequate dredging plant is an urgent necessity, as stoppage of traffic will be even more keenly felt than at present, when the Orissa Coast canal, of which this is the commencement, is opened.

The following is a comparative statement showing the traffic that passed through the several toll stations of the Circular and Eastern canals and the Nuddea rivers during the two years 1881-82 and 1882-83, and the tollage charged on the same. It is noted that detailed statements showing the

important articles carried during the year 1882-83, together with the comparative statement referred to, were for the first time published for general information at pages 865 to 874 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 27th June 1883, and that commencing with the current official year monthly statements of traffic passing through these canals and rivers are being regularly published:—

	1881-82.						1882-83.					
	Number of boats.	Approximate. Weight of cargo.	Approximate. Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Approximate. Weight of cargo.	Approximate. Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Tollage.
Circular and Eastern Canals.			Rs.			Rs. A. P.			Rs.			Rs. A. P.
I.—Circular canal at Bamunghatta ...	80,766	1,10,85,283	2,20,29,740	2,42,94,275	8,68,247	2,07,581 5 3	83,838	1,51,46,745	2,96,95,030	3,07,48,675	1,108,127	2,67,277 15 3
II.— Ditto at Raja's khal ...	6,437	11,972	2,837	1,55,125	5,581	1,660 12 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
III.— Ditto at Chitpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,470	8,85,435	6,72,780	20,58,625	73,521	14,954 15 6
IV.—Tolly's nullah at Samookpotha ...	46,768	79,19,032	1,74,10,558	1,62,76,575	5,85,213	1,39,065 1 0	40,473	71,67,800	1,01,27,987	1,58,33,645	562,894	1,36,367 2 9
V.— Ditto at Russa toll station	42,479	5,22,199	8,79,063	8,22,525	29,157	8,537 0 0	44,091	9,48,668	21,24,824	11,68,600	41,702	11,578 9 9
VI.— Ditto at Kidderpore ...	40,215	67,08,746	90,80,191	1,62,71,692	5,89,583	96,838 13 0	38,232	65,00,293	1,40,13,064	2,63,21,524	904,825	1,03,542 12 6
Total ...	216,665	2,62,47,237	4,94,02,389	5,78,20,192	20,77,781	4,53,682 15 3	2,10,104	3,06,48,941	5,66,33,685	7,61,31,069	2,691,069	5,33,721 7 9
Nuddea Rivers.												
I.—Jellinghee river	21,208	23,40,693	1,01,90,870	78,97,250	2,81,907	51,175 7 0	23,277	30,44,454	1,07,14,650	96,99,875	346,262	61,366 3 9
II.—Matabhangah river	19,688	34,57,284	1,18,86,690	1,09,25,150	4,07,300	66,628 5 6	16,823	29,92,356	94,15,397	58,18,225	215,298	56,903 3 0
III.—Bhagiruthee river, Nuddea toll station	14,190	12,99,700	63,49,045	68,05,200	2,42,925	30,378 0 6	10,849	9,48,265	42,32,298	40,38,350	147,879	21,637 1 0
IV.—Bhagiruthee river, Jungypore toll tation	14,080	42,35,244	.....	88,59,390	.....	61,846 14 0	10,675	29,06,884	.....	60,64,117	.....	42,438 3 0
Total ...	69,166	1,13,32,921	2,84,26,605	3,44,86,990	9,32,132	2,10,028 11 0	61,624	98,91,959	2,43,62,345	2,56,20,567	709,439	1,82,364 15 9

It will be observed that compared with the previous year there was an increase of Rs. 80,038 in the tollage receipts of the Circular and Eastern canals, which was obtained under very unfavourable circumstances, through traffic into the Hooghly by way of the Chitpore lock having been stopped for 10½ months of the year, and Tolly's nullah which was perforce kept open until the lock was finished having become difficult to navigate owing to the accumulation of silt. The falling off in revenue in the case of the Nuddea rivers was due to the early closure of the Bhagiruthee and Matabhangah rivers, the Jellinghee alone remaining open throughout the year.

The Circular and Eastern canals have lately been ordered to be classified under the head of account "irrigation and navigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept," and the necessary statements distributing the total outlay up to the end of the year 1882-83 have been prepared and are now under consideration.

SONE CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1882-83, compared with that of the previous year, is shown below:—

			1882-83. Rs.	1881-82. Rs.
Sone canals,	Capital account	(Imperial) ...	3,72,543	7,12,155
Ditto,	Revenue ,,	(Provincial) ...	5,29,841	4,57,322
Sarun canal,	Capital ,,	(ditto) ...	40,424	43,535
Ditto,	Revenue ,,	(ditto) ...	33,602	44,240
Teur canal		(Imperial) ...	2,001	13,251
Government embankments and drainage works (Imperial)			(—)172	52,022
Sarun tuccavee embankments under contract (Provincial)			76,938	(—)7,355
Total (Imperial and Provincial) ...			10,55,177	13,15,170

The following statement shows in detail the estimates sanctioned for the Sone canals (Capital account), the expenditure incurred against the same

up to the end of the year 1882-83, and the balance available for further expenditure:—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.		Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1883.
		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works	22,29,197	18,042	22,90,626	—61,429
Western main canal, including distributaries, &c.	24,75,010	2,900	19,49,465	5,25,545
Gurra Chowbey branch canal ...	5,50,521	31,380	4,24,372	1,26,149
Buxar ditto	28,75,641	1,59,915	22,90,338	5,85,303
Chowsa ditto	8,50,764	27,278	6,55,747	1,95,017
Arrah ditto	33,07,265	32,759	29,51,758	3,55,507
Doomraon ditto	9,70,346	11,620	8,51,286	1,19,060
Beheea ditto	7,03,909	26,742	6,54,399	49,510
Eastern main canal	6,18,731	737	5,98,206	20,525
Patna branch canal	47,63,932	28,771	36,72,473	10,91,459
Sone irrigation survey	5,44,499	—2,808	6,70,331	—1,25,832
	1,98,89,815	3,37,336	1,70,09,001	28,80,814
Deduct amount of estimate sanctioned as chargeable to receipts on Capital account	6,787	.....	.....	(—)6,787
Total works ...	1,98,83,028	3,37,336	1,70,09,001	28,74,027
Establishment	55,18,946	73,680	48,54,013	6,64,933
Tools and plant	24,86,723	11,263	18,80,782	6,05,941
Suspense accounts	.....	—13,919	2,22,338	—2,22,338
Grand Total ...	2,78,88,697	4,08,360	2,39,66,134	39,22,563
Less receipts on Capital account ...	.....	35,817	3,00,159	+3,00,159
Net Total ...	2,78,88,697	3,72,543	2,36,65,975	42,22,722

The available balance is required chiefly for distributaries and drainage and protective works, and for procuring additional dredging and navigation plant.

During the year under review one and a half miles of main canal, one mile of branch canal, and 40 miles of distributaries, were added to the lengths of channels shown as completed in the report of the previous year. The state of the canals at the close of the year 1882-83 is given in the following statement:—

Division.	Miles of Navigable Canal.			Branch Canals, Miles.			Distributaries, Miles.		
	Completed at commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total completed.	Completed at commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total completed.	Completed at commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total completed.
Arrah	74	.....	74	70½	.....	70½	445	14½	459½
Buxar	56½	2	58½	77½	.....	77½	284½	20½	305
Eastern Sone	86½	.....	86½	.....	.....	.....	301½	6½	311
Total ...	216½	2	218½	148	.....	148	1,034½	41½	1,075½

The Western main canal, as mentioned in the report for the year 1881-82, was closed for silt clearance by hand from the 10th April to the 30th June 1882, and the quantity of silt excavated was about 110⅓ lacs of cubic feet. The quantity dredged during the year was about 21⅓ lacs of cubic feet; so that the total quantity of silt removed from this canal by hand and dredging was about 131⅔ lacs of cubic feet. At the end of the year 1882-83 there remained in the canal more than 57⅔ lacs of cubic feet of silt.

In the Patna and Eastern main canals the quantity of silt was found to be 94 lacs of cubic feet at the close of the year under review, and for the clearance of the same by hand the canals had to be closed for nearly three months during the current year.

The areas leased for irrigation from the Sone canals up to the end of March 1883 were 148,533 acres, inclusive of 76,305 acres under five years' leases for all crops, against 113,558 acres, including 42,810 acres leased for five years, in the previous year. The details of actual irrigation will be found in the revenue report of the canals.

The following statement shows the traffic on the Sone canals during the past three years:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	7,482	69,597	33,73,946	38,536
1881-82	10,688	113,971	44,53,586	54,361
1882-83	7,781	77,713	37,84,908	39,063

The operations of the transport service for the past two years were as follows:—

	Passengers.	Goods.	Receipts.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1881-82	52,544	1,01,098	38,945
1882-83	42,902	69,936	31,742

The falling off in traffic is due to the closure of the Western main canal series for silt clearance.

The revenue account of the past three years is shown below:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	3,78,266	6,03,930	5,66,465
Navigation	61,145	93,116	71,205
Miscellaneous	39,233	39,246	47,007
Total ...	4,78,644	7,36,292	6,84,677
Working expenses	4,72,570	4,57,322	5,29,841
Net revenue	6,074	2,78,970	1,54,836

The year 1882-83 closed with an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,11,665 on account of water-rates.

Sarun Canals.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on the Sarun canal, which is met from Provincial funds, for and up to the end of the year 1882-83, amounted respectively to Rs. 40,424 and Rs. 6,68,025.

The chief work in progress during the year was the Dhanai sluice, of which the foundations were commenced in the previous year. At the close of the year under review some earthwork and the lifting gear of the sluice remained to be done. The other two works mentioned in the previous year's report, *viz.*, the Sadowa regulator and the bungalow at Gopalgunge, were completed during the year.

The receipts and working expenses of the Sarun canal for the past three years are shown below:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	10,080	4,317	18,027
Working expenses ...	.....	44,240	33,602
Net result ...	(+)10,080	(−)39,923	(−)15,575

There were no receipts or working expenses prior to the year 1880-81. The net result to end of 1882-83 was an excess of working expenses over receipts of Rs. 45,418.

The floods in the Gunduck were rather below their normal level, but the action of the river was very severe at certain points, and about one hundred feet of bank was cut away.

Teur Canal.

The Teur river was abnormally low during the year under review, owing to the supply from the Jamini having been cut off by a dam constructed in Nepal, which, contrary to expectation, has stood throughout the year. The expenditure of the year on the Teur canal amounted to Rs. 2,001.

The details of the expenditure from Provincial funds on the Sarun tuccavee embankments under contract are given below :—

	Rs.
Works	2,970
Repairs	69,967
Establishment	3,525
Tools and plant	476
Total ...	76,938

Besides the expenditure in the three circles of superintendence described above, a sum of Rs. 2,215 was expended from Imperial funds on the maintenance of Government embankments in the Jessore, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye Divisions. This sum is included in the total of Rs. 7,66,138 shown under "agricultural works" in the statement at the commencement of this report.

Of the expenditure of Rs. 11,263 from contributions shown in the aforesaid statement, Rs. 7,195 was expended on the Moorshedabad drainage works and Rs. 2,081 in the Balasore division for ferries for the Salindee and Burraballong rivers. The balance was on account of village channels for irrigation from the Midnapore and Sone canals.

The state of the tuccavee account for 1882-83 is shown in the statement given below :—

	Rs.
Balance at commencement of year	1,96,492
Debits during the year	3,124
Total ...	1,99,616
Credits during the year	1,33,973
Balance at end of year	65,643

There was therefore a decrease of Rs. 1,30,849 in the balance outstanding at the end of the year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a.)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1882-83 *as compared with* 1881-82.

Major Heads.	Actuals of 1881-82.	Actuals of 1882-83.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	3,78,11,034	2,56,10,286	.....	1,22,00,748
Forest	6,33,734	3,46,979	.....	2,86,755
Excise	.....	48,94,483	48,94,483	.....
Assessed taxes	12,88,965	7,60,169	.....	5,28,796
Customs	82,21,540	36,15,548	.....	46,05,992
Salt	2,46,89,098	1,82,00,101	.....	64,88,997
Opium	7,53,58,930	6,95,77,629	.....	57,81,301
Stamps	.....	61,06,766	61,06,766	.....
Registration	.....	5,19,942	5,19,942	.....
Interest	7,38,432	7,82,444	44,012	.....
Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c. ...	82,932	.....	.....	82,932
Miscellaneous	89,552	71,923	.....	17,629
Gain by exchange on transactions with London	97,617	1,03,468	5,851	.....
Total ...	14,90,11,834	13,05,89,738	1,15,71,054	2,99,93,150

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial receipts in 1882-83 as compared with those of 1881-82:—

Increase.

Excise, Rs. 48,94,483.—A moiety of the receipts of this department has been retransferred to Imperial under the new Provincial contract.

Stamps, Rs. 61,06,766.—The remark under "Excise" applies to this head.

Registration, Rs. 5,19,942.—The remark under "Excise" applies to this head.

Interest, Rs. 44,012.—There were large receipts from interest on the Dancoonee drainage works.

Gain by exchange on transactions with London, Rs. 5,851.—There was a slight increase in the receipts of the Public Works Department due to larger supplies of stores for Provincial Railways.

Decrease.

Land Revenue, Rs. 1,22,00,748.—Under the new Provincial contract a fixed percentage of the land revenue has been made provincial in lieu of the former arrangement of a fixed annual allotment.

Forest, Rs. 2,86,755.—A moiety of the receipts of this department has been assigned to the Provincial Government under the new financial contract.

Assessed taxes, Rs. 5,28,796.—The remark under "Forest" applies to this head.

Customs, Rs. 46,05,992.—Abolition of the import duty in March 1882 on all articles except arms and ammunition, and wines, spirits, &c.

Salt, Rs. 64,88,997.—Reduction of the salt duty in March 1882.

Opium, Rs. 57,81,301.—Lower prices were realized from the sale of provision opium throughout the year, the average for the year being Rs. 1,221 per chest against Rs. 1,326 in 1881-82.

Receipts in aid of superannuation, Rs. 82,932.—Receipts transferred to the Provincial Government under the new contract.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 17,629.—There was an exceptional receipt of Rs. 48,000 in 1881-82 representing recovery of debts from Port Canning debentures purchased by Government. In 1882-83 only Rs. 14,000 were realized from the sale of Nizamut jewels, whilst the proceeds of Durbar presents have been transferred to Provincial. Against this falling off there was an increase from premium on bills.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1882-83 *as compared with* 1881-82.

Major Heads.	Actuals of 1881-82.	Actuals of 1882-83.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds	3,57,828	9,980	.....	3,47,848
Refunds and drawbacks	4,43,294	5,93,823	1,50,529	.....
Assignments and compensations ...	.....	1,12,690	1,12,690	.....
Land revenue	3,44,601	1,50,305	.....	1,94,296
Forests	3,94,542	1,91,062	.....	2,03,480
Excise	.....	1,33,958	1,33,958	.....
Assessed taxes	.....	47,416	47,416	.....
Salt	19,400	16,064	.....	3,336
Opium	2,05,43,684	2,28,12,314	22,68,630	.....
Stamps	.....	2,13,720	2,13,720	.....
Registration	.....	3,13,650	3,13,650	.....
Administration	2,69,667	2,77,162	7,495	.....
Minor departments	4,70,563	6,200	.....	4,64,363
Law and justice	2,68,521	.....	.....	2,68,521
Ecclesiastical	1,94,483	1,94,619	136	.....
Medical services	3,63,049	.....	.....	3,63,049
Stationery and printing	13,83,307	4,17,718	.....	9,65,589
Political agencies	20,305	26,152	5,847	.....
Allowances and assignments	11,71,525	10,64,167	.....	1,07,358
Civil, furlough, and absentee allowances...	27,821	.....	.....	27,821
Superannuation, retired, &c., allowances...	9,46,348	.....	.....	9,46,348
Miscellaneous	81,216	53,270	.....	27,946
Famine relief charges	38,659	13,312	.....	25,347
Loss by exchange on transactions with London	1,218	57,931	56,713	.....
Total ...	2,73,40,031	2,67,05,513	33,10,784	39,45,302

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial charges in 1882-83, as compared with those of 1881-82:—

Increase.

Refunds and drawbacks, Rs. 1,50,529.—Larger refunds under land revenue and salt, but chiefly due to the new Provincial contract, under which a moiety of the refunds of the several departments, the receipts of which have been divided between Imperial and Provincial, is charged to Imperial.

Assignments and compensations, Rs. 1,12,690.—A new head prescribed in the Financial Statement for 1883-84, representing a portion of the expenditure hitherto shown under the head of allowances and assignments.

Excise, Rs. 1,33,958.—A moiety of the expenditure of this department has been retransferred to Imperial under the new Provincial contract.

Assessed taxes, Rs. 47,416.—A moiety of the expenditure of this department becomes Imperial from 1882-83 under the new Provincial contract.

Opium, Rs. 22,68,630.—Larger payments in the Benares Agency in consequence of the price for crude opium having been raised from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 a seer.

Stamps, Rs. 2,13,720.—The remark under "Excise" applies to this head.

Registration, Rs. 3,13,650.—The remark under "Excise" applies to this head.

Administration, Rs. 7,495.—A small increase under office of account and audit due to office rent, and larger payments to the Presidency Bank for conducting Savings Bank duties.

Political Agencies, Rs. 5,847.—Chiefly for the salary of an officer on special duty in Darjeeling.

Loss by exchange on transactions with London, Rs. 56,713.—Chiefly on account of a write-back of the amount credited to gain by exchange in 1881-82 on the Bruce legacy received from the Secretary of State.

Decrease.

Interest on Service Funds, Rs. 3,47,848.—The interest on Savings Bank deposits has not yet been brought on to the accounts, and a portion of the interest on Capital outlay for productive public works has still to be adjusted.

Land Revenue, Rs. 1,94,296.—Transfer of malikana payments to Provincial, and also a percentage of the expenditure for revenue surveys and land settlement charges.

Forest, Rs. 2,03,480.—A moiety of the expenditure of this department has been transferred to Provincial under the new contract.

Salt, Rs. 3,336.—Smaller expenditure for preventive establishments in Orissa.

Minor Departments, Rs. 4,64,363.—The large expenditure in 1881-82 was chiefly on account of the Bengal census.

Law and Justice, Rs. 2,68,521.—The charges for Law officers, transferred to Provincial under the new contract.

Medical Services, Rs. 3,63,049.—The salaries of Medical officers in charge of civil stations have been transferred to Provincial under the new contract.

Stationery and Printing, Rs. 9,65,589.—Smaller payments for purchase of stationery, owing to the change of practice in obtaining supplies from England instead of purchasing in India.

Allowances and Assignments, Rs. 1,07,358.—A portion of the expenditure formerly taken under this head has been transferred to a new head of "Assignments and Compensations."

Civil, furlough, and absentee allowances, Rs. 27,821.—These payments are now adjusted against the departments to which the officers on leave are attached.

Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances, Rs. 9,46,348.—Expenditure transferred to the Provincial Government under the new contract.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 27,946.—There were exceptional payments aggregating Rs. 22,000 for purchase of Port Canning debentures in 1881-82. Against this there was a slight increase in 1882-83 for remittance of treasure and miscellaneous refunds which have been brought under this head.

Famine relief charges, Rs. 25,347.—A special expenditure of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India for the purchase of rice for distribution among the tribes on the eastern frontier of Bengal suffering from scarcity, which was disbursed partly in 1881-82 and partly in 1882-83. This does not include the write-back of Rs. 1,61,729 on account of famine in Bengal in 1873-74, which was made under instructions from the Comptroller-General.

MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Savings Banks.

Nothing occurred during the year in connection with Savings Banks to deserve special notice in this report, except that some District Savings Banks suffered slightly from the competition of the Post-office Savings Banks which were

established in the early part of the year 1882-83. The following statement shows the transfers from the District to the Post-office Savings Banks during the year:—

Names of District Savings Banks.	Transfers to Post-office Savings Banks during 1882-83.
	Rs.
Nya Doomka	9,046
Rungpore	3,123
Patna	2,056
Furreedpore	1,494
Bogra	1,205
Julpigoree	837
Burdwan	790
Purneah	515
Jessore	238
Purulia	114
Bankoora	13
Deoghur	12

The total number of Banks (including the Presidency Savings Bank, District Savings Banks, and Provident institutions) was the same as in the two previous years.

The number of depositors in the District Banks and Provident institutions at the end of the past year was 9,177, against 9,092 on the 31st March 1882, and in the Presidency Savings Bank 11,850, against 11,063. The number of depositors has been gradually on the increase, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Presidency Savings Bank ...	10,283	11,063	11,850
District Savings Banks	7,193	8,309	8,363
Provident Institutions	661	783	814

The balance at credit of the depositors at the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 61,39,892, against Rs. 61,54,476 in the previous year, while the amount of interest paid to them was Rs. 2,11,284, against Rs. 2,20,097. The following table shows the number of European and Eurasian and native depositors in the past three years:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
European and Eurasian depositors ...	3,760	4,112	4,488
Native depositors	14,377	16,043	16,539

The classes of persons who deposited money in the District Savings Banks in the last two years were—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Class I.—Professional—		
(*a*) Having fixed incomes ...	4,574	4,874
(*b*) Having variable incomes ...	649	749
„ II.—Domestics	678	794
„ III.—Commercial	329	414
„ IV.—Agricultural	59	74
„ V.—Industrial	45	58
„ VI.—Indefinite	2,758	2,214
Total ...	9,092	9,177

The following statement shows the transactions in connection with the investment of depositors' balances in Government promissory notes during the year 1882-83:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance with the Comptroller-General		42,200
Amount invested in Government promissory notes...	57,100	
Amount of notes received from depositors for safe custody	3,500	
Total ...		1,02,800
Amount of notes returned to the depositors and sold ...		61,400
Balance remaining with the Comptroller-General at the end of the year		41,400

Circulation of currency notes.

Excluding the towns of Dacca and Patna, where the transactions of the Government treasuries are conducted by the branches of the Bank of Bengal, from which no statistics are received, the year opened with a balance in currency notes at the Bengal treasuries of Rs. 43,95,000. The receipts during the year were Rs. 3,89,83,000, of which Rs. 3,67,16,000 was received from the public, the balance, Rs. 22,67,000, representing transfers from one treasury to another. Of the above amount, Rs. 21,25,000 was remitted from the general treasury at Calcutta to the district treasuries for local use, and Rs. 1,42,000 was withdrawn from the currency chests in the several districts in exchange for silver.

The receipts of currency notes from the public were of the following nature:—

	Rs.
In payment of Government dues	2,25,04,000
„ exchange for silver	1,37,24,000
„ exchange for notes of other values	4,88,000
Total ...	3,67,16,000

The total issues of notes from the treasuries during the year were Rs. 3,88,33,000. Of this sum, Rs. 1,69,09,000 was issued to the public:—

	Rs.
In payment of Government dues	1,06,11,000
„ exchange for silver	58,10,000
„ exchange for notes of other values	4,88,000
Total ...	1,69,09,000

The surplus in the province of Bengal in notes during the year amounted to Rs. 2,19,24,000, of which Rs. 57,24,000 was remitted to the Bank of Bengal, and Rs. 1,62,00,000 to the reserve treasury under standing orders.

Throughout the year almost all the indents for notes from treasuries in the interior were complied with in full.

Issue of stock-notes.

In the year under report two schemes were introduced by the Government of India with a view to affording safe investments for the poorer classes of the people. The first was the issue of stock-notes, and the second the establishment of Post-office Savings Banks. The sale of stock-notes was at first effected only through the civil treasurers, but subsequently the agency of the post-office was also employed. The sales, however, have not yet been large. The idea was a novel one, and the people have not, as a rule, become familiar with the notes. The Government of India has under consideration the best measures to be adopted to encourage investments in these notes, and the results will be noticed in next year's report.

Land Revenue.

ESTATES are divided for fiscal purposes into four classes—permanently-settled estates, temporarily-settled estates, Government estates, and ryotwari tracts. The term Government estates is, as already mentioned, used in this chapter to denote only those estates which are actually the property of the State, and does not include those which have come under Government management in consequence of the recusancy of the proprietors. The number of estates of each class on the revenue-roll during the year was as follows:—

	Class I. Permanently-settled estates.	Class II. Temporarily-settled estates.	Class III. Government estates.	Class IV. Ryotwari tracts.	Total of all classes.
1881-82 ...	141,391	7,698	2,822	23	151,934
1882-83 ...	142,929	7,682	2,706	26	153,343
Difference ...	+1,538	—16	—116	+3	+1,409

The causes of increase were, as usual, the operation of the dearah survey, partitions, escheats, and purchases by Government at auction sales. The decrease under class III is chiefly due to the consolidation of small into large estates in Chittagong. Under class II an increase would have been shown had not 73 estates in the Darjeeling district, the leases of which had fallen in, been transferred to class III and taken under Government management.

The year opened with the following arrear demand:—

		1881-82.	1882-83.
		Rs.	Rs.
Class of estate,	I	6,42,801	4,55,709
Ditto,	II	8,87,330	9,46,815
Ditto,	III	8,30,497	8,16,793
Ditto,	IV	1,76,252	1,62,518
	Total ...	25,36,880	23,81,835

The figures for the last year are still liable to adjustment.

The current demand for 1882-83 stood thus compared with the preceding year:—

		1881-82.	1882-83.
		Rs.	Rs.
Class	I	3,23,08,970	3,23,06,382
„	II	27,09,618	27,13,650
„	III	19,65,378	19,96,054
„	IV	7,53,260	8,45,839
	Total ...	3,77,37,226	3,78,61,925

There was, it will be seen, an increase in the land revenue demand of the province of Rs. 1,24,699, which, though less than the increase in the few preceding years, still affords substantial evidence of an expanding revenue.

The year's collections stood thus:—the total outstanding demand, arrear and current, amounted to Rs. 4,02,43,760, of which a sum of Rs. 1,15,721 was remittted during the year, leaving a realisable balance of Rs. 4,01,28,039.

Of this amount Rs. 3,81,67,960 were recovered, a balance of Rs. 19,60,079 thus remaining outstanding at the close of the year. A portion of this balance was nominal, and much of it has since been recovered. This result is the most satisfactory which has been attained by the Revenue Department in these provinces during recent years, and it has been achieved, as far as can be learnt, more by careful administration than by any increased pressure on zemindars and ryots.

The following are the details of the financial results according to the several classes of estates. The revenue demand from class I (permanently-settled estates) amounted to Rs. 3,27,62,091 (Rs. 3,23,06,382 current and Rs. 4,55,709 arrear), and the collections to Rs. 3,23,43,451. The collections were, therefore, 98·7 per cent. on the gross demand, which was not only a satisfactory result in itself, but an improvement on the previous year.

In class II (temporarily-settled estates) Rs. 29,89,611 were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 36,60,465, the collections being thus 81·6 per cent. on the demand, against 67·31 per cent. in the preceding year. The largest balances appear against Midnapore (Rs. 3,42,143), Backergunge (Rs. 74,612), Furreedpore (Rs. 48,410), and Pooree (Rs. 45,952). The Midnapore balance is chiefly due from the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates, to the unsatisfactory state of which reference has been made in previous reports. The balance is large; but successful efforts have been made during the year to introduce order and regularity into the management of these important estates, and perseverance in the policy already prescribed will doubtless shortly remove the sources of difficulty and friction with the tenantry.

In class III (Government estates) the total demand was Rs. 28,12,847, out of which but Rs. 19,31,328, or 68·6 per cent., was recovered. There were remissions to the extent of Rs. 55,113, and an additional sum of Rs. 13,766 has been shown as likely to be remitted. The total realisable balance is, therefore, Rs. 8,12,640, which is undoubtedly very large.

In the ryotwari tracts the total collections reached 89·6 per cent. on the demand (Rs. 9,03,570 having been collected out of Rs. 10,08,357), and this is the best result attained for several years. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 23,386 have been allowed, and the outstanding balance is now Rs. 81,401.

The sources of miscellaneous revenue (sale-proceeds of Government estates, fees and fines under various Acts) were less productive than in the preceding year, the total income from them being Rs. 1,57,412, or Rs. 20,000 less than in 1881-82.

Subordinate Executive Service.

The reports of the local officers afford ample evidence of the continued usefulness of the Subordinate Executive Service. In most cases the officers composing it have been employed in their legitimate outdoor work, such as settlements, partitions, land registration, collection of zemindari dâk cess, measurement of Government estates, collection from estates under khas management, maintenance and repair of Government embankments, identification of estates and tenures purchased by Government at revenue sales, preliminary enquiries in land acquisition cases, statistical enquiries, the testing of surveys, excise matters, and in making enquiries into the progress and condition of new alluvial formations.

Land registration.

The following table shows the work done in this department since the beginning of operations under the Act :—

Total number of applications received up to 31st March 1883.	Total number disposed of prior to 31st March 1882.	Total number disposed of during 1882-83.	Balance pending on 1st April 1883.	Total number of applications granted up to 31st March 1883.	Number of cases in preceding column of which particulars have been entered in register.	Number remaining to be entered on 1st April 1883.	Total cost incurred up to 31st March 1883.	Total fees received up to 31st March 1883.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	
1,027,490	852,441	82,586	92,463	760,562	757,447	3,115	4,07,861	1,14,116	

The work is now quite finished in 31 districts, and in six others only a few cases remained to be disposed of at the close of the year. Practically, operations are complete in 37 districts, and it is only in Chittagong and Orissa, where the number of estates to be registered was enormous, that much remains to be done. During the year 79,310 registrations were effected in these districts. The general excellence of the work was again attested by the fact that only 341 appeals were preferred to the superior revenue authorities during the year, and only 41 suits instituted in the Civil Courts to contest the orders of the Revenue Courts of First Instance. These suits all arose in two districts, Bhagulpore and Pooree. The total expenditure during the year in this department amounted to Rs. 54,037.

Sales.

Under the provisions of the sale law 9,735 estates and shares of estates became liable to sale for arrears of revenue, and of these 2,148 were actually brought to sale. As in previous years, by far the largest number of sales—two-thirds of the whole—took place in the district of Chittagong. Enquiries are being made into the causes of the excessive defaults in this district, and measures to correct errors in assessments have recently been adopted there, which will, it is hoped, greatly reduce the number of forced sales.

Separate accounts.

Under this head the year's results closely approximated to the results recorded in the previous year, and there was nothing of special interest except that increased advantage is being taken of the protective clauses of the law. Separate accounts are now open for 28,899 shares of all sorts, while 4,329 tenures are protected against cancellation at revenue sales.

Certificate procedure under the Public Demands' Recovery Act.

In Orissa and Behar recourse is had to the certificate procedure chiefly to recover arrears of water-rates under Act III (B.C.) of 1876, while in Bengal certificates are chiefly issued for the collection of cesses under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880. With reference to the effect of the procedure on the persons against whom certificates are issued, the Board have pointed out that it is a mistake to suppose that the mere filing of a certificate by the Collector and issue of a notice under section 10 of the Act signifies the employment of coercive measures. There is nothing restrictive in the proceeding, except that the notice of the certificate prevents the transfer of immoveable property, and coercion does not begin until the property is attached at the expiry of the period of the notice. The following statement illustrates the subject, showing the results for each Division in the past year:—

Name of Division.	Number of certificates filed during the year 1882-83.	Number of cases in which payments were made on mere issue of notices.	Number of cases in which payments were made on attachment of property.	Number of cases in which recourse to actual sale was necessary.	Number of cases in which warrant was issued and amount paid without recourse to imprisonment of defaulters.	Number of Debtors imprisoned.	
						Number released on payment of debt before expiration of imprisonment.	Number released without payment of debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan	39,635	20,828	9,062	686	968	15	19
Presidency	9,658	3,888	2,330	616	159	1	4
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	8,805	2,071	2,495	77	4,337	.....	6
Dacca	16,893	5,628	6,376	2,995	1,042	16	4
Chittagong	6,295	1,245	2,422	1,784	712	5	34
Patna	37,607	14,541	12,370	539	2,291	2	1
Bhagulpore	10,200	4,564	2,651	380	288	9	9
Orissa	1,41,822	72,949	12,655	260	3,791	12	4
Chota Nagpore	1,046	550	199	51	1	.....	.....
Total ...	2,71,963	1,26,264	50,560	7,388	13,589	60	81

It will be seen that in no less than 46 per cent. of the certificates filed during the year payment was made on the mere issue of notices, and in 18 per cent. more on the attachment of the property, while the number of cases in which sale was actually resorted to represented but a very small percentage of the whole.

Partitions.

In the last report reference was made to a proposal to amend the Butwara Law with a view to placing a limit on the creation of petty estates. It was found impossible to legislate during the last session of the Council; but the Government of India have now agreed to an amendment of the Partition Law, whereby no estate shall be created with a smaller revenue than Rs. 10. Sections 265 and 396 of the Civil Procedure Code will also be amended so as to allow a co-owner, whose share falls within this limit, to obtain partition through the civil courts without affecting the joint responsibility for the revenue. Separate possession of their shares will thus be secured to such sharers who, by opening separate accounts with the Collector, will be enabled thereby to enjoy all the practical benefits of a butwara without the delays to themselves and inconvenience to the administration which the present system involves. The number of applications for butwara showed a slight decrease during the year, being 571 against 605 in the preceding year. As before, the institutions were chiefly in the Patna Division, while in Dacca and Bhagulpore the numbers were nearly equal. Partition cases have taken place in no other portion of the province. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 469, which was an improvement on the preceding year's results, but still leaves much to be desired.

Land acquisition.

During the year the Board confirmed proceedings in regard to the acquisition of 10,526 acres of land at the cost of Rs 14,50,990, besides Rs. 2,539 in the shape of abatements of revenue. The land was chiefly needed for irrigation and railway extensions.

Waste lands.

The following statement gives the particulars of waste lands held under cultivation leases in these provinces:—

Districts.	In 1882-83.				Altogether to end of 1882-83.			
	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present revenue.	Eventual maximum revenue.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present revenue.	Eventual maximum revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Sunderbuns ... Ordinary settlements ...	2	2,564	.....	1,278	21	24,781	4,743	18,162
Sunderbuns ... Grants under rules of 1879 for large capitalists ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10,039	.....	9,395
Sunderbuns ... Cultivation leases under rules of 1879 for small capitalists	3	53	.....	256	15	148	8	436
Darjeeling	1	4,950	.....	1,856	55	47,489	16,259	27,308
Julpigoree ... Ordinary leases	120	3,247	236	2,435	2,109	97,780	15,947	81,536
Julpigoree ... Tea leases	3	868	.....	651	59	28,603	3,871	21,475
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	6	12
Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,248	.....	1,343
Total ...	129	11,682	236	6,476	2,269	210,104	40,834	1,59,967

No change in the general policy of Government in regard to waste lands was introduced during the year, but after its close the propriety of granting more favourable terms in tea leases, and of adjusting the lease provisions of arable grants so as to press even less than they do now on small capitalists, was taken into consideration.

Canoongoes and putwaris.

Canoongoes and putwaris are, in every district where they exist, in a very unsatisfactory condition, and this state of things must continue until the law on the subject is altered and brought into harmony with the times. The subject is receiving careful attention.

Relations of landlord and tenant.

There were fewer enhancement and more relinquishment notices than in the preceding year, but the figures on either head do not afford a true indication of the real feelings of zemindars and ryots. The evidence before the Government shows that a feeling of distrust and hostility widely exists between zemindars and their ryots, and the state of tension between the parties is likely to increase with a decline of prosperity, of the commencement of which there are signs already.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

THE Indian Tariff Act of 1882, which remitted all customs duties except those on arms and ammunition, liquors, opium and salt, was in force throughout the year, and its effects have made themselves apparent, although its full operation on the course of trade was probably checked by the existence of stocks imported and engagements entered into prior to the revision of the tariff. Exclusive of cotton goods, the imports of the thirty-two articles which were exempted from duty rose in aggregate value from Rs. 4,39,23,083 to Rs. 4,83,67,760, or by 10·12 per cent. Many of the articles, but chiefly those of minor importance, show a decline; but there was an increase in such important items as metals, tobacco, raw silk, hardware and cutlery, clocks and watches, apparel, umbrellas, provisions and oilman's stores. The freeing of all but four or five articles of import from duty has, of course, also facilitated the clearing of goods from the Custom House, and this in itself has been a great gain to the mercantile community.

As was expected, the Act has caused a large reduction in the Customs revenue, the gross and net receipts of which for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	76,81,798	72,18,176	72,72,428	61,72,991	14,87,018
Ditto on salt	2,24,04,388	2,33,22,924	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613
Export duty	21,89,826	16,15,050	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492
Total gross duty ...	3,22,76,012	3,21,56,150	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	2,34,327	2,25,800	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636
Exports	1,11,681	66,526	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840
Total ...	3,46,008	2,92,326	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476
Total net duty ...	3,19,30,004	3,18,63,824	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647

It will be observed that the net fall in revenue during the past year was Rs. 1,08,75,196, or 34 per cent., due to a decline of 62¾ lakhs in the salt duty and 46¾ lakhs in the receipts from other imports, against which there was a rise of only three-fourths of a lakh in export duty. The loss on salt being due to a reduction, and not a total abolition of duty, is not of a permanent nature, and will, it is hoped, be made up by the increasing prosperity of the country and the consequent increase in the consumption of this indispensable article of food. The loss on other imports, on the other hand, arises from the entire removal of duty, and cannot be recovered by increased consumption of those imports, however large. In the past year the advance in the receipts from the articles still subject to duty was 13·7 per cent. on arms and ammunition and 5·6 per cent. on liquors. In addition to the revenue from duty, Rs. 2,48,595 were received by the Customs Department from other sources during the year against Rs. 2,56,430 in 1881-82, and the charges for the year having been Rs. 5,81,484 against Rs. 7,23,882 in 1881-82, the total net revenue amounted to Rs. 2,03,17,758 against Rs. 3,10,58,391 in the previous year. The charges have, it will be seen, been considerably curtailed, and this was effected by the reduction and revision of establishments which was rendered possible in consequence of the removal of so many articles from the tariff.

OPIUM.

The last opium season was one of considerable importance, owing, in the first place, to an experiment which was made of using opium purchased in Central India for excise purposes, with a view to set free a larger proportion than usual of the Bengal drug for the manufacture of provision opium; and secondly, to a heavy loss caused by the damage suffered by a considerable portion of the Benares opium of the year 1880-81. The latter of these circumstances formed the subject of a strict and searching enquiry by a Commission appointed for the purpose. The damaged condition of the opium, and the result of the enquiry of the Commission into the working of the Ghazipore factory, showed that the system of factory management was in some respects unsatisfactory; and the Government of India being of opinion that the time had come for a thorough examination of the working of the Opium Department in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, for the reorganization of the department in accordance with the wants of the present day, and for the introduction of such changes and reforms as recent experience had shown to be necessary, a second Commission was appointed to enquire into and report on these points. The report of this Commission has now been submitted, and the orders passed on it will be noticed next year.

Result of the season.

The quantity of land for which cultivators engaged, of land actually cultivated, and the produce of each agency, are shown in the following table:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation.	Produce at 70° consistence.
Behar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c.
1880-81*	465,094	458,894	434,799	49,292 6 6¼
1881-82*	477,619	475,459	460,382	49,440 4 1
Increase	12,525	16,565	25,583	147 37 10¾
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benares.				
1880-81*	481,882	432,113	423,265	45,505 39 13½
1881-82*	450,474	398,478	389,659	51,449 7 2
Increase	.....	.....	.....	5,943 7 4½
Decrease	31,408	33,635	33,606	.....

* The opium year begins from September of one year to October of the next.

Compared with the previous year, the statistics of 1882-83 show an improvement in the Behar Agency, both in the quantity of land for which engagements were made and of the area actually cultivated. The increase in the area under cultivation took place chiefly in the divisions north of the Ganges, in which irrigation is much less freely resorted to than in the divisions south of the river. South of the river the entire cultivation, amounting to 219,527 bighas, was irrigated; while on the north only 72,626 bighas, all in the Chupra district, or about one-third of the lands under poppy, were watered from wells. In the Benares Agency the increase from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 in the price paid by the Government for crude opium has failed to avert a falling off in cultivation. The Agent is, however, hopeful that the increase will henceforward bear fruit in increasing the popularity of opium cultivation. This is a point on which the experience of the current year will throw light. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to find that the influence of a very favourable season was sufficient to cause an increase of 3,997 maunds in the gross produce of the Agency, the average yield per bigha being 5 seers 3¼ chittacks, against 4 seers 3¼ chittacks in the previous year.

Outturn.

In the Behar Agency the year's manufacture consisted of 577 maunds of Nepal opium, 2,023 maunds of Benares opium at 75° consistence, and 48,863 maunds produced in

the Agency itself. Out of this total of 51,463 maunds, there were manufactured 26,022 chests of provision opium at 75°, 76°, and 77° consistence, against 24,200 chests at 74° and 75° consistence in the previous year, while for excise purposes 3,538 maunds and for medicinal purposes ten maunds were reserved. The balance which remained over was, for the greater part, retained for *lewah*. In the Benares Agency 28,017 chests of provision opium and 531 of excise opium were manufactured. The high consistence of the drug delivered by the cultivators resulted in the manufacture, at both Agencies, of opium at a much higher consistence than usual.

Weather.

The weather was more favourable to the cultivation of poppy in the North-Western Provinces than in Behar, and it is to this cause, as well as to the prevalence of fever in the latter Agency depressing the energies of the cultivators, that the difference in the proportionate outturn is to be attributed. In the districts of Behar the promise of a good season, given by the plentiful rainfall of August and September, led to large engagements on the part of the cultivators, but the epidemic of fever which followed interfered seriously with the cultivation. The weather also, though favourable for the greater part of the year, changed in March, when strong winds injured the plants just at the time of collecting the drug. The sowings in the Benares Agency were late, owing to the want of rain and the prevalence of fever, but the satisfactory weather later on favoured the healthy growth of the plants, and thus contributed to cause an unusually good outturn in proportion to the extent of cultivation.

Of the total amount of opium sent to the Patna Factory by the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, 81 maunds were found to be more or less impure, while 4 maunds 7 seers were so bad as to call for confiscation. In the previous season the confiscations amount ed to 3 maunds 10 seers only. In the Benares Agency 100 maunds of adulterated opium were sent in as good by the Sub-Deputy Agents, against 416 maunds in the previous year; but it was necessary to confiscate only $1\frac{3}{4}$ maunds. These results are satisfactory, and point both to vigilance on the part of the local officers and to a growing sense on the part of the cultivators of the futility of adulterating their produce.

Recovery of advances.

The recovery of advances in the Behar Agency was creditable. The small balances outstanding last year for 1878-79 and for 1880-81 were collected, and those for 1879-80, (amounting only to Rs. 42), were remitted. The balance at the close of the year under review was Rs. 4,587, of which over one-fourth had been collected by the end of October, and the remainder was in course of realization. In the Benares Agency the results were less satisfactory, the balance at the close of 1881-82 amounting to Rs. 10,842. Large remissions were also made during the year of the outstanding balances of previous years, the aggregate amount struck off as incapable of realization being Rs. 30,864.

Prosecutions and rewards.

The number of cases instituted throughout Bengal was 402, of which about one-half occurred in the Patna, Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions. Convictions were obtained in 340 cases, and special reports were made regarding 167 of the prisoners with a view to departmental enquiry. Fifteen of the prisoners were inhabitants either of foreign territory, or of districts which do not produce opium; 14 cases could not be investigated; 67 prisoners were either opium cultivators themselves, or were closely connected with cultivators, and 71 had no connection with cultivators or cultivation. The fact that half of the prisoners whose cases it was possible to investigate were thus found to be merely agents for the disposal of illicit opium affords confirmation of the view that it is to vigilance in the non-producing districts, and especially in the larger towns, that the Government must mainly look for checks on illicit sale. The number of cases instituted under Act XIII of 1859 showed a large increase, as it was found necessary to check, by the punishment of some of the worst offenders, the growing practice of breaking the contract to cultivate after receiving advances. In the Benares Agency 522 persons were convicted in 615 cases as compared with 602 persons in 709 cases in the previous year. The amounts realized as fines in the Behar and Benares Agencies respectively were Rs. 7,860 and Rs. 8,424. Rs. 10,570 were disbursed to informers in the former and Rs. 8,079 in the latter Agency.

Extension of cultivation.

The increase in the area for which engagements were taken in the Behar Agency amounted to 12,525 bighas, and that in the actual cultivation to 16,565 bighas. Of the lands under cultivation in the previous year, 7,615 bighas were thrown out of cultivation, of which 2,656 bighas were devoted to other crops, 1,716 bighas were accounted for by the unproductive character of the land, or the death or disappearance of the cultivators, and 3,169 bighas were stated to have been thrown out of cultivation from other causes. The exact nature of these other causes is not clear, but it is probable that the competition of other crops would account for a considerable proportion. The improvement of communications throughout Behar, which now enables the more bulky farm produce, such as sugarcane and potatoes, to be carried to distant markets, has rendered these crops an important rival to the poppy, which the Agent believes is being driven to inferior lands, where it is cultivated mainly for the sake of the advance. The practice of sowing other crops as soon as the poppy is cut, and in some cases of following these by a rain crop, has also, it is alleged, impoverished the soil, and so had a bad effect on the poppy. Where there are no facilities for well irrigation, it is possible that this system of double cropping may have the effect attributed to it; but it is believed that, as well irrigation has admittedly a specially fertilizing effect, the provision of further facilities for such irrigation north of the Ganges might go some way to counteract the impoverishment of the soil which the cultivation of several crops within the year may produce.

As regards the Benares Agency, it is doubtful whether further efforts to extend cultivation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be attended with commensurate success.

Deliveries of Nepal opium.

In consequence, it is believed, of concessions made to persons bringing in opium from Nepal, which were first made known to the cultivators in time for the deliveries of the year under review, the amount of Nepal opium delivered at the Behar Agency rose from 233 maunds in 1880-81 to 577 maunds in the year under review. The result was very satisfactory, and it may fairly be hoped that the deliveries from this source will increase in future as the concessions become more generally known.

Deliveries of *pasewa*.

The deliveries of *pasewa* (a blackish fluid which separates from the pure opium) amounted to 152 maunds in the Behar Agency and to 20 maunds in the Benares Agency, against 178 maunds and 44 maunds respectively in the previous year. In both cases the falling off was attributed, perhaps correctly, to the dryness of the year. The Government of India recently sanctioned a proposal to discontinue the system of paying commission to head cultivators (known as *lambardars* and *khatadars*) for deliveries of *pasewa*, and to pay for all deliveries at the rate of Rs. 3-8 a seer. The result of these measures will be noticed in next year's report.

The question of rendering the cultivation of poppy more popular by the modification of the conditions regarding advances and repayments has been under consideration, and it was agreed that it would be inexpedient to make any changes in respect of the payments, but that it might be possible, by increasing the number of places at which payments and weighments should be made, to save the cultivators from the necessity for taking several long journeys during the year to the head-quarters of their respective sub-agencies. With this view sanction has been given to the erection, as an experimental measure, of three new depôts in the Patna Sub-Agency, and it is in contemplation to erect others in both Agencies.

Advances for wells.

The advances given to cultivators for the construction of wells formed the subject of a special report to the Government of India during the year. Considerable attention was also paid to the question, which has now been for some time under discussion, of the relative superiority of well over canal water for the cultivation of poppy. Further evidence has induced a modification of the opinion previously expressed, that the preference of the ryots for well-water was in the main the result of prejudice. Enquiries and experimental sowings have now shown that the presence of certain mineral ingredients in solution in the well-water does

render it more suitable for poppy than the purer water brought by the canals, and concessions have now been made in favour of the ryots, by which they have been enabled to erect small aqueducts across the distributaries of canal-water at the expense of the Opium Department, subject only to such conditions as are necessary to prevent a misuse of the privilege.

Malwa opium scheme.

An experiment, of which the results are likely to be of great importance to the future of the opium revenue, was made during the year on the recommendation of the Benares Agent. In order to set free a larger quantity of the opium produced in Bengal for the manufacture of opium for export, the Government of India sanctioned the purchase in Central India of some 2,000 maunds of opium for manufacture into excise opium for consumption in India. Reports have been received showing that the habit of the Malwa cultivators of mixing oil with the drug has to some extent rendered the Central India opium unsuited for excise purposes, but it is hoped that by improved methods of manufacture it may in time be found possible to extract the oil. In the outlying provinces of India, also, it is very possible that the peculiar flavour imparted by the oil may be less disliked than in the North-Western Provinces. A continuance of the experiment during the current year has been sanctioned.

Packing and storing of opium.

Great difficulty was experienced by the Benares Agent in consequence of the failure of the contractors to supply chests for packing the opium of the season 1880-81, and it has now been arranged that all chests required in excess of those which can be manufactured at the factories shall be purchased in the open market by the Behar Agent; but as it is not considered that reliance can be safely placed on the latter source of supply for more than 25,000 chests a year, it is intended to strengthen the saw-mill at the Patna Factory sufficiently to enable it to turn out 35,000 chests annually.

Experiments were under trial during the year as to the best method of storing provision opium, and these will be continued for the present. The tendency of the observations hitherto made has been to show that tin-lined chests afford the most effectual protection against damp and injury.

Results for the official year 1882-83.

The following statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1882-83, compared with the official years 1866-67, 1867-68, 1876-77, 1880-81, and 1881-82. Some of the figures for 1881-82 will be found to differ from those given in the last year's statements, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1882-83 are open to correction:—

I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests of provision sold.			Amount realized.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67 ...	22,000	16,640	38,640	2,80,94,761	2,01,38,375	12,47,034	4,94,80,170	1,07,42,629	3,87,37,541
1867-68 ...	24,900	23,099	47,999	3,37,31,539	3,01,95,770	17,25,175	6,56,52,484	1,86,98,910	4,69,53,574
1876-77 ...	26,350	20,890	47,240	3,43,24,900	2,56,75,500	17,37,881	6,17,38,281	2,83,98,259	3,33,39,992
1880-81 ...	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,91,05,862	3,77,29,720	9,69,153	7,78,04,735	2,02,66,974	5,75,37,761
1881-82 ...	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,76,19,133	3,70,34,000	7,05,797	7,53,58,930	2,05,57,390	5,48,01,540
1882-83 ...	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,50,21,135	3,38,83,395	6,72,653	6,95,77,183	2,27,89,204	4,67,87,979

II.

ITEM.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1876-77.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency.	4,82,33,135	6,39,27,309	6,00,00,400	7,68,35,582	7,46,53,133	6,89,04,530
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medical purposes.	11,84,844	14,24,548	9,154	9,090	3,846	2,541
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to Government of Bengal.	.....	.....	5,03,711	5,18,437	5,04,180	5,27,710
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to other Governments.	.....	.....	11,29,457	.....	.....	.....
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts ...	61,446	3,00,588	95,551	4,41,626	1,97,771	1,42,402
Confiscations	745	39	8	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts ...	4,94,80,170	6,56,52,484	6,17,33,281	7,78,04,735	7,53,58,930	6,95,77,183
CHARGES.						
Salaries and establishments	5,74,211	6,15,170	8,26,046	7,78,945	8,16,940	8,30,181
Manufacturing charges	7,73,556	9,55,874	14,91,110	16,42,474	15,84,286	23,64,200
Payments for cultivation	93,65,757	1,71,12,752	2,60,74,810	1,78,35,761	1,81,34,593	1,95,89,185
Confiscations	4,710	4,076	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	24,395	11,038	6,323	9,794	21,661	5,638
Total charges ...	1,07,42,629	1,86,98,910	2,83,98,289	2,02,66,974	2,05,57,390	2,27,89,204
Net revenue ...	3,87,37,541	4,69,53,574	3,33,39,992	5,75,37,761	5,48,01,540	4,67,87,979

III.

Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Abkari Opium.

YEAR.	Sale-proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1866-67	27,85,478	9,00,937	18,84,541	* The practice of debiting to the Abkari Department the cost of opium at Rs. 7-4 per seer was discontinued from 1871-72.
1867-68	31,55,147	12,64,319	18,90,828	
1876-77	11,75,537	* 6,025	11,69,512	
1880-81	13,95,143	* 4,736	13,90,407	
1881-82	14,47,166	* 7,527	14,39,639	
1882-83	15,06,502	* 6,146	15,00,356	

The number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year under review amounted to 56,400, being the same number as was sold during the preceding twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,95,77,183, and the charges to Rs. 2,27,89,204, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 4,67,87,979, being Rs. 80,13,561 less than that of the preceding year and Rs. 1,07,49,782 less than that of 1880-81. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,221-11-4, against Rs. 1,323-10-2 in 1881-82, showing a decrease in the price of Rs. 101-14-10 as compared with the previous year.

The outturn of provision opium in the Behar Agency available for sale in 1884 is reported to be 16,090 chests, or 9,932 chests less as compared with the produce of the preceding year. The outturn of the Benares Agency is reported to be 22,124 chests, against 28,017 chests manufactured in 1881-82.

EXCISE.

There were few administrative changes during the year. Towards its close the Excise Act was amended so as to fix the minimum quantity for retail sales of tari, pachwai, and country spirit, leaving the Board of Revenue to fix higher limits by rule; to prohibit the possession of any quantity above the limit so fixed; and to regulate the importation and bonding of exciseable articles manufactured beyond the territorial limits of the Act. The duty on ganja was raised in the beginning of the year with the view of checking the consumption of the drug.

The financial results of the year were an increase of Rs. 4,07,840 in the revenue, and a decrease of Rs. 6,030 in the charges. The fluctuations during the past four years are shown below:—

	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	72,09,817	2,65,245	69,44,572
1880-81	85,55,350	2,63,124	82,92,226
1881-82	93,74,010	2,71,338	91,02,672
1882-83	97,81,850	2,65,368	95,16,482

Thus there has been an increase of $25\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the revenue in three years without any increase in the charges. All the Divisions except Bhagulpore (which was also the only exception in the previous year) contributed to the increase in 1882-83. The largest increase was obtained in Calcutta, Suburbs, and Howrah (Rs. 1,17,661), Hooghly, outside Howrah town (Rs. 41,449), Burdwan (Rs. 32,952), Gya (Rs. 31,016), Sarun (Rs. 24,264), Cuttack (Rs. 21,072), and Lohardugga (Rs. 20,847). The most considerable decrease was shown in Bhagulpore (Rs. 39,506), Rungpore (Rs. 12,487), Balasore (Rs. 7,553), and Shahabad (Rs. 4,372). The variations in each Division and the incidence of the revenue were—

Division.	Increase.	Decrease.	Incidence per 100 of population.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan (without Howrah town) ...	71,434	.....	13
Presidency (without Suburbs) ...	34,821	.....	10
Calcutta, Suburbs, and Howrah ...	1,17,661	.....	232
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	13,920	.....	7
Dacca	28,915	.....	7
Chittagong	24,038	.....	6
Patna	89,218	.....	16
Bhagulpore	.....	24,853	13
Orissa	12,712	.....	12
Chota Nagpore	39,974	.....	13

Between 1880-81 and 1882-83 there was no change in the incidence in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, and there was a decrease in Bhagulpore from Rs. 15 to Rs. 13; while there was an increase of Re. 1 each in Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa, and an increase of Rs. 2 in Chota Nagpore, Rs. 3 in Patna, and no less than Rs. 49 in Calcutta, Suburbs, and Howrah. Apart from Calcutta, the incidence was highest in Darjeeling (Rs. 53), Patna (Rs. 38), Gya (Rs. 29), Hooghly (Rs. 24), and 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 23), and lowest in Noakholly (Rs. 2), Khoolna (Rs. 3), Furreedpore and Singbhoom (Rs. 4), and Nuddea, Jessore, Pubna, Backergunge, and Tipperah (Rs. 5).

The following table shows the fluctuations in the revenue under the different heads:—

Articles.	Revenue.			In 1882-83 compared with 1881-82.		In 1882-83 compared with 1877—82.	
	Average of 1877-78 to 1881-82.	In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Country spirits	36,26,898	46,20,195	48,26,298	2,06,103	.....	11,99,400	.....
Rum	1,74,403	1,17,844	1,08,761	.....	9,083	.....	65,64
Imported wines, &c.	1,40,021	1,83,812	1,94,090	10,278	.....	54,069	.....
Tari	6,47,003	6,66,194	6,61,887	.....	4,307	14,884	.....
Pachwai	1,44,604	1,64,265	1,76,613	12,348	.....	32,009	.....
Charas	5,514	7,565	4,693	.....	2,872	.....	821
Sidhi, sabzi or bhang	21,578	31,894	31,797	.....	97	10,219	 8
Majoom	2,551	2,423	2,543	120	.....	.....	
Madut	76,761	85,863	85,025	.....	838	8,264	.....
Chundoo	21,505	26,080	27,387	1,307	.....	5,882	 24
Spirits used for arts	720	962	696	.....	266	.....	
Ganja	14,32,662	17,13,791	18,60,497	1,46,706	.....	4,27,835	.....
Opium	15,44,175	17,47,609	17,95,928	48,319	.....	2,51,753	.....
Miscellaneous	7,841	5,513	5,635	122	.....	.....	2,206
Total ...	78,46,236	93,74,010	97,81,850	4,25,303	17,463	20,04,315	68,701

It will be observed that of the net increase of Rs. 4,07,840, country spirits contributed only about half (Rs. 2,06,000), while opium and ganja contributed nearly half (Rs. 1,95,000). Of the increase of Rs. 2,06,000 under country spirits, only Rs. 1,18,000 was derived from licenses issued under the outstill system, Rs. 88,000 coming from still-head duty, fees, &c., in the comparatively small tract administered under the sudder distillery system.

The total number of shops licensed for the sale of *Country Spirits* was only 4,560, against 5,780 in 1881-82 and 6,284 in 1880-81. Of these, 466 were licensed under the sudder distillery system and 4,094 were licensed under the outstill system, against 530 and 5,250 respectively in the previous year. The central distilleries were closed in Nuddea, in the Bhuddruck sub-division of Balasore, and in Ranchi; nevertheless though the area was thus reduced, the quantity of duty-paying spirit consumed in the tracts under this system rose from 342,304 gallons to 355,651 gallons. The sudder distillery system is now retained only in Calcutta, and the Suburbs, and Howrah and their environs, the Sudder and Serampore sub-divisions of Hooghly, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Sudder stations of the three Orissa districts and their environs, and Giridhi in Hazaribagh, where there is a large mining population. The largest reductions in the number of outstill shops were made in Monghyr (434 to 203), Bankoora (256 to 125), Burdwan (224 to 111), Patna (250 to 173), Gya (307 to 220), Shahabad (219 to 157), Bhagulpore (264 to 180), and Sarun (225 to 162). In some cases these reductions led to a large decrease in revenue, as in Bhagulpore (Rs. 36,766), Patna (Rs. 21,916), and Shahabad (Rs. 8,368); in others the redistribution appears to have been more judiciously made, and the result was an increase, as in Burdwan (Rs. 25,153), Sarun (Rs. 21,637), and Gya (Rs. 26,006). The ratio of population to each retail license ranged from 6,223 in the Chota Nagpore Division, where the population is sparse, to 35,075 in the Chittagong Division. The provincial average was 14,603. The only districts outside the Chota Nagpore Division where the proportion was below 10,000 were Hooghly and Monghyr (9,703), Gya (9,657), Maldah (9,108), Bankoora (8,334), and Darjeeling (5,005).

The question of the effect of the outstill system on the consumption of liquor and the habits of the people has engaged the special attention of Government for some time. The Board of Revenue, in their Report for 1882-83, have reiterated their opinion that "the charges made against the outstill system with reference to its alleged tendency to demoralize the people" have not been substantiated; and undoubtedly the great preponderance of the views of the local officers is to the effect that the increase in the consumption of liquor, which has certainly taken place, is due to the increased prosperity of the people and to the circulation of wealth, rather than to any special facilities afforded by the operation of the outstill system. "It must be borne in mind," writes the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, 'that easy prices and high wages of labour in Calcutta and its vicinity have also contributed to the increase of drunkenness, which is so much complained of." The correctness of this observation is borne out by the returns now before Government. The quantity of duty-paying country spirit consumed in Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah was 226,902 gallons in 1882-83, against 205,901 gallons in 1881-82. In the Howrah district, and the Serampore and Hooghly Sudder sub-divisions, where the sudder distillery system is in force, the consumption increased from 28,616 gallons to 33,723 gallons, though the selling price of the liquor must have been higher than in the previous year, as, with a reduction in the number of shops from 139 to 131, there was an increase in the fees paid for licenses from Rs. 40,168 to Rs. 47,768. In the Jehanabad sub-division of Hooghly district, where the outstill system is maintained, the fees for licenses increased at the same time only from Rs. 21,203 to Rs. 24,461. In the suburban tract of the 24-Pergunnahs, where only shops supplied from sudder distilleries are allowed, there was an increase in consumption from 11,852 gallons to 18,818 gallons, and in the fees paid for licenses from Rs. 18,820 to Rs. 20,081, while in the adjoining tract served by outstills there was a falling off in the license-fees from Rs. 84,107 to Rs. 72,756. These figures establish beyond any doubt the fact that a large increase inthe consumption of liquor has taken place altogether independently of any opeation of the outstill system. The

large increase in the amount paid for ganja and opium, accompanied, as will be seen, by a considerable decrease in the quantity of the former drug actually consumed, similarly shows that the people have more money to expend upon exciseable articles. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to deny that there has at the same time been a large increase in the consumption of liquor in the tracts under the outstill system; indeed, there is undoubted evidence that in some districts such an increase has taken place. But the figures given above show the error of concluding that the increase is necessarily the result of the working of this system. The only evidence, indeed, which the returns present of a possibly faulty administration of the outstill system is the comparatively small increase of revenue obtained under it. If the increase in the consumption of liquor in the outstill tracts had at all kept pace with the increase in the area under the sudder distillery system, the increase in revenue from the former should have been much larger than Rs. 1,18,000, when an increase of Rs. 88,000 was obtained in the latter. The population supplied by sudder distillery shops does not exceed 3 millions, while over 63½ millions are supplied by outstills. This seems to show that there is still a large margin for the levy of revenue,—and consequent increase in the selling price of liquor,—under the outstill system, and that in some districts the arrangements for exacting the highest prices for licenses, consistent with the discouragement of illict distillation are still far from complete. The results of the settlement of licenses for the current year seem to promise a larger increase, but a serious inequality will still be apparent. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor is very far from considering that, because Government has not yet been able to secure under the outstill system that ideal point of balance at which the maximum of revenue is obtained with no encouragement to smuggling, the sudder distillery system should therefore be reverted to. All the evidence available goes to show that in the rural tracts of this province it would be still more difficult to attain the object in view under that system. A remarkable instance of its unsuitability is given in the following extract from the report of Mr. Trevor Grant, Collector of Balasore:—

"I notice that besides the eight shops in the municipality itself there is not a single country spirit shop in the whole of the large stretch of country included between the Pachpara river and Soro—a distance of over 30 miles in length, with an area of, say, 400 square miles. The excise map has a very curious aspect, with its northern and southern portions well dotted over with shops, while the central portion is absolutely bare. I find that the sales from the eight shops (which are supposed to supply the entire thana of Balasore) are absolutely insignificant, except within the town. All attempts to open shops in the shopless area have failed; but it cannot be supposed that the residents consume less, or are in less need of shops than the people living elsewhere. I cannot doubt that, in fact, they obtain liquor directly from the neighbouring tributary mehals."

A comparison of the excise statistics of 20 years ago with those of the present time brings out very strongly the inefficiency of the fixed duty system, if applied beyond certain limits, and the increase which has taken place in the spending power of the people:—

Year.	Fixed duty system.	Outstill system.	Total number of shops.	Revenue.
				Rs.
1863-64	1,741	6,655	8,396	19,31,566
1864-65	5,669	3,486	9,155	17,77,068
1882-83	466	4,094	4,560	48,26,298

It will be observed that, with a large increase in the number of sudder distillery shops, and a large decrease in the number of outstill shops in 1864-65, the total number of shops being considerably increased, there was a falling off in the revenue. In 1882-83, on the other hand, the total number of shops was just half what it was in 1864-65, and the number of outstill shops was much the same, but the revenue was nearly three times as great. All experience goes to show—(1) that the sudder distillery system is only suited to very thickly populated tracts; (2) that the increase in wealth which has resulted from good

harvests and the opening up of communications has created a large demand for country spirit as well as for other exciseable articles among the people, and that efforts of Government must be directed to supplying that demand under some other system, which shall legitimately meet it without stimulating it. The Lieutenant-Governor has given this question his close personal attention during his recent tour, and he has satisfied himself that in some districts the increase in drinking is greater than the increase of revenue, if properly distributed, would indicate, and he proposes to appoint a Special Commission to consider and report upon the subject in all its aspects after careful local enquiry. The attention of the Commission will be directed to the number and position of outstills, the rate of upset prices, the enforcement of the conditions of licenses in regard to the maximum capacity of stills, the restriction of manufacture and sale to specified hours, and the like, and generally to all circumstances likely to affect the facilities for obtaining liquor and to cause undue lowering of its price.

The number of wholesale licenses for the vend of *Rum* was the same (18) as in the previous year, while the number of retail licenses fell from 125 to 115. The total quantity of rum of local manufacture passed for consumption was 13,847 gallons, against 15,253 gallons in 1881-82, and the total decrease of revenue amounted to Rs. 9,083. The falling off is attributed partly to the displacement of this liquor by ordinary country spirit, and partly to the competition of imported rum. The quantity obtained from Shahjehanpore again showed a falling off, but the Board for the first time reported considerable imports from Madras and from foreign countries. The quantity imported from Madras, Cuddalore, and Gopalpore was 10,543 gallons, while 6,054 gallons came from foreign ports, 3,834 gallons being supplied by Hongkong alone.

That portion only of the revenue from *Imported Spirits and Wines* which is represented by license-fees is credited to Provincial revenues. The amount thus levied was Rs. 1,94,090, against Rs. 1,83,812 in 1881-82. The number of licenses issued was, however, only 951, against 941.

There was an increase of 323 in the number of licenses for the sale of fermented *Tari*, and a decrease of 280 in the number of licenses for the sale of the unfermented liquor. The revenue, however, showed a net decrease of Rs. 4,307. The receipts from unfermented tari are unimportant. The Dacca Division contributed Rs. 12,918 out of the total revenue of Rs. 19,996, and the Lieutenant-Governor has since the close of the year exempted the unfermented liquor from the operation of the law in this Division; elsewhere it is necessary to maintain the provisions of the law in order to protect the revenue from fermented tari. Licenses for the sale of fermented tari produced a considerable increase of revenue in Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Calcutta, and Sarun; in Patna, Gya, Durbhunga, Chumparun, and Pooree there was a falling off. The Commissioner of Patna believes that the revenue from tari has almost reached its highest point, and that the owners of *tal* trees have raised the rent so as to leave but a small margin of profit to the passis who tap them.

The number of licenses for the sale of *Pachwai* rose from 2,135 to 2,159, and there was an increase of Rs. 12,348 in the revenue. The increase was chiefly obtained in the Burdwan Division, Burdwan itself contributing Rs. 6,414, Beerbhoom Rs. 2,518, and Bankoora Rs. 1,883. The explanation given from Burdwan is that the licensees of outstills have competed for the pachwai shops. In Beerbhoom the increase is attributed to the breaking up of a local ring, and in Bankoora it is referred to the reduction in the number of outstills. The Commissioner has drawn attention to the conflicting nature of the information supplied by different district officers regarding the causes which affect the revenue from this source, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned the deputation of a special officer to enquire into the subject in this Division.

The results of the year's administration under the head of *Ganja* were very satisfactory. The duty was raised in all Divisions except Orissa (where the introduction of Gurjat ganja has to be guarded against) by one rupee per seer on each description of the drug. At the same time the Board made a careful examination of the actual requirements of each district in regard to shops, and reduced the number from 3,488 to 3,271. The results of these measures are apparent in the following figures.

	Average of 1877—1882.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Number of shops	3,316	3,488	3,271
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Quantity consumed ...	6,144 6 2	6,431 9 6	5,645 36 14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
License-fees	5,90,296	7,55,632	7,95,223
Duty	8,42,366	9,58,159	10,65,274
Total ...	14,32,662	17,13,791	18,60,497

Thus, with an increase of Rs. 1,07,000 in the duty levied, there was a decrease of 785 maunds in the quantity consumed; and with a decrease of 217 in the number of shops licensed, there was an increase of Rs. 40,000 in the amount of license-fees collected. The average revenue per maund levied on this deleterious drug was Rs. 329, against Rs. 266 in 1881-82 and Rs. 233 in the five years 1877—1882. Some officers have recommended a further increase in the duty, but the Board have considered it prudent to postpone such a measure for the present, lest smuggling should be encouraged. It will be ascertained if the local officers recommend another enhancement at the close of the current year. The most important difficulty that besets this branch of the Excise administration is the competition of untaxed ganja from the Tributary States of Orissa. The Commissioner of Burdwan is now engaged on an enquiry into this question, so far as it affects the revenue in the Midnapore district. There are also indications that there is considerable smuggling into the regulation districts of Orissa. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will not cease to direct their attention to this matter.

The price of *Opium* issued from the treasuries was unaltered during the year. There was an increase of 79 maunds in the quantity consumed, and an increase of Rs. 48,319 in the combined revenue from duty and license fees, though there was a decrease of 54 in the number of licenses to sell. In Hooghly district, where there was a falling off of 41 in the number of shops, there was an increase in the quantity of Government opium consumed, and an increase of Rs. 3,457 in the revenue. This increase is not believed to represent any actual increase in the consumption of the drug: it is attributed to the suppression of smuggling, resulting from the arrest and conviction of two noted offenders. An increase of 54 maunds 17 seers in Calcutta is referred partly to the suppression of smuggling, and partly—it is hoped correctly—to the displacement of ganja. There was an increase in the revenue in Dacca of Rs. 4,891. This mainly represented increased payment of duty, but the license fees were not proportionately large, owing to the surrender of 9 licenses in consequence of the competition of one enterprising shop-keeper. Chittagong showed a large increase of 20 maunds 23 seers in the consumption, and Rs. 10,691 in the revenue. The amount levied from license fees shows an actual decrease of over Rs. 6,000, and this seems to bear out the statement of the Collector that the increase in the quantity purchased is due to the extension of smuggling into Arrakan. This matter is under consideration. The increase of 18½ maunds, on which duty was paid in the Patna Division, is satisfactory, as it undoubtedly represents, not increased consumption of opium, but increased consumption of duty-paying opium only. This result is attributed to the system of small shops inaugurated. There was an increase of 4 maunds 17 seers in Cuttack, which is believed to represent the natural growth in consumption of a drug which is always popular with the people. The decrease of 3 maunds 11 seers in Balasore is attributed by one officer to over-speculation on the part of the vendors in the previous year, by another to the operation of the enhancement of duty in 1880. It is believed to represent an actual reduction of consumption, and that the place of the opium has been supplied by ganja. The decrease of 8 maunds 18 seers in Rungpore and of 7 maunds 32 seers in Mymensingh is attributed to the increase in the rate of duty.

On the whole, the returns show a falling off in the activity both of police and of excise officers in the detection of breaches of the law. The number of persons brought to conviction by the former was 1,946, against 2,284

in the previous year, and by the latter was 756, against 983. The police were active only in the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Durbhunga, Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Chumparun. The police of Bankoora, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Julpigoree, Tipperah, and Maldah, on the other hand, appear to have altogether neglected their duty in this respect, and the Inspector-General of Police has been requested to take due notice of their shortcoming. The Divisional Excise Inspectors appear to have given satisfaction.

SALT.

The receipts of the Department during the year showed a considerable decrease, which is attributed to the reduction of the salt duty (from Rs. 2-14 a maund on imported salt, and Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12 a maund on salt manufactured in Orissa and the 24-Pergunnahs, to a uniform rate of Rs. 2 per maund) brought into effect on the 10th March 1882, and the importation of large quantities of Bombay salt on which duty had been previously paid at that place. The charges, on the other hand, showed an increase, due to larger refunds of duty. The financial results of the past two years are compared in the following statement:—

HEADS.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—				
Import duty on salt	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,575	.....	62,43,353
Excise ditto	9,73,170	7,27,526	.....	2,45,644
Total	2,46,89,098	1,82,00,101	.....	64,88,997
Provincial—				
Rent of warehouses	1,07,409	1,23,434	16,025	.....
Miscellaneous	39,626	41,553	1,927	.....
Total	1,47,035	1,64,987	17,952	.....
Total Receipts	2,48,36,133	1,83,65,088	.....	64,71,045
CHARGES.				
Imperial—				
Compensation paid under conventions with the French Government	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Salt Preventive Establishment in Orissa	19,400	16,064	.....	3,336
Refund of customs duty on salt	2,54,497	2,84,801	30,304	.....
Total	2,93,897	3,20,865	26,968	.....
Provincial—				
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies	17,709	17,626	.....	163
Refunds other than customs and excise duty	94	.....	.....	94
Total	17,883	17,626	.....	257
Total Charges	3,11,780	3,38,491	26,711	.....
Approximate Net Revenue	2,45,24,353	1,80,26,597	.....	64,97,756

The decline in receipts thus amounted to Rs. 64,71,045, or 26 per cent.; while the charges rose by Rs. 26,711, or 8·5 per cent.

The stocks of salt in hand at the commencement of the year amounted to 23,18,543 maunds, and during the year 84,46,014 maunds were imported and 2,87,846 maunds manufactured locally, making a total of 1,10,52,403 maunds available for the whole year. Of this quantity, duty was paid on 95,45,913 maunds (the duty on 5,21,099 maunds having been realized in Bombay), 2,500 maunds were passed free of duty, and 87,353 maunds were written off on account of wastage and destroyed, a balance of 14,16,637 maunds being thus left in stock at the end of the year. The corresponding figures of the preceding year show 20,36,503 maunds of initial stocks, 90,03,787 maunds of imports, and 4,75,763 maunds locally produced, or a total of 1,15,16,053 maunds for the entire year; and during the year duty was paid on 91,61,096 maunds (including 20,700 maunds on which duty was realized in Bombay), 250 maunds were passed free of duty, and 37,475 maunds were written off for wastage and destroyed. A comparison of the figures for the two years shows a decrease in the past year in both importation and manufacture, but an increase in the quantity of imported salt on which duty was paid.

Importation was, as in the previous year, confined to Calcutta and Chittagong, and the chief sources of supply were again the United Kingdom, Bombay, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Italy. Some cargoes were also received from France and Spain, and a small consignment arrived from Austria (Trieste). The decline in importation, amounting to 5,57,578 maunds, was shared by both Calcutta and Chittagong. This result was attributed in Calcutta to the heavy losses suffered by importers in 1881-82 in consequence of the unremunerative prices of salt, and to accumulation of stocks and continued low prices in the past year. Large importations in the previous year accounted for the decrease at Chittagong.

The clearances of salt from shipboard were less than in 1881-82 at both Calcutta and Chittagong, being 62,92,850 against 64,92,330 maunds at the former and 69,657 against 1,01,736 maunds at the latter. At Chittagong 31,000 maunds were in addition cleared under bond for Naraingunge. The clearances of imported salt from bond, however, increased from 19,44,961 to 25,13,492 maunds in Calcutta and 2,37,565 to 2,81,204 maunds at Chittagong. Besides these quantities, 24,886 maunds were cleared at Naraingunge and 100 maunds at Balasore, where there were no clearances in the previous year. The total increase in clearances at all ports thus amounted to 6,37,156 maunds, or 29·1 per cent.; but the reduction of the duty caused a decrease of 4·4 per cent. in the receipts. At Chittagong the quantities removed for the districts of Tipperah and Noakholly fell off owing to these districts now taking their supplies chiefly from Naraingunge; but the clearances for Chittagong itself and Naraingunge largely increased. The salt trade of the port would, without doubt, be greatly developed by the construction of the projected railway to connect it with Chandpore on the Megna, and eventually with Assam.

A considerable decrease again took place in the manufacture of excise salt, for which various reasons are assigned. The total quantity manufactured amounted to only 2,87,846 maunds, against 4,75,763 maunds in 1881-82 and 6,15,776 maunds in 1880-81. In the 24-Pergunnahs only 7,643 maunds were manufactured, as compared with 17,110 maunds in the previous year, and manufacture was altogether abandoned in the course of the year. In Orissa there was a decrease in all districts, amounting in the aggregate to 1,78,450 maunds, or 38·9 per cent. The falling off was especially large in Balasore, where only 93,131 maunds were produced, against 2,02,763 maunds in 1881-82, this result being attributed by the Commissioner to the existence of large stocks at the beginning of the year, and to the operations being checked by heavy rains at the commencement of the season and by dearness of labour. The last two causes, as well as competition of Ganjam salt, also account for the reduced manufacture in Pooree; while in Cuttack manufacture is said to have been checked by the bad weather early in the season, and by the fact that the contractors had in hand from the previous year a stock equal to nearly a year's sale.

Sales of excise salt increased from 7,500 to 8,500 maunds in the 24-Pergunnahs, and from 1,39,320 to 1,72,245 maunds in Balasore, but fell from 73,362 to 61,874 maunds in Cuttack, and from 1,64,321 to 1,20,408 maunds in Pooree. The net result for all districts was a reduction in sales from 3,84,503 to 3,63,027 maunds, or by 5·5 per cent., and in duty from Rs. 9,73,170 to Rs. 7,26,055, or by 25·3 per cent. The increase in the 24-Pergunnahs calls for no remark, and in Balasore it was due to the locally manufactured salt being in greater demand for exportation to Cuttack and the Tributary Mehals. The decrease in Cuttack was mainly attributable to the importation of Balasore salt, and that in Pooree to the growing competition from Ganjam, which the local manufacturers somewhat aided by holding out for higher prices for their own inferior produce.

The total quantity of salt sold within the law limits in the saliferous districts of Midnapore, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakholly, Cuttack, and Balasore rose from 9,67,083 to 9,99,653 maunds, showing a net increase of 32,570 maunds, or 3·3 per cent. Consumption increased in all districts except Backergunge. In Midnapore and Khulna the advance was slight. In Howrah however it amounted to 4·3 per cent. on the previous year's consumption, in the 24-Pergunnahs to 3·1 per cent., in Chittagong to 6·9 per cent., in Noakholly to 4·6 per cent., in Cuttack to 4·6 per cent., and in Balasore to 5 per cent. The reduction of the salt duty is alleged

everywhere to have contributed in part to the increase, while as special causes tending to stimulate consumption an influx of labourers for employment on local works has been mentioned in the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, and Balasore, increased vigilance on the part of the police in Howrah, Chittagong, and Cuttack, the prosperous condition of the agricultural classes in Chittagong, and increase of population in Noakholly. The decrease in consumption in Backergunge is ascribed to large stocks having been in the hands of the dealers at the beginning of the year, to the prices having been kept high by the dealers for a considerable period, and to the diversion of the trade of some of the marts within salt limits to places outside them. There is no good reason to suspect the prevalence of illicit manufacture to any appreciable extent in the district.

The number of seizures in all districts during the year was 432, and the quantity of salt attached 4,780 maunds, against 530 seizures and 891 maunds in 1881-82. In 40 cases with 4,594 maunds, against 28 cases with 686 maunds in 1881-82, the salt was released, while in 394 cases with 188 maunds, against 505 cases with 203 maunds in 1881-82, the salt was confiscated. It will be observed that the number of cases fell off by 98, or 18·5 per cent., while the quantity of salt seized increased by 3,889 maunds, or 436·4 per cent.; and the quantity released after seizure also increased largely. These unsatisfactory results are almost entirely due to six large seizures of salt in transit in Howrah, embracing 1,876 maunds, and to one seizure of 2,500 maunds in the 24-Pergunnahs, in all of which the whole of the salt was released.

Prosecutions for offences against the salt laws were less numerous than in the previous year. The cases instituted during the year were 1,173 against 1,262 in 1881-82, and the total number brought to trial (inclusive of the cases pending from the preceding year) was 1,198 against 1,283, resulting in 1,074 convictions against 1,151 in 1881-82. The larger proportion of convictions obtained points to the exercise of greater care in instituting prosecutions during the past year. The most important offences against the salt law are illicit manufacture and illicit possession or transport of salt, which almost invariably implies previous illicit manufacture. The total number of cases under these heads fell last year from 608 to 470, a decrease which is sufficiently large to justify the conclusion that there was a real diminution of illicit manufacture, due probably to greater watchfulness on the part of the police, and to the fact that the cheapening of salt, caused by the reduction of the duty, weakened the temptation to resort to such manufacture. Cuttack alone showed a large increase in these cases.

The despatches of salt into the interior by the different water routes and railways in the last two years were:—

Year.	*Vid* Balli Khal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewakhally.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Ballieghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways, or *vid* Chitpore.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1881-82	16,37,018	5,66,369	2,23,693	18,26,961	1,300	28,57,947	11,04,129
1882-83	13,55,729	5,92,862	2,76,085	16,20,228	2,19,828	34,37,203	10,12,356
Increase	.....	26,493	52,392	.....	2,18,528	5,79,256	.....
Decrease	2,81,289	.....	.....	2,06,733	.....	.....	91,773

There was, it will be observed, a net decrease of 1,90,609 maunds in the quantity conveyed by water, but a net increase of 4,87,473 maunds in the despatches by rail.

This Government has agreed to a proposal emanating from the Government of India that the manufacture and sale of excise salt in Orissa should be placed under the control of the Madras salt department, working in this matter in subordination to the Bengal Government; and the arrangement will, it is expected, be shortly carried into effect.

The reduced importations of the year led to a decrease of nearly three lakhs of maunds in the quantity of salt bonded during the year, which amounted to 18,35,037 maunds against 21,32,146 maunds in 1881-82; and the quantity remaining in store at the end of the year was only 9,01,902 maunds as compared with 15,95,509 maunds at the commencement.

STAMPS.

The Acts under which the stamp revenue of the year was levied were, as in 1881-82, the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court Fees Act VII of 1870. No change was introduced into either of these during the year, but the rules under both the Acts were modified in certain important points, and effect has been given in several particulars to the wishes of the mercantile community and the general public. The year under review witnessed the introduction of a new arrangement for impressing by a coloured impression with one-anna duty skeleton forms of a variety of important documents, including promissory notes payable on demand, brokers' notes, delivery orders, shipping orders, proxies, receipts, cheques, and other documents requiring a stamp duty of one anna. The new scheme has proved highly popular with the public of Calcutta, where it is in force, and the establishment and machinery originally provided for the purpose have proved inadequate to the demands upon them. The Collector of Calcutta reports that during the months of January and February 1883 no less than 157,005 document forms were presented to be stamped; while on one occasion the numbers reached the enormous figure of 27,500 in a single day. Arrangements have been made to enable the Collector to keep pace with the demands of the public, and to improve the quality of the die now in use, concerning which complaints have been received. The proposal for introducing the Madras system of defacing impressed labels by a coloured date impression was developed during the year under review, and a scheme, proposed by the Superintendent of Stamps for stamping and defacing by a single process the instruments on which adhesive labels have to be affixed and defaced by the Collector under the rules of the Stamp Act, is under consideration. No change can however be made during the currency of contract with Messrs. De la Rue and Company, which will only expire with the close of 1891.

Various changes and improvements in minor points of detail were also introduced in the working of the Department during the year under review. Provision has been made for the writing on impressed sheets bearing the word "hundi" of promissory notes drawn or made in British India and chargeable with a duty of six, ten, or twelve annas. The rule which relates to the use of foreign bill stamps has been modified so as to make it applicable to bills-of-exchange, cheques, and promissory notes, drawn or made out of British India, and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna. A new rule has also been issued legalising the combined use of an impressed sheet and an adhesive share-transfer stamp, when any instrument of transfer of shares in a company or association is written on an impressed sheet, and the value impressed upon it is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under the Act. The change which is embodied in this rule will remove a serious source of inconvenience to the mercantile public.

An important change was introduced, by which foreign bills-of-lading, *i.e.*, bills-of-lading executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India, were exempted from payment of stamp duty. This modification in the law occasioned a considerable falling off in the stamp revenue under the head of impressed labels, but afforded a large measure of relief to foreign shippers. Copies and extracts from baptismal, marriage, and burial registers have also in certain cases been exempted from stamp duty.

In addition to those mentioned above, certain other proposals for modifications in the rules under the stamp laws engaged the attention of the Government during the year. Among these was the proposal made by the Famine Commissioners to reduce the rates of stamp duty on awards by arbitrators. An examination of the records of the civil and revenue courts, however, showed that the higher rates levied under the Stamp Act I of 1879 on these awards, when the property involved was of higher value than Rs. 100, have had no apparent effect in discouraging recourse to arbitration. Arbitration is not popular in Bengal, and there are no signs that it is likely to become so. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly declined to recommend any change in the law in this respect. Another proposal, which originally emanated from the Government of the Punjab, had for its object the reduction of the rates of duty leviable in

cases of partition of revenue-paying estates. On enquiry by the Board of Revenue it was found that so far were such partitions from being discouraged by the present state of the law that it had been found necessary to consider whether specific restrictions should not be imposed on the right to demand partition, where the Government revenue on the whole estate was below a certain amount. The particular measures also which the Punjab Revenue authorities proposed to adopt had reference only to temporarily-settled provinces, and were inapplicable to Bengal. A suggestion was made to Government by the Board of Revenue, and also independently by the District Judge of Sarun, that the opportunity of amending the Court Fees Act should be taken to render stamps necessary on written statements filed by defendants in civil suits under section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It appeared that, on the strength of a ruling of the Bombay High Court, the practice which had formerly prevailed of stamping such statements was being discontinued, and danger was apprehended to the revenue from judicial stamps. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, was of opinion that the provisions of the law, which permitted the filing of such documents on plain paper, were intentional, and were based on the analogy of those clauses which allowed a defendant to make a verbal defence instead of filing a written statement. It was considered undesirable to increase the cost of litigation in this direction.

A ruling has been given, based on an opinion expressed by the Advocate-General, who was consulted for the purpose, to the effect that a power-of-attorney executed jointly by a number of persons, which empowers the agent to perform on behalf of the executants certain acts in respect of which their interests are separate and distinct, is an instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters under section 7 of the Indian Stamp Act, and requires as many stamps as there are separate and distinct powers given under it. This ruling is of considerable importance from a revenue point of view, and is clearly in accordance with equity. On the application of a mercantile firm in Calcutta a relaxation has been permitted of the rule as to the allowance for stamps used for a bill-of-exchange, &c., which has been spoiled or rendered useless. Previously it had been necessary to produce before the Collector another completed or duly stamped bill-of-exchange identical with the spoiled bill in every particular, except in the correction of the error or omission by which it had been spoiled or rendered useless. Under the new rule, however, it will henceforth be sufficient to satisfy the Collector by evidence that a fresh set of bills-of-exchange has been executed in each case, provided that application for renewal is made within ten working days from the date of the bill-of-exchange in respect of which the renewal of the stamp is required.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the year are given in the following table:—

Year.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court-fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	28,03,052	1,45,554	26,57,498	79,81,638	2,36,471	77,45,167	1,07,84,690	3,82,025	1,04,02,665
1879-80	33,37,000	1,87,371	31,49,629	81,62,216	3,07,515	78,54,701	1,14,99,216	4,04,886	1,10,04,330
1880-81	32,38,172	1,93,053	30,45,119	81,53,465	3,27,144	78,26,321	1,13,91,637	5,20,197	1,08,71,440
1881-82	33,22,209	1,92,279	31,29,930	87,01,713	3,46,823	83,54,890	1,20,23,922	5,39,102	1,14,84,820
1882-83	33,58,840	1,48,720	32,10,120	88,54,670	2,43,998	86,10,672	1,22,13,510	3,92,718	1,18,20,792

The gross revenue collected under the two Acts, I of 1879 and VII of 1870, during the year under review was Rs. 1,22,13,510, against Rs. 1,20,23,922 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 1,89,588. The increase was contributed by both classes of stamps—Rs. 36,631 by general stamps and Rs. 1,52,957 by court-fees stamps. In both cases the receipts exceeded those of any previous year. The decrease in charges is only nominal, as the charges on account of stamp paper supplied from the central stores have still to be adjusted. This charge amounted to Rs. 1,36,294 in 1880-81 and to Rs. 1,52,959 in 1881-82.

The following table shows the gross collections during the past two years from the sales of the different descriptions of stamps under the heads of judicial and non-judicial, respectively:—

Years.	Sales of Non-Judicial Stamps, or Stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of Judicial Stamps, or Stamps used under the Court Fees Act.			Total of both kinds of stamps.
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, customs and salt bond forms, and Public Works Department contract and tender forms.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or revenue stamps.	Share-transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills-of-exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.,	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fee stamps.	
	Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	22,03,233	7,05,909	2,10,440	5,170	34,036	92,015	1,200	6,200	.....	32,58,203	81,80,740	3,67,675	85,48,415	1,18,06,618
1882-83	22,64,088	6,37,109	1,77,946	44,672	35,576	93,219	2,534	9,225	35,578	32,99,941	83,07,993	3,85,458	86,93,451	1,19,93,392
Increase	60,855	.....	.....	39,502	1,540	1,204	1,334	3,025	35,578	41,738	1,27,253	17,783	1,45,036	1,86,774
Decrease	.....	68,800	32,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase per cent ...	2·7	.....	.....	764	4·5	1·3	111·1	48 7	.....	1·2	1·5	4·8	1·6	1·5
Decrease ,, ...	.....	9·7	15·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

There was an increase in 30 districts and a decrease in the remainder. The most marked improvement occurred in Backergunge, Rs. 50,568, or 11·5 per cent.; Hooghly, Rs. 45,529, or 17·5 per cent.; Midnapore, Rs. 43,375, or 12·4 per. cent.; 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 39,398, or 7·4 per cent.; and Tipperah, Rs. 35,934, or 9·2 per cent. The most considerable decrease was in Calcutta, where it amounted to Rs. 3,07,658, or 14·5 per cent. In Jessore also there was a large apparent decrease of Rs. 81,936, or 16·9 per cent. This, however, was merely nominal, being due to the loss of two sub-divisions which, with another sub-division from the 24-Pergunnahs, were formed into the new district of Khulna. The following districts each yielded a revenue exceeding three lakhs of rupees:—

Districts.	Non-judicial stamps.	Court-fees.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	9,88,305	8,22,229	18,10,534
Mymensingh	1,53,304	4,23,322	5,76,626
Dacca	1,50,677	4,19,445	5,70,122
24-Pergunnahs	86,589	4,80,917	5,67,506
Backergunge	85,214	4,03,823	4,89,037
Tipperah	84,725	3,39,454	4,24,179
Jessore	63,681	3,38,238	4,01,919
Midnapore	73,306	3,19,733	3,93,039
Mozufferpore	96,226	2,59,000	3,55,226
Chittagong	76,420	2,71,534	3,47,954
Nuddea	54,832	2,90,857	3,45,689
Patna	94,264	2,15,977	3,10,241
Hooghly	44,774	2,60,523	3,05,297

Mymensingh, Dacca, and the 24-Pergunnahs, as in former years, came next to Calcutta, each with a revenue exceeding five lakhs. Ten districts yielded more than two lakhs, and ten more than one lakh each. In 12 districts the receipts fell below a lakh of rupees, the lowest on the list, as in former years, being Singbhoom. The incidence of the stamp revenue outside Calcutta, where it amounted to Rs. 4·17 per head of the population, was everywhere small, ranging from Re. ·01 per head in Singbhoom to Re. ·3 in the 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, and Noakholly. The general incidence was only 2 annas 11 pies per head, or at the rate of Rs. 18-3-8 per 100 of the population.

Of non-judicial stamps, by far the most important description is impressed sheets, which yielded more than two-thirds of the total revenue collected

under the Indian Stamp Act. The gross receipts under this head during 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 22,64,088, against Rs. 22,03,233 in the previous year. The increase amounted to Rs. 60,855, or 2·7 per cent. In 1881-82 there had been a decrease of Rs. 71,849, and the improvement during the year under review has not yet brought the revenue up to that collected in 1880-81, the first year during which the present Act was in force. The increase is small, compared with the total amount of the receipts, and the Board do not consider that it can be attributed to any single predominating cause. Various causes operating in different districts produced fluctuations of a strictly local character, the general tendency being upwards. There was an increase in 26 districts, and a decrease in 18. The increase was absolutely most considerable in Chumparun (Rs. 17,558), Mozufferpore (Rs. 15,688), Sarun (Rs. 10,167), and Rungpore (Rs. 9,658), and relatively in Chumparun (70·6 per cent.), Hooghly (24·8 per cent.), Mozufferpore (20·8 per cent.), and Sarun (20·4 per cent.). In three districts only did the decrease exceed Rs. 10,000. These were Calcutta, with a fall of Rs. 28,916, or 17·4 per cent., Jessore, with Rs. 14,578, or 19 per cent., and Dacca, with Rs. 13,477, or 9·4 per cent. The decrease in Jessore, which was shared in a less degree by the 24-Pergunnahs, was more than covered by the receipts of Khulna. The improvement in Chumparun was due to the sale of a large number of 8-anna stamps to the managers of the Motihari, Farkolia, Pipra, and Rajpore factories for the renewal of indigo agreements. In Mozufferpore the receipts were enhanced by the sale of some stamps of high values. The district of Sarun, from which a large decrease had been reported in the previous year, has now recovered from the depression of 1881-82, and the rebound is ascribed to improvement in business, especially in the latter part of the year, and to an increased number of mortgages of lands and bonds. In Rungpore the increase was due to the settlement of the estate of a Mahomedan gentleman named Enayat-ullah Chowdhry, for which a number of stamps of high value were required.

The decrease in Calcutta is attributed to the use of adhesive labels being permitted for all transfers of shares, whether made by endorsement or otherwise. The loss is only apparent, being more than compensated for by a corresponding increase under the head of "adhesive share transfer stamps." In Dacca the receipts in 1881-82 were abnormally high, owing to the existence of disputes among the families of two large landholders, which necessitated the drawing up of documents requiring stamps of high values. The absence of any such cause in the year under review has reduced the stamp receipts to their normal level. In Nuddea, where there has been a decrease for three years in succession, the fall is attributed partly to the low prevailing prices of agricultural produce, consequent on a continued recurrence of good harvests, and partly to the stagnation of business of all kinds, due to the wide prevalence of epidemic fever. The fluctuations in the other districts were due to local and accidental causes, which are of no general interest.

The receipts from impressed labels fell during 1882-83 from Rs. 7,05,909 to Rs. 6,37,109, or by Rs. 68,800. The causes of decrease assigned by the Collector of Calcutta, where alone this kind of stamps is in use, were (1) the unusually large receipts in the preceding year, (2) the exemption of foreign bills-of-lading from stamp duty, and (3) the reduced duty which, in consequence of an opinion expressed by the Advocate-General, is now levied on conveyances of tea estates formed on leasehold lands. The falling off occasioned by the last-named cause, which only operated from the 17th to the 31st March 1883, amounted to upwards of Rs. 10,000.

From 1878-79 to 1881-82, inclusive, there was a steady increase of revenue from one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps; but in the year under review there has been an apparent decrease of Rs. 32,500, or 15·4 per cent., the realizations being Rs. 1,77,940, against Rs. 2,10,440 in the previous year. The decrease occurred in 11 districts, viz., Calcutta, Hazaribagh, Bogra, Jessore, Rungpore, Patna, Gya, Bhagulpore, Burdwan, Darjeeling, and Lohardugga. By far the greater part, however, occurred in Calcutta, where it amounted to Rs. 37,832. In only two other districts did it exceed Rs. 500. The falling off in Calcutta was for the most part only nominal, the place of the adhesive receipt stamps being taken by the impressed

one-anna duty, referred to above. The Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that in the mofussil the requirements of the law relating to the use of receipt stamps are still largely evaded. Efforts are being made to remedy the evil. The proposal to adopt a unified stamp for both postal and revenue purposes, and to allow two half-anna stamps to be used to make up the duty of one anna, is under the consideration of the Government of India. Since the close of the year under review arrangements have been made for the sale of receipt stamps at all post-offices in the interior, on commission, by sub and branch postmasters, and it is hoped that the increased facilities thus afforded to the public for obtaining them will do much to reduce the temptation to defraud the revenue.

The other descriptions of non-judicial stamps are of relatively minor importance. Under foreign bill stamps there was an increase of Rs. 1,540, and under "advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps" of Rs. 3,025. The sales of share-transfer stamps increased from Rs. 5,170 to Rs. 44,672, or by 765 per cent. This was, as already mentioned, due to the use of this description of stamps being extended to transfers of shares of all public companies and associations. Notarial stamps, the use of which was extended to 13 districts, where they had not hitherto been employed, yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,534, being Rs. 1,334 in excess of that of the previous year. The sale-proceeds of hundi stamps amounted to Rs. 93,219, against Rs. 92,015 in the previous year. It is anticipated that while the money-order system will increase in popularity for the transmission of small sums, hundis will continue to be used for larger transactions, more especially by those who seek the advantage of paying the money after a fixed date.

The sales of the four kinds of judicial stamps during the last two years are shown in the following table:—

Description of Stamps.	Sale in.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881-82.	1882-83.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court-fee stamps	78,88,194	80,33,986	145,792	.....
High Court service stamps	6,000	7,000	1,000	.....
Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps ...	2,86,546	2,67,007	.....	19,539
Total ...	81,80,740	83,07,993	1,46,792	19,539
Stamps for copies	3,67,675	3,85,458	17,783	.....
Total of all kinds ...	85,48,415	86,93,451	1,64,575	19,539

The gross receipts increased from Rs. 85,48,415 to Rs. 86,93,451. There was a net increase in 31 districts, ranging from 18 per cent. in Singbhoom to ·4 per cent. in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and a decrease in 14 districts. The general causes of the increase are said to be increased litigation and the institution of suits of high value, to which must be added the collection of process fees in the Road Cess Department by means of court-fees, instead of in cash, and the levy of 8-annas searching-fees in Civil and Criminal Courts under orders of the High Court. A variety of other causes are assigned in different districts, but, with the exception of the above named, none appear to be of general application. The aggregate amount of increase was highest in the 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 44,704), Backergunge (Rs. 43,437), Mymensingh (Rs. 40,417), Hooghly (Rs. 36,689), Tipperah (Rs. 35,535), and Midnapore (Rs. 34,991). The greater part of the decrease of Rs. 3,95,212 occurred in Calcutta, where it was as high as Rs. 2,15,907, or 20·8 per cent. The Collector is unable to account satisfactorily for this large falling off, but he considers that the probable causes were the non-payment of large sums of probate duty, such as occurred in 1881-82, the transfer from the High Court to the Small Causes Court of cases of the values ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, and the decline in the number of suits instituted in the latter court consequent on the introduction of the new procedure. There was a large nominal decrease in Jessore of Rs. 66,804, due to the transfer of two sub-divisions to Khulna.

The following statement shows the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied during each of the past five years by Civil and Revenue Courts, with the amount realized in each case :—

Years.	Number of Cases.		Amount of duty and penalty realized.		Total.	
	Civil courts.	Revenue officers.	By civil courts.	By revenue officers.	Cases.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1878-79	776	1,163	9,446	9,471	1,939	18,917
1879-80	910	1,268	7,783	12,269	2,178	20,052
1880-81	1,062	1,598	10,945	19,841	2,660	30,786
1881-82	1,282	2,215	10,711	38,830	3,497	49,542
1882-83	1,769	2,314	13,415	26,966	4,083	40,381
Increase in 1882-83, as compared with 1881-82	487	999	2,704	.....	586	.....
Decrease in 1882-83, as compared with 1881-82	.....	.....	.....	11,864	.....	9,161

Greater attention was paid both by revenue and judicial officers to the duty of enforcing compliance with the stamp laws. In most of the divisions the results, both in the Civil and Revenue Courts, were decidedly in advance of those of previous years. The total amount of duty and penalty realized during the year was less than that realized in 1881-82 by Rs. 11,864, but this was due chiefly to the extraordinarily heavy penalty and duty levied in one case in the Dacca district during the previous year. In the Patna, Rajshahye, and Chittagong Divisions, however, sufficient attention was not paid to the subject, although in Pubna and Julpigoree there was some improvement over the figures for the previous year. In Tipperah and Noakholly the apparent negligence of the Civil Courts was in strong contrast to the high degree of success obtained by the revenue officers. In Chittagong the number of cases in which duty and penalty were realized by Revenue Courts fell from 366 to 141, and of this no explanation had been given by the Collector. The falling off of 128 cases in the 24-Pergunnahs was due to the fact that in 1881-82 a large number of loan transactions recorded in a khatta-book of a money-lender, which bore no stamp, were discovered by the Joint-Magistrate of the district, and subsequently impounded.

The number of prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act amounted to only 625, against 927 in the previous year. Seven hundred and seventy-four persons were brought to trial, of whom 516 were convicted and 95 acquitted. Fines aggregating Rs. 5,849 were realized, and Rs. 70-8 were disbursed as rewards to informers. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 783 was paid as rewards by the Collector of Calcutta in a single series of cases. In Bankoora no less than 119 prosecutions were instituted against one individual for unstamped receipts for amounts exceeding Rs. 20. The heavy falling off in Calcutta is said to be nominal, as the offences committed by 151 persons in respect of 498 documents were, by permission, compounded on payment of Rs. 4,349-2 as fines. The proposal submitted by the Board for the grant to ministerial officers of rewards for bringing to light cases in which documents had not been stamped in accordance with the law has not been approved by the Government of India. Departmental rules to enforce this duty upon the ministerial officers of Civil and Revenue Courts are now under the consideration of the Government.

LICENSE-TAX.

No changes were made during the year under review in the system under which the license-tax is assessed and levied in Bengal. The number of special assessors was 47 against 46 in the previous year, one having been appointed for Noakholly, where the assessment in 1881-82 had been unduly low. Four special assessors were employed in Calcutta, and one in each of the districts of the Province, except Darjeeling and Singbhoom. The services

of the assessor were allowed in five districts for eight months; in one for seven months; in six for six months; in one for five months; in 11 for four months; in 13 for three months; in one for two and a half months; and in four for two months. Nine of the assessors were of the rank of Sub-Deputy Collector, while the officer specially appointed to revise the assessment of the city of Patna was a Deputy Collector of the fourth grade. Towards the close of the year arrangements were made to relieve the assessors, as far as possible, of the duty of hearing or enquiring into objection cases; and this work will in future be mainly performed by the sub-divisional officers and the Deputy Collectors at head-quarters. These arrangements were introduced too late in the year to produce much effect in 1882-83, but it is anticipated that in the current year they will, by setting free a larger portion of the assessors' time, enable them to devote more attention to the work of new assessments.

Out of a total number of 248,130 villages, 27,081. including 619 streets in Calcutta, were visited by the assessing officers, against 31,901 in the previous year. This falling off is accounted for by the orders of Government under which the work of the assessors was begun where it left off in 1881-82, no attempt, as a rule, being made to exhaustively revise the assessment of whole districts. Of the villages visited, 26,814 were found to contain assessees.

The gross number of assessments, including double entries, amounted to 81,185, as compared with 82,664 in the previous year. If double entries are eliminated, the gross number of persons assessed was 76,903. Of these 6,616 were exempted on objection, and 448 others on appeal, leaving 69,841 persons on the list of assessees on the 30th June 1883, as compared with 68,873 in 1881-82. The outstanding balance on the 30th June 1882 was Rs. 12,590, and of this the greater part had to be remitted, the number of persons finally assessed in 1881-82 being only 68,103. The following table shows the number of assessees in each class in each of the last two years:—

	Tax assessed.	Number of Assessees.	
		On the final lists in 1881-82.	On the lists of 30th June 1883.
	Rs.		
Class I	500	421	388
„ II	200	716	689
„ III	100	1,444	1,417
„ IV	50	3,546	3,581
„ V	20	14,667	14,790
„ VI	10	47,309	48,976
Total ...	...	68,103	69,841

These figures show that there was a falling off, as compared with 1881-82, of 33 assessees in class I, of 27 in class II, and of 27 in class III.

If the population of Bengal is taken at 66½ millions, one person in every 951 paid the tax, the average incidence being Re. 1 to every 46 persons. If Calcutta be excluded, the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 64 persons. The incidence was highest in the following districts:—

Calcutta	1 person to Re. 1 of tax.	24-Pergunnahs	35 persons to Re. 1 of tax.
Darjeeling	18 persons „	Bogra	38 „ „
Howrah	25 „ „	Bhagulpore	38 „ „
Maldah	32 „ „	Monghyr	42 „ „

The average incidence in each division was:—

Bhagulpore	49 persons to Re. 1 of tax.	Burdwan	66 persons to Re. 1 of tax.
Dacca	59 „ „	Patna	74 „ „
Rajshahye	53 „ „	Chittagong	79 „ „
Presidency (omitting Calcutta)	61 „ „	Chota Nagpore	82 „ „
		Orissa	93 persons to Re. 1 of tax.

The number of objections lodged was 22,697, or 29·5 per cent. of the gross number of assessments made, the corresponding percentage in 1881-82 being 33·5. In 13,811 cases the assessments were upheld, in 2,267 they were modified by the transfer of the objector to a lower class, and in 6,616 cases the assessments were cancelled. The successful objections thus numbered 8,883, or 39·1 per cent. of the total number of petitions filed. In the previous year the corresponding figure was 39 per cent. The proportion of objections to assessments was highest in Cuttack (65·07 per cent.), Balasore (59·6), Pooree (56·05), Moorshedabad (48·8), Shahabad (45·8), Furreedpore (43·4), Rajshahye (43·4), Pubna (41·6), Bogra (40·9), and Sarun (40·4). The total number of appeals, including references to the Commissioner in Calcutta, where the Collector is only empowered to hear objections, was 2,063, against 2,406 in 1881-82. In 1,323 cases the assessment appealed against was upheld, in 264 it was modified, and in 448 cases the appellants were entirely exempted from payment of the tax. The right of appeal was most largely exercised in Cuttack, Calcutta, and Balasore. In the entire province, out of 76,903 assessments, 7,064, or 9·1 per cent., were cancelled on objection or appeal, and 2,531, or 3·2 per cent., were modified. This result, though poor in itself, and disappointing in the fifth year of the administration of the tax, compares favourably with the figures in the previous year, when out of 77,101 persons assessed, 8,228, or 10·6 per cent., were entirely and 2,848 were partially exempted. The number of appeals pending on the 30th June was 28, against 139 in the previous year. The number of applications to Commissioners under section 21 of the Act was 66, exclusive of those in Calcutta. Of these, 44 were rejected, 6 were granted in part, and in 10 cases the assessments were cancelled. Six cases were pending at the close of the year. The majority of the references were made in the Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Patna Divisions.

The following table shows the demand, remissions, collections, and balance up to the end of June for each of the last two years :—

Class.	Rate of tax.	Gross demand.		Remissions before realization.		Remaining demand.		Collections.		Refunds.		Net collections.		Balances.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ...	500	3,13,500	2,51,500	86,000	47,000	2,27,500	2,04,500	2,27,500	2,04,500	17,000	10,500	2,10,500	1,94,000	.....	.....
II ...	200	2,11,200	1,78,200	59,000	34,900	1,52,200	1,43,300	1,51,800	1,43,300	8,600	5,600	1,43,200	1,37,700	400	.....
III ...	100	1,98,000	1,83,200	46,250	36,000	1,51,750	1,47,200	1,51,150	1,46,800	7,100	5,500	1,44,050	1,41,300	600	460
IV ...	50	2,35,100	2,20,150	47,275	34,925	1,87,825	1,85,225	1 86,605	1,84,412	9,700	6,275	1,76,905	1,78,137	1,220	813
V ...	20	3,54,530	3,43,380	51,700	41,290	3,02,830	3,02,090	2,99,728	3,00,264	7,080	6,310	2,92,648	2,93,954	3,102	1,826
VI ...	10	5,65,715	5,63,865	77,820	67,775	4,87,895	4,96,090	4,80,626	4,91,043	8,775	6,475	4,71,851	4,84,568	7,268	5,047
Total ...	...	18,78,045	17,40,295	3,68,045	2,61,890	15,10,000	14,78,405	14,97,409	14,70,319	58,255	40,660	14,39,154	14,29,639	12,590	8,086

There was thus a reduction in the gross demand of Rs. 1,37,750 as compared with 1881-82. The comparative accuracy of the assessment is shown by the large reduction, amounting to 30 per cent., in the sums remitted before realization and in the sums refunded. Remissions and refunds together amounted to Rs. 3,02,550. Of this sum, however, Rs. 1,10,360 was re-assessed by the transfer of the assessees to some other class, the actual remissions and refunds thus amounting to only Rs. 1,92,190. Of this amount Rs. 1,61,865 was remitted before realization and Rs. 30,325 was refunded after realization. The amount remitted or refunded under the operation of the rule under which a person is liable to be taxed in only one place in British India was Rs. 25,960. The net remissions and refunds, therefore, amounted to Rs. 1,66,230, or 10·1 per cent. of the gross demand of Rs. 16,30,300. There was a falling off in the net receipts from the tax up to the 30th June 1883 of Rs. 9,495, or ·6 per cent.; the decrease being explained by those in charge of the operations under the Act to be due partly to the transfer of certain assessments to Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, where the rules are more favourable to the higher classes, and partly to the general depression in trade and the further revision of the assessments of the previous year. It is probable, however, that the yearly decrease in the proceeds of the tax really indicates nothing more than increased familiarity with the means of evading payment. Bengal pays much less in the shape of license tax in proportion to its population than the Punjab, Central Provinces, or North-Western Provinces, and very much less than

Bombay; and it is scarcely open to question that were a perfect assessment possible, it would be found to yield a far larger revenue than 14 lakhs of rupees.

In the net receipts there was a falling off in five divisions, viz. Patna (3·4 per cent.), Bhagulpore (2·2), Presidency (2·2), Chota Nagpore (1·9), and Burdwan (·7). A decrease occurred in 24 districts, ranging from ·2 per cent. in the 24-Pergunnahs to 11·1 per cent. in Khulna. In Calcutta the collections up to the 30th June 1883 amounted to Rs. 4,04,000, against Rs. 4,10,326 in the previous year. There was an increase of 475 in the total number of assessees owing to a large number of new assessments in the three lowest classes, but the increase in the demand due to this cause was more than counterbalanced by the extensive reductions in the three highest classes. The four districts of Durbhunga, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, and Sarun all showed a decrease, ranging from 9·7 per cent. in Durbhunga to 5·4 per cent. in Sarun, and the explanations of the local officers tend to prove that the reduction was generally due to a real falling off in trade and not to imperfections in the assessment. In Durbhunga the amount paid by money-lenders fell by Rs. 1,460, that paid by grain-dealers by Rs. 3,220, and that paid by dealers in agricultural produce by Rs. 2,490. On the other hand there was a rise in the amount paid by shop-keepers (Rs. 1,560), dealers in piece-goods (Rs. 1,340), and dealers in cloth (Rs. 800). In Shahabad the reduction chiefly occurred among money-lenders, dealers in agricultural produce, and dealers in piece-goods. In Mozufferpore, where the decrease amounted to Rs. 2,138, or 5·5 per cent., it is stated to have occurred chiefly in the cases of bankers, contractors, grain-dealers, and dealers in animals and piece-goods. In the Burdwan Division a decrease took place in Hooghly, Bankoora, Howrah, and Burdwan. In the first named district this is said to have been mainly caused by the careless way in which the work of the special assessor was done, many persons having been omitted who should have been made amenable. In Bankoora the decrease is attributed to the depression in the lac trade, and in the operations of the money and grain-lenders. Of the decrease in Burdwan and Howrah no clear explanation has been given. In the Chota Nagpore Division the falling off, which was small, was shared by Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom. In the first named district, where it was most considerable, it was due to the total stoppage of the sleeper trade, owing to the East India Railway Company having decided to use iron instead of wooden sleepers. Cattle-disease was also unusually prevalent in this Division, and affected the profits of the pack-bullock traders. In the district of Mymensing, the reduction was principally due to the fall in the price of salt and to the general scarcity of money in consequence of the low prevailing prices of jute and rice. In Tipperah, where the work of revision and assessment was carefully done, a decrease in the yield of the tax was caused by the fall in the price of food-grains, consequent on the abundant harvest of last year.

In 21 districts the receipts exceeded those of 1881-82. The increase in Orissa, which was shared by all the districts of the Division, was the result of the greater activity of trade, which led to a number of new assessments being made during the year under review. In Cuttack the annexation of Killa Banki led to an increase in the number of assessees in every class, although on subsequent enquiry many of the assessments had to be cancelled. Notwithstanding the increase that took place, the district of Cuttack is still, it is believed, under-assessed as compared with Pooree and Balasore. In Rajshahye, which was unfavourably noticed in the last report, there was an increase of Rs. 2,400, or 14·7 per cent., which occurred chiefly in the lowest grade. The incidence of the tax in this district, however, is still low, being only 71 persons to each rupee of the tax against a divisional average of 53. In Rungpore the increase of 5·6 per cent. is due to the prosperous condition of the tobacco trade, which has given employment to a number of merchants and brokers belonging mostly to the lowest class. In Pubna and Dinagepore the under-assessments of the previous year were corrected. Good work was also done in Furreedpore and Dacca both by the special assessors and by the officers of the permanent staff, who visited a large number of villages and effected a material increase in the assessment of the two districts. In Midnapore, which was unfavourably noticed last year, there was

a marked improvement. The district of Purneah is probably under-assessed in spite of an increase of Rs. 590, or 1·9 per cent. The incidence of the tax in that district is only 60 persons to the rupee, one person in 1,111 being assessed, as compared with the divisional average (including the Sonthal Pergunnahs) of one in 832 persons, and 49 persons to a rupee. A considerable part of the provincial trade with Nepal passes through the district of Purneah, and it is very likely that a part of this has escaped assessment. In Moorshedabad the slight improvement that was effected is said to be owing to the thorough revision of the assessments made by the special assessor throughout selected areas, and the results obtained in this and other districts show that a thorough revision of selected areas is the correct principle by which alone the taxable income of a district can be arrived at. By adopting this principle, and relieving assessors of the bulk of the work of hearing objections, a sensible improvement in the administration of the tax will, it is hoped, be achieved.

The actual remissions and refunds amounted to Rs. 1,92,190, or 11·7 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with Rs. 2,39,690, or 14·1 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage was highest in Cuttack (37·3), Shahabad (25·4), Pubna (21·9), Jessore (20·9), Pooree (20·8), Balasore (20·5), Bogra (19·5), Howrah (18·01), Sarun (17·02), and Moorshedabad (16·09). The balance on the 30th June 1883 amounted to Rs. 8,086-4-6, as compared with Rs. 12,590-3-9 in the previous year. The bulk of this is probably irrecoverable, and will have to be written off. The penalties and costs realized up to the 30th June amounted to Rs. 35,170-11-7, as compared with Rs. 50,033-4-6 in the previous year. The decrease indicates that assessees were more punctual in the payment of the tax, and also that the assessments were made with greater care and accuracy.

There is nothing material to add to the remarks recorded in the last report with regard to the popular feeling on the subject of the tax. The experience of the year tends to confirm the view that, with the exception of those who have to pay the tax, and those who fear they may have to pay it, the people regard it with indifference. No one has yet discovered a tax which a conscious assessee would take a pleasure in paying; and in India all direct taxation must involve a risk of extortion and oppression being practised. But while the reluctance to pay will naturally remain, there is every reason to hope that the other element of unpopularity will gradually disappear. The people are now thoroughly aware of their liabilities and their rights under the law, and they have not been backward in contesting the former and asserting the latter. Provided stability of policy be maintained, there is every reason to think that, as experience in the details of administration is accumulated, the license-tax will become as well adapted to the circumstances of India as is possible for any form of direct taxation.

(b.)—Provincial and Local Finance.

THE financial year under review was the first year of an important advance in the policy of decentralization. A new contract has been entered into, under which the interest of the Provincial Government has been extended to land revenue, forests, and assessed taxes—heads of revenue hitherto reserved as imperial. The details of this contract were given in the Report for last year and need not be recapitulated.

The following statement shows the actuals of the year 1882-83 as compared with the original and revised estimates for that year:—

RECEIPTS.	Original estimate, 1882-83.	Revised estimate, 1882-83.	Actuals, 1882-83.	EXPENDITURE.	Original estimate, 1882-83.	Revised estimate, 1882-83.	Actuals, 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	72,49,000	77,20,000	77,20,053	3.—Refunds and drawbacks	6,22,000	1,27,000	1,25,815
I.—Land revenue ...	1,24,98,000	1,28,58,000	1,27,29,802	5.—Land revenue	30,84,000	31,00,000	30,57,841
III.—Salt	1,39,000	1,64,000	1,64,999	7.—Salt	20,000	18,000	17,626
IV.—Stamps	60,00,000	61,07,000	61,06,766	8.—Stamps	2,25,000	2,12,000	2,1[illegible],720
V.—Excise	50,55,000	48,94,000	48,94,483	9.—Excise	1,35,000	1,34,000	1,33,958
VI.—Provincial rates ...	35,78,000	36,03,000	36,06,764	10.—Provincial rates ...	.....	.....	.....
VII.—Customs	85,000	73,000	71,276	11.—Customs	5,69,000	5,57,000	5,57,547
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	8,00,000	7,60,000	7,60,169	12.—Assessed taxes ...	50,000	48,000	47,416
IX.—Forest	3,50,000	3,60,000	3,46,979	13.—Forest	2,20,000	2,00,000	1,91,063
X.—Registration ...	5,06,000	5,20,000	5,19,942	14.—Registration	3,16,000	3,15,000	3,13,650
XV.—Law and Justice...	17,10,000	16,25,000	16,69,981	18.—General administration	14,68,000	15,07,000	15,10,493
XVI.—Police	5,46,000	4,86,000	4,86,176	19.—Law and Justice ...	93,69,000	92,65,000	92,77,095
XVII.—Marine	8,23,000	9,51,000	9,51,889	20.—Police	45,81,000	45,44,000	44,60,624
XVIII.—Education ...	5,14,000	5,22,000	5,21,235	21.—Marine	8,28,000	9,09,000	9,46,087
XIX.—Medical	1,42,000	1,34,000	1,32,934	22.—Education	29,60,000	30,11,000	30,16,988
XX.—Scientific and other minor departments ...	1,91,000	1,65,000	1,67,757	24.—Medical	14,26,000	13,55,000	13,72,052
XXI.—Interest	21,000	41,000	44,176	26.—Scientific and other minor departments ...	3,06,000	3,40,000	3,50,436
XXII.—Superannuation...	71,000	74,000	72,798	27.—Superannuation ...	10,28,000	11,80,000	11,79,455
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,12,000	1,47,000	1,46,615	30.—Stationery and Printing	10,04,000	9,65,000	10,51,283
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	6,43,000	6,88,000	5,54,420	31.—Miscellaneous	2,92,000	6,54,000	4,73,099
XXV.—State Railways (gross receipts)	36,20,000	35,28,000	36,82,179*	36.—State Railways (working expenses)... ...	35,70,000	19,66,000	19,49,858†
XXVIII.—Irrigation and Navigation (direct receipts) ...	18,90,000	13,00,000	13,03,244	39.—Irrigation and Navigation (working expenses)	36,72,000	11,22,000	11,47,966
XXXI.—State Railways ...	.....	1,49,000	1,06,275	41.—Interest on debt—Railways	35,62,000	14,14,000	35,29,127
XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation ...	.....	7,02,000	7,68,261	Irrigation		21,26,000	
XXXV.—Civil buildings, roads and services	7,02,000	7,16,000	7,35,636	42.—State Railways (capital account)	.....	18,01,000	18,28,946
	3,99,96,000	4,05,67,000	4,05,66,510	43.—State Railways (working, &c.)	.....	1,25,000	90,392
				44.—Subsidised Railways ...	.....	.....	10,600
				46.—Irrigation and Navigation	.....	24,00,000	23,67,232
				48.—Civil buildings, roads, &c.	57,99,000	60,08,000	67,85,389
					4,51,06,000	4,54,03,000	4,60,05,758
Contribution from local to provincial	1,60,000	.....	21,754	Contributions	14,86,000	2,88,000	2,83,663
					4,65,92,000	4,56,91,000	4,62,89,421
				Closing balance	8,13,000	25,96,000	19,97,142
Total ...	4,01,56,000	4,05,67,000	4,05,66,510	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,74,05,000	4,82,87,000	4,82,86,563
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,74,05,000	4,82,87,000	4,82,86,563	Provincial surplus (+) ... Deficit (—)	—64,36,000	—51,24,000	—57,22,911

* Includes receipts from Diamond Harbour extension line.
† Do. working expenses of Diamond Harbour extension line.

Provincial receipts.

The percentage of land revenue assigned to Bengal under the new contract was originally fixed at 32·2284. In consequence of the retransfer of the S. S. *Undaunted* from the Imperial to the Provincial marine, and of the cemetery charges having again been made provincial, the Government of India at first added ·1742 and ·0214 respectively to the percentage already assigned. It was, however, subsequently ruled that the original percentage of land revenue should not be changed during the currency of the provincial contract, and that effect should be given to all transactions which would otherwise necessitate

an alteration of the proportion by the transfer of lump sums in reduction of, or in addition to, the amounts determined by the fixed proportion under the head of land revenue, from or to Imperial to or from Provincial. The amounts, which under this ruling have been added to the share of Bengal on account of the *Undaunted* and "cemetery charges" were Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively. The 10 per cent. on collections from Government estates, which was to be appropriated to the management and improvement of those estates, amounted to Rs. 3,94,111. The receipts from the duty on Shahjehanpore rum realised in the North-Western Provinces, and other inter-provincial transactions, as well as the deductions on account of net savings effected in the Customs Department owing to the abolition of the bulk of the import duties, were adjusted under this head. These adjustments added to the fixed percentage on land revenue brought up the provincial share of land revenue to Rs. 1,27,29,802.

The provincial receipts under Salt consist only of "rents of ware-houses," "fines and forfeitures," and "miscellaneous fees, &c." These receipts were originally estimated at Rs. 1,39,000. Larger receipts were realised from the Sulkea golahs than were at first anticipated, and the actuals were Rs. 1,64,999.

The original estimate of stamp receipts for 1882-83 was Rs. 1,20,00,000, the same as the revised estimate for the preceding year. The actuals of 1881-82 were Rs. 1,20,24,000, and the revised estimate was on later information placed at Rs. 1,22,13,000. The actuals were Rs. 1,22,13,532. Half of this belonged to Bengal, and the provincial share accordingly amounted to Rs. 61,06,766.

The estimate of Excise revenue for 1882-83, exclusive of the duty on Shahjehanpore rum, was originally fixed at Rs. 1,00,00,000. From the indications afforded by the district returns during the year, it was anticipated that the revenue would not amount to more than Rs. 97,89,000. The actuals were Rs. 97,88,966, and half of this amount, or Rs. 48,94,483, was the share of the Government of Bengal.

The provincial portion of the receipts under Provincial Rates includes—

(1) The proceeds of the public works cess;
(2) Rates for the management of wards' and attached estates;
(3) Four-annas rate per cent. on wards' estates for treasury establishments.

The increase under this head, compared with the original estimate for 1882-83, was due to larger receipts from public works cess in consequence of the revaluations in certain districts having been completed.

The only provincial items under Customs are "warehouse and wharf rents," "fees for registrations of cargo boats in Chittagong," and certain other "miscellaneous items." The receipts in 1881-82 were Rs. 85,732, and the original estimate for 1882-83 was placed at Rs. 85,000. The actual receipts were Rs. 71,276. There was a decrease under wharf rents owing to the abolition of the import duties.

The Accountant-General, in submitting the Assessed Taxes' budget for 1883-84, estimated that the total receipts by the end of 1882-83 might amount to Rs. 16.00,000. The estimate was considered too sanguine, and it was reduced to Rs. 15,20,000. The total was Rs. 15,20,338, of which the provincial share was Rs. 7,60,169.

The receipts under Forests for 1882-83 were originally estimated at Rs. 7,00,000. An increase in revenue was anticipated from larger sales of timber and other produce to consumers in the Sunderbuns, and in consequence of the commencement of forest operations in the Angul and Khordah forests in Orissa. The revised estimate was placed at Rs. 7,20,000. The actuals, however, amounted to Rs. 6,93,958, and half of this was the share of the local Government.

The original estimate of revenue under Registration, including revenue record-room receipts, was Rs. 10,11,000. There has been a tendency of the receipts to expand, and the estimate was subsequently raised to Rs. 10,40,000. The actuals amounted to Rs. 10,39,884, and the provincial share was Rs. 5,19,942.

The original estimate of receipts under Law and Justice was Rs. 17,10,000, of which Rs. 9,06,000 appeared under the head of Law and Justice (proper), and Rs. 8,04,000 under Jails. There was a considerable falling off in the receipts from "general fees, fines, and forfeitures," and there was also a decrease under "court-fees realised in cash" owing to the more extended use of court-fees stamps. The total receipts under Law and Justice amounted to Rs. 16,69,981.

The Police receipts actually amounted to Rs. 4,86,176, against Rs. 5,46,000 originally estimated. The decrease was chiefly under "fees, fines, and forfeitures."

The estimate under Marine was Rs. 8,23,000. There was a considerable increase in pilotage receipts, and the actuals were Rs. 9,51,889.

The receipts under Education amounted to Rs. 5,21,235.

Under Medical the actuals showed a decrease of Rs. 9,066 compared with the original estimate. There was a falling off in "hospital receipts," and the "proceeds of cinchona febrifuge sold by Civil Surgeons," which were formerly included under this head, were transferred to the cinchona account under the next following head.

The receipts under the head of Scientific and other minor departments amounted in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,97,000, and the original estimate for 1882-83 was placed at Rs. 1,91,000, of which Rs. 1,75,000 was estimated from cinchona febrifuge. The demand for this drug from the medical departments fell off during the year. The Government of Madras received preparations made in England from bark sent from its own plantations, and the Bombay and Calcutta depôts were overstocked with preparations sent out from England. The total receipts were Rs. 1,67,757.

The provincial receipts from Interest consist of the proceeds of the invested capital of the Education Department and the interest on arrears of public works cess realised under the provisions of section 45 of the Cess Act, IX of 1880. The interest on the Government securities held by the Education Department amounted to Rs. 19,465, and that on account of public works cess to Rs. 24,711, against the original estimate of Rs. 5,000.

Superannuation is one of the budget heads made provincial in the new financial contract. There was an increase of Rs. 1,798 compared with the original estimate.

The actual receipts from Stationery and Printing were Rs. 1,46,615, against the original estimate of Rs. 1,12,000.

In the new financial contract all receipts recorded under Miscellaneous, except "gain by exchange on imperial transactions," "premia on bills," "unclaimed bills of exchange," and extraordinary unclassified items exceeding Rs. 10,000, were made provincial. The total receipts were originally estimated at Rs. 6,43,000, but the actuals amounted to Rs. 5,54,420.

The gross receipts of State Railways (XXV), which have been classed as productive public works, are shown under this head. The actuals amounted to Rs. 36,82,179.

The direct receipts from Irrigation and Navigation Productive Public Works (XXVII) amounted to Rs. 13,03,244, against the revised estimate of Rs. 13,00,000.

The receipts from railways not classed as productive public works are shown under State Railways (XXXI). The Kawnia-Dhurla Railway, and, until recently, the Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour branch of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, were included in this category. The receipts from the Kawnia-Dhurla Railway were Rs. 1,06,275; those of the Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour line are included in those of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway under State Railways (XXV).

The receipts from rivers and canals not classed as productive public works are included under the head of Irrigation and Navigation (XXXIII). The actuals were Rs. 7,68,261.

The receipts under the head Civil buildings, roads, and services amounted to Rs. 7,35,636, against the original estimate of Rs. 7,02,000.

The amount shown under Contributions in the original estimate represented the accumulated balance of the Estates' Improvement Fund, which has been amalgamated with the provincial revenues. The actual balance amounted

to Rs. 1,39,000, and was incorporated in the provincial account of 1881-82.

EXPENDITURE.

Provincial expenditure.

The original estimate under Refunds and drawbacks was Rs. 6,22,000, but in accordance with the new classification prescribed in the financial statement for 1883-84, only the refunds under the revenue heads were entered here, the refunds of receipts by the civil department having been incorporated with the service heads of expenditure. The actuals aggregated Rs. 1,25,815.

Under the new scheme the Imperial Government has only retained under Land Revenue the same percentage on the cost of surveys and settlements as has been retained of land revenue, the rest being made provincial. The grant under this head for 1882-83 was originally fixed at Rs. 30,84,000. The charges for the management of Government estates were estimated at Rs. 2,50,000. These charges exceeded the estimate by Rs. 9,965. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 30,57,841.

The actual expenditure under Salt amounted to Rs. 17,626, against the original estimate of Rs. 20,000.

The actual expenditure under Stamps was less than the original estimate by Rs. 11,280. The greater part of the decrease occurred under "stamp-paper supplied from central stores."

The expenditure under Excise was less than the original estimate by Rs. 1,042 only.

The head of Provincial rates is blank, as the charges for the collection of public works cess, for which a sum of Rs. 46,800 is annually paid to the district road committees, are adjusted under the head "contribution to local funds."

The original estimate of expenditure under Customs was Rs. 7,05,000. In consideration of the anticipated reductions in the Customs establishment, owing to the abolition of the import duties, the estimate was reduced to Rs. 5,69,000. The entire expenditure however amounted to Rs. 5,57,547.

The entire cost of the collection of Assessed taxes amounted to Rs. 94,832. Half this amount, or Rs. 47,416, was the share of the provincial Government.

The revised estimate under Forests was Rs. 4,00,000. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,82,126, and the provincial share, to Rs. 1,91,063.

The provincial expenditure under Registration was less than the original estimate by Rs. 2,350.

General administration.

The revised estimate showed an increase of Rs. 39,000 over the original estimate of Rs. 14,68,000. An increase of about Rs. 19,000 was anticipated under tour expenses, of Rs. 11,000, in Board's office, and of Rs. 8,000 under Civil Secretariat. There was also an increase under "staff and household of the Lieutenant-Governor," a part of which was due to the higher rate of pay of the present Private Secretary. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,10,493.

The grant under Law and Justice, excluding "refunds," was estimated at Rs 93,69,000. The expenditure on jail manufactures, for which Rs. 9,00,000 was provided in the budget; amounted to Rs. 6,10,914. The refunds aggregated Rs. 1,05,756, and the total expenditure was Rs. 92,77,095.

The original estimate of expenditure under Police was Rs. 45,81,000. The revised estimate, inclusive of "refunds," amounting to Rs. 15,000, stood at Rs. 45,44,000. The actuals were Rs. 44,60,624.

The original estimate under Marine amounted to Rs. 8,28,000, and the revised estimate, including "refunds," to Rs. 9,09,000. There was a large expenditure on account of building and repair of ships and under "pilotage establishments." The actual expenditure amounted to Rs 9,46,087.

The increase in the revised estimate compared with the original budget provision under Education was due partly to the debit under this head of the boarding charges of the students of the Civil Engineering College at Howrah, which were formerly included in the budget of the Public Works Department, and partly to larger expenditure under "Direction" and "Inspection." The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,16,988.

The "Medical Establishment (proper)" has been made provincial from the commencement of the year 1882-83. The total expenditure under Medical was estimated at Rs. 14,26,000. The expenditure under "hospitals and dispensaries" and "grants for medical purposes" was smaller than was anticipated. The actuals amounted to Rs 13,72,052.

The actual expenditure under the head Scientific and other minor departments in 1881-82 was Rs. 3,26,000, and the revised estimate for 1882-83 was placed at Rs. 3,40,000, against Rs. 3,06,000, the grant originally provided under this head. No provision was made in the original estimate for the completion of the census operations, the expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 29,846 not including printing charge. There was larger expenditure under "Botanical Gardens" and "exhibitions and fairs," against savings in the cinchona allotment. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,50,436.

As stated above, Superannuations is one of the budget heads made provincial in the new financial contract. The charges were originally estimated at Rs. 10,28,000, but actually amounted to Rs. 11,79,455. The increase was for the most part due to the premature retirement of Customs officers under the reduction scheme.

The original grant under Stationery and Printing was Rs. 10,04,000. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,51,283.

The original estimate of Miscellaneous expenditure was Rs. 2,92,000, and miscellaneous refunds were taken at Rs. 3,38,000. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,73,099.

The working expenses of those railways only which are classed as productive public works are included under State Railways (36). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,49,858.

The working expenses of Irrigation and Navigation Productive Public Works (39) amounted to Rs. 11,47,966, against the revised estimate of Rs. 11,22,000.

The original estimate of interest charges, as advised by the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, was Rs. 39,55,000. The reduction of the rate of interest from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent. reduced this estimate to Rs. 35,16,000. The revised estimate was placed at Rs. 35,62,000, and the actual payments to the Government of India amounted to Rs. 35,29,127.

The head State Railways (42) is intended to comprise all expenditure on capital account, on tramways, railway surveys, and railways not classed as productive public works. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,28,946.

The working expenses of Railways which are not classed as productive public works, and which are shown under the head 43, State Railways, exclusive of those of the Diamond Harbour extension line, amounted to Rs. 90,392.

The actual expenditure under Irrigation and Navigation works not classed as productive public works, head 46, amounted to Rs. 23,67,232.

The revised estimate of Civil buildings, roads, and services was made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Public works in charge of Public Works Department ...	59,63,000
Ditto ditto Civil Department	36,000
Refunds	9,000
Total ...	60,08,000

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 67,85,389.

A sum of Rs. 13,50,000 was provided in the budget as a reserve for grants for local purposes during the year, and a sum of Rs. 1,36,000 for contribution to the Imperial Treasury on account of anticipated savings in the Customs Department. The savings in the Customs Department are now adjusted under "land revenue." The grant to local funds, including a contribution of Rs. 4,000 to the Burial Board, amounted to Rs. 2,83,663.

Incorporated Local funds.

The accounts of the incorporated local funds of the year under report were as follows:—

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Opening balance	15,96,075	.....
District Road Fund	38,41,473	42,12,768
Ditto Road Account	6,760	56,862
Ditto Post Fund	3,55,726	3,16,992
Inland Labour Transport Fund	68,089	51,851
Contribution from provincial	2,83,663	21,754
Total ...	45,55,711	46,60,227
Closing balance ...	.....	14,91,559
Grand Total ...	61,51,786	61,51,786

The above table shows that the receipts in the past year, including the grants-in-aid from provincial funds, amounted to Rs. 45,55,711, and the expenditure to Rs. 46,60,227. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 1,04,516 instead of Rs 1,65,000, originally estimated.

The receipts and expenditure of the excluded local funds are shown in the following table:—

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Opening balance	3,93,805	.....
Police Funds—		
Railway Police Clothing Fund ...	5,673	6,019
Marine Funds—		
Hospital Port Dues Fund	82,171	56,007
Balasore Port Fund	10,811	15,304
Cuttack and Pooree ports	13,322	9,963
Chittagong Port Fund	74,257	79,005
Education Funds—		
Hindoo College	4,415	3,829
Durgachurn Laha's Scholarship ...	3,004	2,946
Mozufferpore School	1,542	1,142
Vizianagram Scholarship	.....	1,273
Behary Lall Mukerjea's Endowment ...	6,165	8,883
Prosunnonath Roy's Fund	7,271	6,547
Mirza Mahomed Hossein's Endowment ...	1,270	2,151
Bruce Legacy	57,560	3,45,199
Medical and Charitable Funds—		
Pilgrims' Lodging-House Fund ...	21,337	33,706
Prince Golam Mahomed Trust ...	18,860	16,159
Shah Banwari Lall's Endowment ...	.....	15,929
Bengal Charitable Relief	1,000	.....
Chinsurah Poor	1,803	1,760
Balasore Pilgrim Hospital	1,005	423
Choonee Lall Seal's Dispensary ...	1,997	1,212
Unnochutter Fund	291	.....
Mitford Hospital	16,659	18,447
Public Works Funds—		
Darjeeling Improvement Fund ...	16,750	18,332
Wahabee Fund	46,007	2,558
Juggernath Road Fund	1,455	1,978
Miscellaneous Funds—		
Zoological Gardens	50,463	44,242
Prince of Wales' Reception Fund ...	22,183	14,265
Burial Board Fund	7,675	6,543
Mohsin Endowment Fund	1,09,323	1,28 428
Cantonment Funds	41,998	39,047
Obsolete Funds	.....	98
Total ...	6,26,267	8,81,395
Closing balance	.....	1,38,677
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,20,072	10,20,072

The Bruce Legacy, amounting to about £67,000, has for its object the foundation and endowment of an institute in Calcutta or its vicinity for the education and maintenance of half-caste or Eurasian female children, especially orphans and those deserted by their parents. The expenditure shown under this head represents the amount disbursed in the purchase of Government securities.

ROAD CESS.

The cess year 1881-82 was the second year in which the Cess Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 was in force, and a comparison may now be instituted between the results of the new system and those of the operations under the old Act. The following table shows the demands and balances of each of the four years since 1878-79:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			BALANCE.			Deduct remissions.	Net arrears.	Percentage on gross demand of net balance.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79	67,41,372	10,33,837	77,75,209	8,54,501	1,78,365	10,33,146	11,412	10,22,004	13·2
1879-80	68,37,377	10,12,829	78,50,206	7,69,113	1,74,934	9,44,047	21,289	9,22,758	11·7
1880-81	69,14,587	9,22,041	78,36,628	10,06,326	1,84,826	11,91,152	17,523	11,73,629	14·9
1881-82	70,10,994	11,71,062	81,82,056	9,64,818	1,92,233	11,47,051	10,941	11,36,110	13·8

The current demand of the year under the head of Road Cess rose from Rs. 34,09,433 to Rs. 34,57,384, while the Public Works Cess rose from Rs. 35,05,154 to Rs. 35,53,610, the total increase amounting to Rs. 96,407. This was wholly due to re-valuations, no change having been made during the year in any district in the rates at which either of the cesses was levied. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 11,36,110, against Rs. 11,71,062 outstanding at the close of the previous year, and the percentage borne by the net balance to the gross demand was reduced from 14·9 to 13·8. This reduction is satisfactory in so far as it shows a reduction in the current balance as compared with the large proportion of the current demand outstanding at the close of the previous year. It is, however, not satisfactory that, notwithstanding the powers conferred under the certificate procedure, the arrear balance should still be larger than in either of the two years before this procedure came into force.

The following table shows the demand, collections, and arrears of the Road and Public Works Cesses on lands and mines for the cess year 1881-82, *i.e.*, from the 1st October 1881 to the 30th September 1882.

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the Cess year 1881-82.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.	19
District.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3+4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 3—8.	Current balance, column 4—(columns 6+9).	Gross balance, columns 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14—15.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns 4—6.	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan	Road Cess	13,455	1,73,839	1,87,294	2,100	1,85,194	7,825	1,61,219	1,349	1,70,393	5,630	10,520	16,150	.....	16,150	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	13,290	1,73,839	1,87,129	2,101	1,85,028	7,787	1,61,219	1,349	1,70,355	5,503	10,519	16,022	.....	16,022	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	26,745	3,47,678	3,74,423	4,201	3,70,222	15,612	3,22,438	2,698	3,40,748	11,133	21,039	32,172	.....	32,172	58·3	93·8	98·0
Bankoora	Road Cess	7,025	32,824	39,849	97	39,752	5,705	27,595	71	33,371	1,320	5,133	6,453	123	6,329	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	7,038	32,823	39,861	97	39,764	5,718	27,595	71	33,384	1,320	5,131	6,451	122	6,329	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	14,063	65,647	79,710	194	79,516	11,423	55,190	142	66,755	2,640	10,263	12,903	245	12,658	81·2	84·4	101·6
Beerbhoom	Road Cess	2,328	43,094	45,422	318	45,104	2,328	40,300	367	42,995	.....	2,476	2,476	188	2,288	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	2,328	43,094	45,422	318	45,104	2,328	40,300	368	42,996	.....	2,476	2,476	188	2,288	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,656	86,188	90,844	636	90,208	4,656	80,600	735	85,991	.....	4,952	4,952	376	4,576	100	94·2	99·7
Midnapore	Road Cess	46,534	1,41,621	1,88,155	762	1,87,393	41,126	99,147	343	1,40,616	5,408	41,712	47,120	196	46,924	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	50,682	1,41,621	1,92,303	763	1,91,540	41,203	99,147	343	1,40,783	9,389	41,711	51,100	161	50,939	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	97,216	2,83,242	3,80,458	1,525	3,78,933	82,419	1,98,294	686	2,81,399	14,797	83,423	98,220	357	97,863	84·7	70·3	99·3
Hooghly	Road Cess	12,800	76,853	89,653	3,175	86,478	9,293	69,741	3,158	82,192	3,507	3,937	7,444	.....	7,444	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	12,954	76,852	89,806	3,174	86,632	9,432	69,741	3,158	82,331	3,522	3,937	7,459	.....	7,459	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	25,754	1,53,705	1,79,459	6,349	1,73,110	18,725	1,39,483	6,316	1,64,523	7,029	7,874	14,903	.....	14,903	72·7	94·6	107·0
24-Pergunnahs	Road Cess	14,029	1,15,773	1,29,802	514	1,29,288	13,275	1,02,519	1,639	1,17,433	754	12,740	13,494	46	13,448	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	14,053	1,15,773	1,29,826	515	1,29,311	13,291	1,02,518	1,639	1,17,448	762	12,740	13,502	54	13,448	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	28,082	2,31,546	2,59,628	1,029	2,58,599	26,566	2,05,037	3,278	2,34,881	1,516	25,480	26,996	100	26,896	94·6	88·9	101·4
Nuddea	Road Cess	8,544	70,059	78,603	736	77,867	8,365	62,954	762	72,081	179	6,369	6,548	72	6,476	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	8,544	70,058	78,602	735	77,867	8,365	62,953	765	72,081	179	6,370	6,549	74	6,475	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	17,088	1,40,117	1,57,205	1,471	1,55,734	16,730	1,25,907	1,525	1,44,162	358	12,739	13,097	146	12,951	97·9	90·8	102·8

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
District.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3+4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5–6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 3–8.	Current balance, column 4—(columns 6+9).	Gross balance, columns 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14–15.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns 4–6.	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Jessore	Road Cess	15,991	1,02,560	1,18,551	585	1,17,966	15,919	86,433	672	1,03,024	72	15,542	15,614	4	15,610	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	15,991	1,02,560	1,18,551	585	1,17,966	15,919	86,433	672	1,03,024	72	15,542	15,614	5	15,609	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	31,982	2,05,120	2,37,102	1,170	2,35,932	31,838	1,72,866	1,344	2,06,048	144	31,084	31,228	9	31,219	99·5	84·7	100·4
Moorshedabad	Road Cess	22,599	75,972	98,571	561	98,010	11,684	61,027	645	73,356	10,915	14,384	25,299	.....	25,299	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	22,185	75,972	98,157	562	97,595	11,665	61,028	646	73,339	10,520	14,382	24,902	.....	24,902	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	44,784	1,51,944	1,96,728	1,123	1,95,605	23,349	1,22,055	1,291	1,46,695	21,435	28,766	50,201	.....	50,201	52·1	80·9	96·5
Dinagepore	Road Cess	7,071	81,206	88,277	494	87,783	6,981	70,777	693	78,451	90	9,935	10,025	.....	10,025	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	7,070	81,206	88,276	494	87,782	6,981	70,776	693	78,450	89	9,936	10,025	.....	10,025	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	14,141	1,62,412	1,76,553	988	1,75,565	13,962	1,41,553	1,386	1,56,901	179	19,871	20,050	.....	20,050	98·7	87·6	96·6
Rajshahye	Road Cess	11,136	80,775	91,911	678	91,233	7,407	75,149	799	83,355	3,729	4,948	8,677	.....	8,677	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess..:	11,628	80,775	92,403	678	91,725	7,711	75,149	800	83,660	3,917	4,948	8,865	.....	8,865	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	22,764	1,61,550	1,84,314	1,356	1,82,958	15,118	1,50,298	1,599	1,67,015	7,646	9,896	17,542	.....	17,542	66·4	93·8	103·3
Rungpore...	Road Cess	17,060	1,26,862	1,43,922	.....	1,43,922	15,746	1,07,202	.....	1,22,948	1,314	19,660	20,974	221	20,753	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	17,078	1,26,862	1,43,940	.....	1,43,940	15,746	1,07,202	.....	1,22,948	1,332	19,660	20,992	221	20,771	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	34,138	2,53,724	2,87,862	.....	2,87,862	31,492	2,14,404	.....	2,45,896	2,646	39,320	41,966	442	41,524	92·2	84·5	96·9
Bogra	Road Cess	4,199	34,777	38,976	842	38,134	3,660	29,422	478	33,560	539	4,513	5,052	.....	5,052	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	4,199	34,777	38,976	842	38,134	3,660	29,423	477	33,560	539	4,512	5,051	.....	5,051	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	8,398	69,554	77,952	1,684	76,268	7,320	58,845	955	67,120	1,078	9,025	10,103	.....	10,103	87·1	86·7	96·4
Pubna	Road Cess	5,692	43,579	49,271	1,166	48,105	5,305	37,062	1,379	43,746	387	5,351	5,738	121	5,617	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	5,688	43,579	49,267	1,166	48,101	5,304	37,062	1,380	43,746	384	5,351	5,735	118	5,617	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	11,380	87,158	98,538	2,332	96,206	10,609	74,124	2,759	87,492	771	10,702	11,473	239	11,234	93·2	87·3	100·3
Darjeeling	Road Cess	6,348	19,399	25,747	364	25,383	6,214	27,513	1,944	25,671	134	1,522	1,656	145	1,511	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	6,173	18,547	24,720	364	24,356	6,040	16,661	1,092	23,793	133	1,522	1,655	144	1,511	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	12,521	37,946	50,467	728	49,739	12,254	34,174	3,036	49,464	267	3,044	3,311	289	3,022	97·8	91·8	130·3

Julpigoree	Road Cess	2,039	45,321	47,360	7	47,353	2,039	40,222	5,362	47,623	.....	5,092	5,092	47	5,045	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	2,038	45,322	47,360	8	47,352	2,038	40,223	5,361	47,622	.....	5,091	5,091	47	5,044	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,077	90,643	94,720	15	94,705	4,077	80,445	10,723	95,245	.....	10,183	10,183	94	10,089	100	88·7	105·0
Dacca	Road Cess	16,122	69,008	85,130	2,222	82,908	12,237	46,062	1,270	59,569	3,885	20,724	24,609	.....	24,609	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	16,164	69,081	85,245	2,225	83,020	12,278	46,101	1,276	59,655	3,886	20,755	24,641	.....	24,641	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	32,286	1,38,089	1,70,375	4,447	1,65,928	24,515	92,163	2,546	1,19,224	7,771	41,479	49,250	.....	49,250	75·9	68·9	86·3
Furreedpore	Road Cess	17,376	40,752	67,128	1,444	65,684	11,215	33,332	2,302	46,849	6,161	14,976	21,137	.....	21,137	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	17,685	50,081	67,766	1,445	66,321	11,302	33,436	2,301	47,039	6,383	15,200	21,583	.....	21,583	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	35,061	99,833	1,34,894	2,889	1,32,005	22,517	66,768	4,603	93,888	12,544	30,176	42,720	.....	42,720	64·2	68·8	94·0
Backergunge	Road Cess	31,559	99,095	1,30,654	291	1,30,363	26,979	99,852	258	97,089	4,580	28,952	33,532	.....	33,532	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	62,021	1,95,069	2,57,090	591	2,56,509	53,997	1,36,302	517	1,91,316	8,024	57,686	65,710	.....	65,710	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	93,580	2,94,164	3,87,744	872	3,86,872	80,976	2,06,654	775	2,88,405	12,604	86,638	99,242	.....	99,242	86·5	70·4	98·0
Mymensingh	Road Cess	18,179	1,40,898	1,59,077	2,474	1,56,603	17,768	1,31,553	2,955	1,52,276	411	6,871	7,282	.....	7,282	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	17,450	1,40,898	1,58,348	2,474	1,55,874	17,097	1,31,553	2,956	1,51,606	353	6,871	7,224	.....	7,224	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	35,629	2,81,796	3,17,425	4,948	3,12,477	34,865	2,63,106	5,911	3,03,882	764	13,742	14,506	.....	14,506	97·8	95·0	107·8
Tipperah	Road Cess	11,496	93,323	1,04,819	665	1,04,154	11,426	79,768	563	91,757	70	12,890	12,960	.....	12,960	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	11,497	93,323	1,04,820	665	1,04,155	11,427	79,768	562	91,757	70	12,890	12,960	1	12,959	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	22,993	1,86,646	2,09,639	1,330	2,08,309	22,853	1,59,536	1,125	1,83,514	140	25,780	25,920	1	25,919	99·3	86·0	98·3
Chittagong	Road Cess	11,296	89,301	1,00,507	901	99,606	10,106	79,526	510	90,142	1,190	8,874	10,064	543	9,521	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	9,836	89,302	99,138	901	98,237	8,646	79,527	511	88,684	1,190	8,874	10,064	544	9,520	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	21,132	1,78,603	1,99,735	1,802	1,97,933	18,752	1,59,053	1,021	1,78,826	2,380	17,748	20,128	1,087	19,041	88·7	90·0	100·1
Noakholly	Road Cess	12,664	71,100	83,754	222	83,532	11,490	61,131	332	72,953	1,164	9,747	10,911	240	10,671	.....	.....	...
	Public Works Cess...	12,738	71,802	84,540	223	84,317	11,561	61,761	332	73,654	1,177	9,818	10,995	241	10,754	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	25,392	1,42,902	1,68,294	445	1,67,849	23,051	1,22,892	664	1,46,607	2,341	19,565	21,906	481	21,425	90·7	86·2	102·5
Patna	Road Cess	22,463	1,58,332	1,80,795	3,772	1,77,023	17,660	1,37,498	4,958	1,60,116	4,803	17,062	21,865	568	21,297	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	22,666	1,58,334	1,81,000	3,773	1,77,227	17,658	1,37,498	4,962	1,60,118	5,008	17,063	22,071	630	21,441	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	45,129	3,16,666	3,61,795	7,545	3,54,250	35,318	2,74,996	9,920	3,20,234	9,811	34,125	43,936	1,198	42,738	78·2	88·9	101·1
Gya	Road Cess	14,736	1,98,827	2,13,563	4,511	2,09,052	14,641	1,85,340	4,885	2,04,866	95	8,976	9,071	155	8,916	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	14,737	1,98,826	2,13,563	4,511	2,09,052	14,642	1,85,340	4,884	2,04,866	95	8,975	9,070	155	8,915	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	29,473	3,97,653	4,27,126	9,022	4,18,104	29,283	3,70,680	9,769	4,09,732	190	17,951	18,141	310	17,831	99·3	95·3	103·0
Shahabad	Road Cess	17,716	1,45,501	1,63,217	.....	1,63,217	17,031	1,23,772	.....	1,40,803	685	21,729	22,414	177	22,237	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	17,715	1,45,501	1,63,216	.....	1,63,216	17,031	1,23,772	.....	1,40,803	684	21,729	22,413	177	22,236	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	35,431	2,91,002	3,26,433	.....	3,26,433	34,062	2,47,544	.....	2,81,606	1,369	43,458	44,827	354	44,473	96·1	85·0	96·7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
District.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3 + 4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 3—8.	Current balance, column 4—(columns 6+9).	Gross balance, columns 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14—15.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns 4—6.	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Mozufferpore	Road Cess	35,798	1,39,973	1,75,771	4,066	1,71,705	30,009	1,11,149	4,248	1,45,406	5,789	24,758	30,547	368	30,179	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	36,097	1,39,973	1,76,070	4,066	1,72,004	30,008	1,11,149	4,248	1,45,405	6,089	24,758	30,847	368	30,479	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	71,895	2,79,946	3,51,841	8,132	3,43,709	60,017	2,22,298	8,496	2,90,811	11,878	49,516	61,394	736	60,658	83·4	81·8	103·8
Durbhunga	Road Cess	50,349	1,69,195	2,19,544	7,860	2,11,684	37,778	1,34,047	5,029	1,76,854	12,571	27,288	39,859	.....	39,859	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	50,424	1,69,196	2,19,620	7,860	2,11,760	37,777	1,34,047	5,029	1,76,853	12,647	27,289	39,936	.....	39,936	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,00,773	3,38,391	4,39,164	15,720	4,23,444	75,555	2,68,094	10,058	3,53,707	25,218	54,577	79,795	.....	79,795	74·9	83·8	104·5
Sarun	Road Cess	44,233	1,52,243	1,96,476	2,055	1,94,421	42,216	1,05,421	1,735	1,49,372	2,017	44,767	46,784	.....	46,784	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	47,324	1,52,244	1,99,568	2,055	1,97,513	44,973	1,05,421	1,735	1,52,129	2,351	44,768	47,119	.....	47,119	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	91,557	3,04,487	3,96,044	4,110	3,91,934	87,189	2,10,842	3,470	3,01,501	4,368	89,535	93,903	.....	93,903	95·2	70·1	99·1
Chumparun	Road Cess	3,285	75,649	78,934	328	78,606	3,269	72,955	428	76,652	16	2,366	2,382	.....	2,382	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	3,319	75,648	78,967	328	78,639	3,304	72,954	428	76,686	15	2,366	2,381	.....	2,381	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,604	1,51,297	1,57,901	656	1,57,245	6,573	1,45,909	856	1,53,338	31	4,732	4,763	.....	4,763	99·5	96·8	101·3
Monghyr	*Road Cess*	15,314	96,161	1,11,475	2,282	1,09,193	12,042	81,095	582	93,719	3,272	12,784	16,056	.....	16,056	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	15,213	96,161	1,11,374	2,283	1,09,091	12,045	81,095	583	93,723	3,168	12,783	15,951	.....	15,951	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	30,527	1,92,322	2,22,849	4,565	2,18,284	24,087	1,62,190	1,165	1,87,442	6,440	25,567	32,007	.....	32,007	78·9	86·3	97·4
Bhagulpore	Road Cess	14,572	1,22,479	1,37,051	4,141	1,32,910	10,105	1,04,043	5,062	1,19,210	4,467	14,295	18,762	381	18,381	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	14,512	1,22,479	1,36,991	4,142	1,32,849	10,103	1,04,042	5,062	1,19,207	4,409	14,295	18,704	381	18,323	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	29,084	2,44,958	2,74,042	8,283	2,65,759	20,208	2,08,085	10,124	2,38,417	8,876	28,590	37,466	762	36,704	69·5	87·9	97·3
Purneah	Road Cess	3,135	79,971	83,106	12,525	70,581	2,713	64,790	583	68,086	422	2,656	3,078	317	2,761	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	3,125	79,971	83,096	12,525	70,571	2,713	64,790	583	68,086	412	2,656	3,068	307	2,761	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,260	1,59,942	1,66,202	25,050	1,41,152	5,426	1,29,580	1,166	1,36,172	834	5,312	6,146	624	5,522	86·6	96·0	85·1
Maldah	Road Cess	3,092	24,899	27,991	206	27,785	3,081	23,130	120	26,331	11	1,563	1,574	.....	1,574	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	3,092	24,898	27,990	205	27,785	3,080	23,130	120	26,330	12	1,563	1,575	.....	1,575	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,184	49,797	55,981	411	55,570	6,161	46,260	240	52,661	23	3,126	3,149	.....	3,149	99·6	93·6	105·7

Cuttack	Road Cess	10,614	53,681	64,295	798	63,497	5,997	46,602	1	51,689	4,618	7,191	11,809	1,545	10,264	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	10,615	53,681	64,296	799	63,497	5,997	46,601	1	51,689	4,618	7,191	11,809	1,546	10,263	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	21,229	1,07,362	1,28,591	1,597	1,26,994	11,993	91,383	2	1,03,378	9,236	14,382	23,618	3,091	20,527	56·5	86·4	96·2
Pooree	Road Cess	1,223	26,007	27,230	160	27,070	1,223	24,560	139	25,922	.....	1,287	1,287	.....	1,287	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	1,224	26,007	27,231	160	27,071	1,224	24,560	138	25,922	.....	1,287	1,287	.....	1,287	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,447	52,014	54,461	320	54,141	2,447	49,120	277	51,844	.....	2,574	2,574	.....	2,574	100	95·0	99·6
Balasore	Road Cess	6,070	26,270	32,340	240	32,100	4,794	19,063	46	23,903	1,676	6,967	8,643	.....	8,643	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	6,686	26,270	32,956	240	32,716	4,794	19,063	46	23,903	1,892	6,967	8,859	.....	8,859	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	13,356	52,540	65,296	480	65,416	9,588	38,126	92	47,806	3,768	13,934	17,702	.....	17,702	71·7	73·2	90·9
Hazaribagh	Road Cess	835	34,658	35,493	8	35,485	831	33,514	7	34,352	4	1,136	1,140	.....	1,140	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess...	834	34,657	35,491	8	35,483	830	33,513	8	34,351	4	1,136	1,140	.....	1,140	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,669	69,315	70,984	16	70,968	1,661	67,027	15	68,703	8	2,272	2,280	.....	2,280	99·5	96·7	99·1
Lohardugga	Road Cess	1,015	45,774	46,789	.....	46,789	1,015	44,866	3	45,884	.....	908	908	.....	908	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	1,015	45,774	46,789	.....	46,789	1,015	44,866	3	45,884	.....	908	908	.....	908	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,030	91,548	93,578	.....	93,578	2,030	89,732	6	91,768	.....	1,816	1,816	.....	1,816	100	98·0	100·2
Manbhoom	Road Cess	6,776	30,773	37,549	.....	37,549	6,776	30,492	.....	37,268	.....	281	281	.....	281	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	6,776	30,774	37,550	.....	37,550	6,776	30,493	.....	37,269	.....	281	281	.....	281	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	13,552	61,547	75,099	.....	75,099	13,552	60,985	.....	74,537	.....	562	562	.....	562	100	99·1	121·1
Total of all districts ...	Road Cess	5,67,358	34,57,384	40,24,742	63,570	39,61,172	4,75,273	29,30,933	55,677	34,61,883	92,085	4,62,881	5,54,966	5,457	5,49,509	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess	6,03,704	35,53,610	41,57,314	63,871	40,93,443	5,03,556	29,97,802	55,607	35,56,455	1,00,148	4,91,937	5,92,085	5,484	5,86,601	.....	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,71,062	9,10,994	81,82,056	1,27,441	80,54,615	9,78,829	59,28,735	1,10,774	70,18,338	1,92,233	9,54,818	11,47,051	10,941	11,36,110	83·5	86·1	100·1

A marked improvement is observable in many districts in the collections of 1881-82 as compared with those of 1880-81. The Durbhunga and Mozufferpore districts opened the year with arrear balances of Rs. 1,00,773 and Rs. 71,895 respectively. They collected during the year Rs. 75,555 and Rs. 60,017 on account of these balances. On the other hand, out of net demands for the current year of Rs. 3,22,671 and Rs. 2,71,814 respectively, they collected only Rs. 2,68,094 and Rs. 2,22,298. The final result, however, of comparing *gross* collections (including advance payments for the next year) with *current* demand is that these districts show percentages of 104·5 and 103·8 respectively. On the other hand, Purneah, which out of a net demand on account of the current year of Rs. 1,34,892 collected Rs. 1,29,580, but opened the year with an arrear balance of Rs. 6,260 only, of which it collected Rs. 5,426, appears as the worst district of all, with a percentage of 85·1. Nevertheless, the arrear balances at the close of the year were—Durbhunga, Rs. 25,218; Mozufferpore, Rs. 11,878; and Purneah, Rs. 834. Without in any way depreciating the excellent work done by the Collectors of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore in reducing their arrear balance, it is apparent that the method by which the Board of Revenue have hitherto tested the work of collection, viz., by comparing gross collections with current (or net) demand, cannot yield satisfactory results. The Lieutenant-Governor has resolved in future to adopt three tests only, *i.e.*, comparison of the arrear collections with arrear balances, comparison of current collections with net current demand, and comparison of advance payments. On the whole, however, and after making allowance for the fact that the year opened with excessive balances outstanding, the Lieutenant-Governor endorses the Board's remark that in many districts active and successful efforts were made to reduce the balances.

The reduction of the arrear balances is a more material test than any other of the success of the year's operations. Judged by this standard, the districts of Beerbhoom (100), Julpigoree (100), Pooree (100), Lohardugga (100), Manbhoom (100), Maldah (99·6), Jessore (99·5), Chumparun (99·5), Hazaribagh (99·5), Tipperah (99·3), and Gya (99·3) show the most satisfactory results. In Sarun, Backergunge, Midnapore, Mozufferpore, Patna, and Durbhunga, where the outstandings were particularly heavy, good progress was made. On the other hand, the figures received from Bhagulpore, Furreedpore, Burdwan, and Cuttack indicate shortcomings in this respect. In Moorshedabad and Rajshahye the short realizations were again attributable to the Nashipore Ward's Estate, which is out of funds and unable to pay.

In the realization of the current demand, the best work was done in Manbhoom (99·1), Lohardugga (98), Chumparun (96·8), Hazaribagh (96·7), Purneah (96), Gya (95·3), Mymensingh (95), and Pooree (95); and the worst in Furreedpore (68·8), Dacca (68·9), Sarun (70·1), Midnapore (70·3), Backergunge (70·4), and Balasore (78·2). In Dacca, where the outstanding balance was large, the reason assigned by the Board is the increased assessment imposed at the recent re-valuation. Re-valuations resulting in a considerable increase of the assessment were, however, made in several other districts, including Maldah, Mymensingh, Manbhoom, Julpigoree, Hooghly, and others, in all of which the collections, both arrear and current, were fully up to the mark. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed that while in every other district the summary procedure for the valuation of estates paying less than Rs. 100 was very sparingly resorted to, in Dacca it was employed in no less than 6,241 estates out of a total of 6,246. An enquiry has been directed with a view to ascertain whether the more extensive use of this procedure has had any connection with the largeness of the outstanding balance. In this district also the proportion of the arrear balance collected during the year was only 75·9 per cent., which was considerably below the general average of the province. The proportion of certificates fully discharged to the number issued was remarkably small, and it is possible that the difficulty of testing objections may be responsible for this.

On the 30th September 1882 the outstanding balance, both arrear and current, was Rs. 11,36,110. On the 31st December this had been reduced

to Rs. 6,74,126. The districts in which the best progress was made in clearing off the arrears were—

District.	Balances outstanding on 30th September 1882.	Balances outstanding on 31st December 1882.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jessore	31,219	5,347
Dinagepore	20,050	2,448
Rungpore	41,524	7,388
Julpigoree	10,089	2,968
Noakholly	21,425	5,657
Tipperah	25,919	4,603
Gya	17,831	5,832

The progress made in Burdwan, Bankoora, Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore, Shahabad, and Durbhunga was insufficient.

The Public Demands Recovery Act was extensively put in force during the year. No less than 93,745 certificates were filed, and an equal number of notices served on defaulters. Eighty thousand four hundred and eighty-one cess certificates were disposed of during the year; in 47,340 cases payment was made on the mere issue of notice; in 12,328 on the attachment of moveable, and in 16,612 cases of immoveable property; and in 2,541 cases only was it necessary to have recourse to actual sale of the property attached. Out of the immense number of certificates issued, only 120 were cancelled on objection throughout the whole province—a result which, according to the Board, shows that the ample powers vested in the local officers by the Act have been exercised with proper discretion. The question is now receiving the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration whether, in view of the comparatively small number of cases in which the coercive functions of the Act were brought into play, some measures should not be taken to relieve the district officers in some degree from the enormous mass of clerical labour which the present system involves.

Re-valuations were made during the year of the assessments of Julpigoree, Maldah, and Manbhoom, and of parts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Patna, Durbhunga, Sarun, and Hazaribagh. All these districts are to be completely re-valued. Partial re-valuations were in progress in Mymensingh, Hooghly, Dacca, Jessore, Beerbhoom, and 24-Pergunnahs. The operations have everywhere resulted in a net increase in the valuation and assessment, though, as might have been expected, those proprietors who applied *suo motu* for re-valuation have in many cases obtained a decrease. The work appears, generally speaking, to have been carefully done, especially in Hooghly, where the result of the operations was creditable to the local officers.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Births.

In 1882 births were registered in 45 towns, against 46 in the previous year, registration having been discontinued in one town, Burhea, in Monghyr. Excluding 1,501 still-born children, the number of births registered was 37,198, against 38,456 in 1881. The reduction amounted to 1,258, and the recorded birth-rate fell from 23·25 per 1,000 to 22·49. The excess of deaths over births as registered amounted to 11·41 per 1,000, against 11·54. In 1881 there were 20 towns in which the recorded birth-rate exceeded 30 per mille, while in the year under review the corresponding number was only 13. These were the following, viz.—

	1882.	1881.
Jamalpore, in Monghyr	43·79	43·94
Jamalpore, in Mymensingh	40·64	40·76
Bhagulpore	37·87	28·78
Sitamurhi	37·22	30·53
Behar	35·75	35·96
Brahmanbariah	35·11	30·04
Gya	33·78	24·18
Monghyr	33·50	34·59
Basirhat	33·30	26·25
Kendraparah	32·55	33·06
Comillah	31·76	22·50
Bankoora	31·47	25·49
Serampore	30·26	29·28

The greatest improvement took place in Bhagulpore, Gya, and Comillah. Only nine towns recorded births in excess of the death-rate. These were Jamalpore in Mymensingh, Brahmanbariah, Monghyr, Sitamurhi, Bettiah, Comillah, Mokameh, Chuprah, and Behar. Of the children born during the year, 20,040 were males and 17,158 females, the proportions being 116 males to 100 females, against 113 in the previous year. In England the corresponding proportion is 104 males, which was approximated by only eight towns during the year under review. It must, however, be remembered that in this country the average age of the husband exceeds that of the wife in a much greater degree than is the case in Europe, and that in accordance with a well-established physiological law a higher proportion of male births must therefore be expected.

Deaths.

Excluding still-born children, the number of deaths registered throughout the province was 1,349,651, or at the rate of 20·41 per 1,000 of the population. The death-rate in each of the last six years was—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1877	1,077,601	17·96
1878	1,064,116	17·73
1879	950,881	15·85
1880	922,633	15·40
1881	1,255,478	18·99
1882	1,349,651	20·41

The ratios for 1881 and 1882 are calculated upon the population as returned at the census of 1881, while those for the previous years are calculated on that of

the census of 1872. The improvement during the last two years is therefore even greater than the above figures appear to show. The highest death-rates were recorded in Nuddea (39·37), Burdwan (35·42), Beerbhoom (34·34), Bankoora (32·21), Moorshedabad (30·80), Patna (29·28), Jessore (29·26), Backergunge (28·06), Rajshahye (27·32), and Balasore (27·27). In 10 districts the recorded death-rate was below 15 per 1,000, and the figures must be regarded as worthless. These were Sarun (14·85), Monghyr (14·60), Hazaribagh (14·60), Tipperah (14·16), Chumparun (13·90), Rungpore (13·49), Furreedpore (13·15), Sonthal Pergunnahs (11·05), Mymensingh (8·94), and Darjeeling (7·01). The chief cause of the enhanced mortality of the past year, in so far as it was real and not due to improvements in registration, was the extensive and fatal prevalence of cholera. The number of deaths recorded as having occurred from this cause exceeded that of the previous year by no less than 103,172. There was, however, a considerable falling off in the recorded mortality from fever and small-pox. The urban and rural circles contributed to the reported casualties of the year in the following proportions:—

		Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
Urban ...	1882	76,601	31·05
	1881	78 848	31·96
Rural ...	1882	1,273,050	20·00
	1881	1,176,630	18·48

There are strong reasons for believing that the mortality in Bengal towns is little, if at all, higher than that of country tracts. The total number of male deaths was 738,090, and of female deaths 611,561. The proportion per cent. of male to female deaths was the same as in 1881, viz. 120. Only nine districts returned proportions approximating the English rate of 109 male to 100 female deaths. These were Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Balasore, Hooghly, Khulna, Pooree, Cuttack, and Lohardugga. The following table shows the registered mortality according to age:—

	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			Ratio per cent. of male to female deaths.
	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	
Under one year	184·45	86·31	89·94	121
1 to 5 years	39·98	21·08	21·59	109
5 to 10 years	21·27	11·89	12·14	131
10 to 15 „	16·41	11·00	11·18	137
15 to 20 „	27·49	13·86	14·17	113
20 to 30 „	22·10	15·12	15·43	110
30 to 40 „	23·68	16·70	17·01	134
40 to 50 „	26·03	21·60	21·81	145
50 to 60 „	36·52	30·72	30·98	122
Above 60 „	62·07	45·62	46·29	101

These figures illustrate the terrible mortality among infants under one year of age. The Sanitary Commissioner's report shows that in 26 of the urban areas the ratios of infant deaths ranged from 200 to 515 per 1,000 of infant population. The relative mortality among the different nationalities was much the same as in former years, the death-rates per mille being for Christians 14·20, for Hindus 20·48, for Mahomedans 20 71, for Buddhists 2·88, and for other classes 16·09.

Local measures adopted for improving registration.

The registration of vital statistics received considerable attention during the year 1882, and the results indicate that more than usual care was bestowed on the subject by the magisterial and police authorities. The Sanitary Commissioner in particular instances the success attained in Burdwan, Bankoora, and Chumparun, where the Magistrates, Messrs. Larminie, Anderson, and Henry, devoted special attention to the accuracy and completeness of the returns. It is hoped that the union committees to be established under the local self-government scheme will, if properly supervised, provide a valuable agency for the collection of these statistics.

Arrangements have been made, in accordance with a suggestion of the Government of India, to publish in the *Calcutta Gazette* weekly returns of births

and deaths in all first-class municipalities, in addition to the usual monthly mortuary statistics of districts. The Compulsory Registration Act, IV. (B.C.) of 1873, is now in force in 113 towns, including the Hazaribagh Municipality, into which it was introduced after the close of the year under review. Prosecutions were instituted under its provisions in 19 towns only, and there is reason to believe that sufficient stringency is not shown in some districts in dealing with breaches of the law.

Calcutta.

In Calcutta both the birth and the death-rates were below those recorded for the other Bengal towns, being 17·32 and 30·41 per mille respectively, against 22·49 and 31·05. There were no variations of importance in the death-rates from particular diseases, except in the case of fever, the death-rate from which, probably owing to more correct diagnosis, was only 8·35 per mille in Calcutta, against 15·72 in other urban circles, the death-rate from "other causes" being proportionately swollen. During the year the port of Calcutta was visited by 24,128 seamen, of whom 19,764 were Europeans and 4,364 natives. The average daily population of European seamen was 1,792; the number of admissions into hospital was 2,257, and there were 100 deaths. The proportion of deaths to population was therefore 55·80 per 1,000, against 53·33 in 1881. The increase was due to cholera, dysentery, and enteric and malarious fevers. Among native seamen the deaths amounted to 186, or at the rate of 7·32 per 1,000, against 141, or at 5·54 per 1,000, in the previous year. This increase was entirely due to the prevalence of cholera. A native Inspector has recently been appointed to supervise the floating population of the port, who, amongst other duties, is charged to instruct them where to seek for medical aid when sick, and it is hoped that by this means some improvement will be effected in their sanitary condition.

Port of Calcutta.

Mortality in cantonments.

In the twelve cantonments in Bengal, containing an average population of 56,168, the number of deaths recorded was 750, or at the rate of 13·35 per mille. All the deaths occurred among the native population. In 1881 the number of deaths was 699 among a population of 34,063, thus giving a death-rate of 20·52 per mille.

Emigration.

Inland Emigration.

Information is now furnished for the calendar year, which has been substituted for the official year as noticed in the last report.

New Emigration Law.

The new Inland Emigration Law (Act I of 1882) came into force from 6th January 1882, and was thus in operation during very nearly the entire period under report. Its leading principles may be thus briefly described. While retaining safeguards against irregular recruitment and the improper treatment of emigrants on their journey to the employer's estate and during the term of their engagement, it seeks to facilitate emigration to the tea districts, by providing for an increase in the number of registering officers in the recruiting districts; by permitting garden-sirdars to recruit any number of persons, whereas they were formerly restricted to 20; by severing all connection between them and contractors, and by authorizing the employment of local agents to supervise the operations of garden-sirdars, or, under special license, to recruit emigrants themselves and despatch them to the labour districts, without the assistance of sirdars. The term for which contracts may be made has also been extended from three to five years, and no restriction whatever is imposed on free emigration. The labourer may now proceed to the tea districts either as a free emigrant, taking work on an ordinary contract, or entering into a contract under the Act after his arrival, or as an emigrant recruited and registered under the Act. In the first case he is in no way subject to the Act; in the second he is subject only to such of its provisions as refer to the carrying out of the labour contract; and in the third he is completely under the Act from the date of his recruitment until the expiration of his engagement. The extension of the railway system, which has taken place in recent years, has much diminished the need for a stringent emigration law at the present day, and with further improvement in the means of communication, and the consequent shortening of the journey between Assam and the districts from which the emigrants are drawn, the continuance of any special law at all will probably be found unnecessary after the lapse of a few years. An important step in the promotion of rapid communication with the Assam Valley has recently been taken by the establishment of a subsidised daily steam service between Dhubri and Dibrugarh, the firms who have taken the contract having engaged to accomplish the voyage between these places regularly in four days.

Recruiting Agencies.

It has for some years past been considered desirable to discourage, as far as possible, recruitment through the agency of contractors, and promote in its place the general employment of garden-sirdars; and the provisions of the new law permitting the appointment of local agents were introduced especially to further this object. There was, however, no diminution in recruitment through contractors during the year, although a decrease took place in the number of both contractors and recruiters. Of the former, eight only held licenses at the close of the year, against 10 at its commencement, and the number of the latter fell from 550 to 535. On the other hand, although there was an increase of over 600 in the number of certificated garden-sirdars, the number of labourers recruited by this class was far smaller than might have been expected.

The percentage of licenses cancelled for misconduct during the year rose from ·90 in 1881 to 2·61—a result which is attributable to increased competition among recruiters, arising from continued difficulty in obtaining the number of labourers required and consequent temptation to resort to irregularities. The number of licenses granted to local agents by the end of the year was 48;

but as the first license was not taken out until August, no opinion can as yet be formed of the working of this system. Out of a total of 2,329 garden-sirdars who received certificates during the year, 1,074 were placed under the control of local agents. Only one certificate was cancelled among these men, against three in the previous year.

The following tabular statement shows the total number of emigrants and their dependents who were registered and forwarded through Calcutta and Goalundo during the last two years. It will be observed that there was an increased activity in emigration during the year, which was due, no doubt, to the larger demand for labour consequent on the improved prospects of the tea industry :—

Years.	Registered for transmission through licensed depots.						Class C coolies recruited by sirdars and registered to proceed to the labour districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, independently of the contractors' depôts.	Total number registered.
	Class A coolies recruited by licensed recruiters on behalf of contractors.			Class B coolies recruited by certificated garden-sirdars authorized to recruit more than 20, and to transmit them through contractors' depôts.				
	Vid Calcutta for Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, Chittagong.	*Vid* Goalundo for Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.	*Vid* Calcutta for Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, Chittagong.	*Vid* Goalundo for Cachar Sylhet.	Total.		
1881	5,533	882	6,415	1,048	274	1,322	1,057	8,794.
1882	5,966	2,029	7,995	443	1,007	1,450	1,457	10,902

Of the total number of emigrants in the past year, 6,409 were registered for transmission through the Calcutta depôts, 3,036 for transmission through the Goalundo depôts, and 1,457 to proceed in charge of garden-sirdars independently of the depôts. The chief centres of registration were—in Bengal, Burdwan (1,803), the 24-Pergunnahs (1,584), Furreedpore (656), Bankoora (299), Midnapore (255), and Beerbhoom (254); in Behar, Shahabad (1,288), Monghyr (878), the Sonthal Pergunnahs (775), Gya (339), and Bhagulpore (210); and in Chota Nagpore, Hazaribagh (752), Manbhoom (616), Lohardugga (534), and Singbhoom (218). Of the remaining 441 emigrants, 190 were registered in the North-Western Provinces, and the rest in Rajshahye, Nuddea, Patna, Durbhunga, and Cuttack. The places of registration afford, however, no criterion of the locality to which the emigrants belong, registration being in a vast number of cases effected in a different district from that in which the emigrant has his home.

Calcutta Depôts.

The 6,409 emigrants registered for transmission through the Calcutta depôts were reduced by 150, or 2·34 per cent., before their arrival at the depôts, the loss being due to the detention of 27 persons, the discharge of 8, and the desertion of 57 at the mofussil depôts, and the death of 1 and the desertion of 52 persons on the journey. These figures compare favourably with those of the preceding year, when 292 or 4·43 per cent. of the registered emigrants did not reach the depôts. The total number of emigrants accommodated at the depôts during the year, inclusive of 146 remaining from 1881, and two infants born in depôt, was 6,407. Of these, 102 were rejected, 389 were discharged, 492 deserted, and four died of cholera, and eight from other causes, making a total of 995 casualties; and of the remainder, numbering 5,412, 5,141 were despatched to Goalundo and 20 to Chittagong, leaving 251 in depôt at the close of the year. The sanitary arrangements of the depôts were satisfactory, and although the actual number of deaths, altogether eight, was somewhat higher, the actual number of sick was lower than in the preceding year. The rejections of emigrants were far fewer than in 1881, owing to the fact that the Medical Inspector is no longer required to ascertain the labourer's physical fitness for work.

Routes taken by emigrants, and their destination.

Of the 3,036 emigrants registered for transmission through the depôts at Goalundo, 36 were detained at the mofussil depôts, 72 deserted, 13 died, and 164 did not arrive; the number actually received being thus reduced to 2,751. Similarly, the number despatched from the Calcutta depôts was reduced to 5,139 by one death and one desertion on the journey. The total arrivals at Goalundo

during the year were therefore 7,890, and the addition to this of 52 remaining from the previous year, and one infant born in depôt, raised the total number accommodated in the depôts to 7,943. Out of these, 84 deserted, 23 died, 13 were released from their engagements, and 15 were rejected, leaving 7,808 available for despatch to the labour districts. The number actually embarked was 7,789, and 19 remained in depôt at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths, desertions, and detentions among the emigrants registered for despatch direct to Goalundo was smaller than in the previous year; but the casualties at Goalundo itself showed a higher percentage under all heads.

In addition to the 7,789 contractors' coolies, 30 coolies collected by garden-sirdars also embarked at Goalundo. Of the total number (7,819), 3,689 proceeded to Assam, and 4,130 to Sylhet and Cachar. The Assam emigrants travelled by licensed steamers, which made 66 trips, and carried an average of 56 persons on each occasion. The average time occupied on each trip was 16 days. The greater prevalence of cholera during the year unfortunately caused a higher rate of mortality on these voyages than in the preceding two years, but this result seems to have been in no way attributable to any defects in the general arrangements of the steamers. The total mortality was 27, consisting of 21 cases of cholera and six deaths from other causes; but of the cholera cases no less than 19 occurred in a single trip.

The Sylhet and Cachar emigrants travelled by country boats, the number for the former district being 1,228 and for the latter 2,902. The desertions and deaths on the way amounted to 137 or 3·31 per cent., against 78 or 2·63 per cent. in 1881, the difference between the two years lying almost entirely in the number of deaths from cholera. There were 101 such deaths in the past year, as compared with 51 only in 1881. The disease showed itself principally in the narrow rivers of Sylhet.

Of the total number of coolies (1,457) registered to proceed to the labour districts in charge of garden-sirdars, 30 were conveyed to Assam by steamers from Goalundo, while 817 started from Kooshtea and other places for Sylhet, and 610 for Cachar. The casualties among the Sylhet batches were five, and among the Cachar batches 21.

The foregoing figures may be thus summarised. The total number of emigrants and their dependents originally registered was 10,902, and this number was raised to 11,103 by the addition of 198 persons remaining from the previous year, and three infants born in depôt. After allowing, however, for casualties of all kinds, amounting to 1,749, or 15·75 per cent., 9,354 were actually available for the labour districts, of whom 9,084 were landed there, the rest remaining in depôt at the close of the year. Of the 9,084 who reached the labour districts, Assam received 3,658, Cachar 3,398, Sylhet 2,008, and Chittagong 20. In 1881, the registrations were 8,794 in number, and there was a balance of 254 emigrants from the previous year, making a total of 9,048. From this number 1,156, or 17·19 per cent., were lost through casualties, and only 7,296 reached the labour districts, the rest remaining in depôt at the end of the year. Both the original registrations and the number of coolies landed in the labour districts were thus larger in the past year; and as many emigrants proceeded to the labour districts without being registered under the Act, it is evident that emigration from these provinces to Assam is growing in magnitude.

Colonial emigration.

The only important event of the year in connection with colonial emigration was the deputation of an officer to conduct in Bengal an enquiry into the general system of emigration, and especially of recruitment, similar to that already carried out in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as mentioned in last year's report. The enquiry has been of considerable use, and effect will be given in the new Indian Emigration law now before the Legislative Council, and its subsidiary rules, to all the recommendations which appear calculated to facilitate recruitment. Measures will also be taken to improve the mode of registering emigrants so as to facilitate correspondence between India and the Colonies, and to secure the regular transmission to their heirs in India of the estates of emigrants dying intestate abroad; and generally attention will be directed to promoting the free working of colonial emigration in Bengal. The advantage of emigration as a means of relieving the pressure

for existence in crowded Indian districts needs no demonstration; and it is also unquestionable that the surplus population is sufficiently large to meet the labour demand of the Colonies, as well as that of the less populated provinces of India itself, to which emigration from Bengal is at present practicable, as for instance, the districts of Assam. The real and only serious obstacle to recruitment for the Colonies has been, and must continue to be, the objection of the people themselves to emigrate, due to caste prejudices, general ignorance of the conditions of life and prospects in the Colonies, and unwillingness to leave their homes in seasons of prosperity and cheap food. The ignorance and prejudices of the people may to a large extent be removed, and towards this the Agencies themselves can contribute by the employment of return emigrants in recruitment, by helping to promote regular correspondence between the Colonies and this country, and by providing that the intestate estates of deceased emigrants shall be regularly conveyed to their heirs in India. The effect of prosperous seasons on emigration is, however, due to economic laws, which cannot be controlled by any legitimate executive or legislative action: no improvement of the law or rules will stimulate emigration when the Indian labourer earns good wages at home, and can readily provide himself with food and clothing.

It was found necessary last year to close emigration to the French Colony of Réunion owing to the unsatisfactory reports received of the condition of the emigrants in the island, and an order to that effect was accordingly issued by the Government of India under section 57 of the Act. The Emigration Agencies at work during the year were eight, six representing the British Colonies of Mauritius, Trinidad, Demerara, Jamaica, Natal, and Fiji, one the Dutch Colony of Surinam, and one the French Colony of Gaudeloupe. The requisitions for emigrants received from the Colonies and the number actually despatched in the last two years are shown in the following statement:—

Colonies importing Indian Labour.	1881-82.				1882-83.			
	Number of Statute Adult Labourers.				Number of Statute Adult Labourers.			
	Under requisition.	Despatched.	In excess of requisition.	Short of requisition.	Under requisition.	Despatched.	In excess of requisition.	Short of requisition.
Demerara	4,760	2,971½	.....	1,788½	6,000	2,773½	.....	3,226½
Trinidad	2,892	2,402½	.....	489½	3,000	1,828½	.....	1,171½
Fiji	1,200	None	.....	1,200	1,000	855½	.....	144½
Mauritius	Males 500	None	.....	500	Males 1,825	908½*	.....	917
Natal	„ 1,587	1,183*	.....	404	„ 2,691	829½*	.....	1,861½
Surinam	450	446½	.....	3½	511	421½	.....	89½
Guadeloupe	925	942½	17½	.....	900	934½	34½	.....
Jamaica	None	.....	.....	.....	575	376	.....	199
Total ...	12,314	7,946	17½	4,385½	16,502	8,927	34½	7,609½

* These numbers include the females also. Requisitions from Mauritius and Natal specify the number of men only, and leave the number of women to be adjusted by the rule regulating their proportion.

The number of labourers wanted by the Colonies last year thus exceeded that in the preceding year by 4,188 statute adults; but so great was the difficulty experienced in inducing coolies to emigrate, owing to the favourable harvests and low prices of recent years, that none of the Agencies, save that for Guadeloupe, succeeded in meeting the demand of their respective Colonies. The terms offered to emigrants remained the same as in previous years.

The larger demands of the Colonies and the difficulty of procuring emigrants necessitated an increase in the number of recruiters, and tended at the same time to stimulate resort to irregular recruitment. The number of recruiting licenses granted was 576 against 452, and the cancellations for misconduct were 15, or 2·60 per cent., against 14, or 3·09 per cent., in 1881-82. Sufficient evidence of misconduct was obtained in three cases for a conviction, and the offenders, besides losing their licenses, were sentenced to fine or imprisonment.

The total number of emigrants registered during the year was 13,035, the chief centres of recruitment being Calcutta (where the recruits were, as usual, up-country people), Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Patna,

Agra, and Faizabad. Distributed according to their places of residence the emigrants of the year were supplied thus by the different provinces:—

North-Western Provinces	6,577
Oudh	2,656
Bengal and Behar	2,170
Punjab	528
Central India	331
Miscellaneous (Nepal, Madras, Bombay, &c.)	773
Total ...	13,035

The Natal and British Guiana Agencies found it necessary, in consequence of the scarcity of emigrants in the northern provinces, to extend operations to Ganjam, and several hundred persons were recruited there and brought to Calcutta for embarkation.

Of the 13,035 emigrants registered, only 12,253 were admitted into the Calcutta depôts, the balance being accounted for by 180 desertions in the interior, 137 detentions in the mofussil depôts, and 465 discharges by the Agents, of which 25 were for unfitness, 8 for unwillingness to emigrate, 16 because they were claimed by relatives, and 416 because they were recruited too late for shipment during the season. The losses between registration and arrival in depôt thus amounted to 5·99 per cent. of the whole, the result being slightly better than in 1881-82, when the percentage was 6·17. The percentage of losses after arrival in depôt was, however, less favourable, having amounted to 17·94 against 14 in 1881-82. The difference was especially marked in the case of desertions, and the increase of these is attributed to delay in the embarkation of the emigrants and the prevalence of high wages in Calcutta, which naturally tempted the men to abandon their intention of emigrating and seek for work in the town. The rates of sickness and mortality during the year were also somewhat higher than in the previous year, the principal diseases being, as usual, malarious fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, chest affections, and cholera. The total deductions in depôt were 2,397, comprising 84 deaths, 824 desertions, and 1,489 discharges on account of unfitness, unwillingness to embark, applications of relatives, relationship to other persons discharged, transfers to other Agencies, and releases from engagement. The total number of emigrants in depôt during the year was altogether 13,356, 1,090 remaining from the previous year, and 13 born in depôt having been added to the number admitted within the year. The number available for despatch to the Colonies, after allowance for the deductions, was therefore 10,959. Of these, 9,576, consisting of 6,108 men, 2,498 women, and 970 children, actually embarked, and 1,383 were thus left in depôt at the close of the year.

The emigrants embarked included 743 who had previously been in the Colonies, and, classified according to religion, consisted of 7,695 Hindoos (1,995 being Brahmins, 2,454 agriculturists, 456 artizans, and 2,790 of low castes), 1,846 Mahomedans, and 35 Christians. The large number of Brahmins would indicate that caste-prejudice is, after all, not so strong an obstacle to emigration as is generally believed. The emigrants were despatched in 21 sailing ships, with an average number of 456 in each, and reports of the arrival of 20 of the vessels have been received, which show that 170 deaths occurred at sea, and that 9,406 souls altogether reached the different Colonies: thus, Demerara 2,956, Trinidad 1,930, Jamaica 393, Natal 869, Fiji 902, Mauritius 983, Surinam 403, and Guadeloupe 970. The remaining vessel contained 461 souls, and was bound to Guadeloupe. With the exception of a bad outbreak of cholera on board the *Sheila* bound to Surinam, the general health of the emigrants on boardship was better than in the previous year.

The return emigrants who arrived in Calcutta during the year were 3,546, or 386 in excess of the number in the preceding year, and they brought with them savings aggregating Rs. 5,69,760, their average savings being thus Rs. 161. The most prosperous of the emigrants were those returning from Demerara, and next those from Natal, Mauritius, and Jamaica. As usual, the emigrants returning from the French Colonies had the smallest savings.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

THE year 1882 was marked by a large increase of cholera in the town of Calcutta. The previous year had shown a considerably larger number of deaths than 1880, and this increase was more than maintained during the year under review. The following statement shows the mortality from the most important diseases in each year since 1873:—

YEARS.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	Fevers.	Small-pox.	Other causes.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of population, census 1881.
1873	1,105	1,351	4,632	33	3,235	10,356	23·8
1874	1,245	1,358	4,461	120	4,343	11,527	26·6
1875	1,674	1,579	5,328	720	4,785	14,086	32·5
1876	1,851	1,864	4,361	71	4 817	12,964	29·9
1877	1,418	1.683	5,151	67	5,385	13,704	31·6
1878	1,338	2,010	6,086	1,495	5,467	16,396	37·8
1879	1,186	1,516	4,796	772	4,774	13,044	30·1
1880	805	1,267	3,797	114	5,698	11,681	26·9
1881	1,693	1,491	3,765	133	5,948	13,030	30
Mean number ...	1,341	1,548	4,727	354	4,742	12,714	29·3
1882	2,240	1,454	3,618	17	5,848	13,177	30·4
1883, first quarter ...	560	487	921	38	1,422	3,434	31·7
1873-82, first quarter ...	440	430	1,107	145	1,206	3,330	30·8

The figures for cholera show that the mortality from this cause steadily increased from 1873, the first year of the series, to 1876. From that year the wave of disease began to recede, and the number of deaths continued to fall till it reached a minimum of 805 in 1880. During 1881 there was a large and sudden rise to 1,693, and this number has further increased during 1882 to 2,240, which is considerably the highest recorded during the past decade. There was, on the other hand, a remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox, and a slight, though sensible, diminution of fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery. The total death-rate of the town from all causes was 30·4 per *mille*, against 30 in 1881 and 29·3, the average of the previous 10 years. After allowance is made for the inevitable disturbing elements, these figures are reflected with tolerable accuracy in the hospital returns. The following statement shows the number of deaths from the principal diseases in each of the Calcutta hospitals during the year, together with the number of cases treated:—

	Cholera.		Diarrhœa and dysentery.		Fevers.		Small-pox.		Other causes.		Total.	
	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.
Medical College Hospital ...	182	77	330	63	541	41	.....	.....	3,894	420	4,947	601
General ditto ...	62	34	375	19	659	14	.....	.....	2,199	81	3,295	148
Mayo ditto ...	279	143	238	32	377	42	.....	.....	1,231	152	2,125	369
Campbell ditto ...	186	154	1,141	585	1,281	239	25	3	3,036	444	5,669	1,405
Police ditto ...	18	7	460	7	1,009	5	3	.....	948	14	2,438	33
Howrah ditto ...	132	73	379	158	289	25	.....	.....	804	64	1,604	320
Total ...	859	468	2,923	864	4,156	366	28	3	12,112	1,175	20,078	2,876

The number of cholera cases treated during the year rose from 589 with 304 deaths in 1881, to 859 cases with 468 deaths during the year under review, the death-rate per *mille* rising at the same time from 516 to 544. The fluctuations in the mortality from fever in the town and in the hospitals were slight

The record of the town is, for reasons that have been stated on previous occasions, fallacious, and no comparison can be instituted. Generally described, the year was unhealthy, and the mortality from all causes was above the average.

The following table shows the number of patients treated in each of the Calcutta hospitals during the year:—

Medical Institutions.	1882.				1881.			
	Total treated.			Died per *mille* of treated.	Total treated.			Died per *mille* of treated.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
Medical College Hospital ...	5,448	39,329	44,777	123·5	5,381	59,085	64,466	129·89
General Hospital	3,295	.....	3,295	44·91	2,863	.....	2,863	47·85
Mayo Hospital and dispensaries ...	2,125	182,163	184,288	173·64	2,125	183,354	185,479	153·87
Campbell Hospital	5,669	.....	5,669	247·33	6,074	.....	6,074	237·4
Municipal Police Hospital	2,438	.....	2,438	13·53	2,681	.....	2,681	15·05
Total Calcutta Hospitals ...	18,975	221,492 *	240,467	138·89*	19,124	242,439	261,563	138·31
Howrah General Hospital	1,604	11,012	12,616	199·3	1,640	12,511	14,151	192·07
Grand Total ...	20,579	232,504	253,083	143·73	20,764	254,950	275,714	42·68

* Reckoned on the cases treated, exclusive of those of the Eye Infirmary.

For the second year in succession there was a falling off in the number of in-patients, the number being 20,579 against 20,764 in 1881 and 21,548 in 1880. The decrease was confined to the Campbell, Police, and Howrah Hospitals, in the first-named of which it was most considerable. This is the more remarkable, because in the previous year a large part of the building was for some months closed for repairs, and the accommodation was thus much reduced. The reduction in the number of admissions is attributed to a diminution in the prevalence of fever and dysentery, and an increase in severity among such cases as did occur. No figures are given of the average detention in hospital of patients suffering from these diseases, but a decided increase is observable in the fatality from the first-named. In 1881 there were in the Campbell Hospital 1,548 cases of fever with 250 deaths, giving a death-rate per *mille* of 168·5. In 1882 there were 1,281 cases with 239 deaths, and the death-rate rose to 186·5. There was no sensible change in the fatality from diarrhœa and dysentery combined, the rates per thousand in the two years being 512·9 and 512·8 respectively. It has been remarked by the Surgeon-General, Bengal, that in this hospital of late years mean daily numbers have borne a larger proportion than they formerly bore to numbers admitted, and that this circumstance points in the same direction. It is to be observed, however, that this proportion was less in the past year than in 1881, the figures being 1 : 15·2 and 1 : 17·3 respectively. There is scarcely sufficient evidence to show that the decrease in the numbers admitted during 1882 is attributable to greater severity of disease. The falling off is not very considerable in itself.

There was a large decrease in the number of out-door patients treated in 1882, the numbers falling from 254,950 to 232,504, or by 22,446. The decrease was most considerable at the Medical College Hospital, where it amounted to 19,756. It appears, however, that this fall is for the most part only apparent. "An erroneous method of entering cases as new, which were not new, was corrected in 1881. The correction reduced the figure of 1882 by upwards of 15,000. Further, up to September 1881 there had been an objectionable practice of treating in private rooms as out-patients persons who had no right to hospital treatment. This was stopped, but not until it had added 4,198 cases to the records of 1881." It is stated that the total number of new cases, properly so considered, amongst the out-patients of 1882 was 31,537. The following table shows the daily average number of patients under treatment in 1882:—

	1881.		1882.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
Medical College ...	276·7	385·4	282·3	295·4
General Hospital ...	136·4	.....	151·0	.....
Mayo Hospital ...	97·3	1,349·4	82·7	1,214·7
Campbell Hospital ...	372·3	.....	350·6	.....
Police Hospital ...	98·7	.....	83·3	...
Howrah General Hospital	63·2	110·4	65·7	96·2

The three hospitals which treat out-door patients—the Medical College, Mayo, and Howrah Hospitals—all show a decrease in the average daily attendance, which indicates sickness of less severity among out-patients generally during 1882. This is somewhat remarkable, as being at variance with the mortality record of the in-patients treated at the hospitals, and also with the death returns of the town at large.

Mortality.

The following statement shows the mortality in each of the Calcutta hospitals during the last eight years :—

Years.	All diseases except cases treated in Eye Infirmary.			Cholera.			Death-rate, excluding cholera.	Number of deaths registered by the municipality.	Rate per mille of population.
	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.			
1875	22,062	3,641	165	728	371	509	153	14,086	32·7
1876	21,087	3,064	145	695	369	530	132	12,964	30·1
1877	23,977	3,172	132	545	284	521	123	13,704	31·9
1878	27,908	4,518	161	579	323	557	153	16,396	38·1
1879	22,197	3,602	162	634	351	553	150	13,044	30·3
1880	21,032	2,906	138	356	183	514	131	11,681	27·1
1881	20,156	2,876	142	589	304	516	131	13,030	30·0
1882	20,078	2,886	143	859	468	544	125	13,177	30·4

The death-rate, excluding cholera, was remarkably low, being only 125 per 1,000 against 131 in each of the two previous years. Even if deaths from cholera are included, the rate was only ·1 per cent. higher than that of 1881. As already pointed out, the death-rate of the town, as distinguished from that of the hospitals, was high, though the rate of increase above the figure of 1881 was less. The following table shows the true death-rate among natives, when deaths from cholera and moribund cases are excluded :—

	Campbell Hospital.	Medical College Hospital.	Howrah Hospital.	Mayo Hospital.	Police Hospital.	Total.
True native deaths, excluding cholera	1,269	409	227	226	26	2,151
Moribund persons	191	120	54	38	3	406
Difference ...	1,078	289	173	188	23	1,751
True death-rate per mille, excluding cholera and moribunds	204·32	120·87	223·8	103·98	9·51	138·26

This shows that, except in the Mayo Hospital, where there seems to have been a considerable and unexplained accession of fatal disease, the true death-rate was in every case slightly below that of the previous year.

There were, apart from ophthalmic cases, 279 important surgical operations, which were followed by deaths in 29 instances. In 1881 there had been 252 operations with 54 deaths. There was thus a very marked improvement in the degree of mortality after operative surgery in all cases taken together, and this is stated to have been accompanied by increased strictness in the application of antiseptic dressings. On the other hand, it does not appear that there was any improvement on the results of the previous year in cases of exceptional severity which were employed as "tests" in 1882. There were 16 operations for excision of bones and joints with 3 deaths. In 1881 there had been 11 such operations with one death. In 1882 there were 24 major amputations with 8 deaths; in 1881 there had been 17 with 6 deaths. In both years Listerism was most strictly used in this class of cases, and the fluctuations are probably due to other causes. At the same time a greater degree of strictness in the application of antiseptic treatment (as distinguished from strict Listerism) in ordinary cases has been followed by a large reduction of mortality. A comparison of the relative results obtained during 1881 and 1882 respectively in the General, Mayo, Campbell, and Howrah Hospitals, where no change of system was introduced, shows some improvement in the first and last named, and some slight retrogression in the other two. The Surgeon-

General sums up the discussion with the following remarks:—"It must be admitted, I think, that the year was, from some unknown cause, favourable to surgical work; but it cannot be said that the other hospitals have given evidence which refutes the opinion of the College Surgeons on the greatly reduced mortality after operation in their wards. If, on the other hand, this opinion be adopted, it will not explain increased fatality in test cases in 1882, nor the fact that in these cases results as good, if not better, are obtained elsewhere with less elaborate and costly appliances. The antiseptic method is apparently the best that has yet been invented; but the measure of its superiority has yet to be taken; and the advantage of strict Listerism seems doubtful in hospital practice; while, as a system to be taught exclusively to pupils, it is not desirable."

The following table shows the number of cases of enteric and remittent fever treated at each of the hospitals during the year:—

	Enteric Fever.										Remittent Fever.									
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Medical College Hospital ...	9	5	6	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	86	58	125	95	124	152	164	180	196	150
Presidency General Hospital...	6	11	12	17	18	9	11	6	11	12	22	10	48	27	39	38	34	49	32	40
Howrah Hospital	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	3	3	88	146	172	210	359	393	228	107	77	73
Mayo Hospital	2	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	22	35	36	174	224	130	208	221	143
Campbell Hospital	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	495	460	438	432	460	333	354	309	301
Police Hospital	8	11	...	14	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	29	28	58	41
Total ..	53	30	23	43	34	13	18	8	15	15	421	731	841	806	1,128	1,283	918	926	893	748

The 15 cases of typhoid all occurred among Europeans, and were confined to the General and Howrah Hospitals. The decrease of remittent fever was shared by all the institutions except the Presidency General Hospital.

In the Ophthalmic Hospital 501 in-door and 7,792 out-door patients were treated, against 608 and 6,606 respectively in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 275 against 352. In 200 cases the patient was discharged cured, and in 28 relieved. Thirty-three cases remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The Eden Hospital for women was opened in July 1882, and the public took full advantage of the excellent accommodation it affords. The daily average of house-patients, which, during the first half of the year, when the old obstetric ward was in use, had been 30·9, immediately rose to 43·3. The establishment of the new hospital was reorganized, and has now been placed on a satisfactory footing. Pupil nurses are still employed, but they are no longer relied on to do the main part of the work. For this a sufficient staff of trained nurses from the Canning Home has now been permanently entertained. The total number of cases treated by the obstetric physician during the year was 1,323, of whom 802 were European and 521 native patients. The number of deaths was 75 against 76 in the previous year, out of a total of 1,008 patients.

Medical College Hospital.

In the Medical College Hospital the number of in-door patients treated was 4,947, exclusive of ophthalmic cases, against 4,773 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 611, or at the rate of 123 per 1,000, against 129 in 1881. This rate is the lowest on record since 1875, except that of 1877. Of the patients treated, 2,287 were Christians and 2,660 natives, the death-rates of the two races being 59 and 178 per 1,000 respectively. The death-rates from fevers of Christians and natives were 37·4 and 139·5 respectively; from dysentery and diarrhœa, 127·1 and 226·4; from cholera, 363·6 and 436·2, and from chest-affections, 55·1 and 314·6.

General Hospital.

In the Presidency General Hospital the total number of patients treated rose from 2,863 in 1881 to 3,295. Of these, 1,735 were sailors, and of the remainder 444 were paying and 1,116 non-paying patients. The number of paying patients was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, when it had been only 239. The number of deaths was 148 against 137 in 1881, and the rate of mortality per 1,000 treated was 44 against 47, 32, and 45 in the three preceding years. There were 62 cases of cholera with 34 deaths, and 195 cases

of dysentery with 8 deaths. Typhoid fever, remittent fever, and phthisis accounted for 6, 4, and 9 deaths respectively.

Quadrennial repairs were carried out during the year to the eastern building; but it is reported that the western block is generally in a bad state of repair, and that the floors in particular require renewing. Much, too, may be done for the improved appearance, if not for the sanitation of the place, by clearance of the trees and vegetation to the south of the spacious grounds in which the hospital stands. The nursing arrangements are under the supervision of the Clewer Sisterhood, and are said to have been carried out with energy and efficiency.

Campbell Hospital.

The number of admissions into the Campbell Hospital during 1882 was 5,290, against 5,675 in 1881, being a falling off of 385 patients. The largest number of admissions was, as usual, on account of malarious fevers, being 1,247 against 1,491 in 1881. Next in order were dysentery, diarrhœa, ulcers, and splenic affections. Cholera cases rose from 78 in 1880 and 132 in 1881, to 186 in the year under review. Small-pox and phthisis, on the other hand, showed a large falling off. The total number of deaths was 1,405, against 1,442 in 1881, and the death-rate per *mille* was 247 against 237. The increase is said to be due to the larger number of cholera cases treated during the year and of moribund persons admitted. The true death-rate of the hospital per 1,000, excluding cholera and moribund cases, was 204, against 206 and 204 in 1881 and 1880. Certain minor improvements were effected in the interior arrangements of the hospital, and others have been projected.

Police Hospital.

The number of admissions into the Police Hospital indicates some improvement in the health of the force during the year. They amounted to 2,394, against 2,589 in 1881 and 2,625 in 1880, out of a total strength of 2,806. The daily average number of sick was 83, against 98 and 107 in the two previous years. Malarious fevers showed a decrease from 1,061 to 860, and there was also a slight decrease under dysentery, diarrhœa, and remittent fever. There were three cases of modified small-pox and 18 of cholera, of which seven proved fatal. The total number of deaths was 33, against 35, 30, and 36 in the three preceding years, and the death-rate per *mille* was 13·4, as compared with 13·5 in 1881.

Mayo Hospital.

The aggregate number of patients treated in the Mayo Hospital and dispensaries were as follows:—

		1882.	1881.
In-patients	Total treated ...	2,125	2,125
	Daily average ...	82	97
Out-patients	Total treated ...	182,163	183,354
	Daily average ...	1,214	1,349

In-patients are treated only at the Mayo and Chandney Hospitals, where they numbered 1,885 and 240 respectively. In both cases there was a decrease in the daily average compared with the previous year, the numbers being 77 and 5·3 in 1882, against 91 and 5·8 in 1881. In the Mayo Hospital there were 133 deaths from cholera out of 261 persons treated, or at the rate of 50·9 per cent. In the previous year the corresponding figures had been 83, 160, and 51·8 respectively. In the Chandney Dispensary there were only 18 cases of cholera, against 36 in 1882. These figures do not correspond with the known increased prevalence of cholera in the town and suburbs, which caused more admissions and mortality in all the Calcutta hospitals in 1882 than in the preceding year. The general rates of mortality in the two institutions were 18·5 and 8·3 per cent respectively.

In the Mayo Hospital the number of out-patients fell from 48,059 in 1881 to 43,012 in the year under review, the average daily attendance being 310 against 386. In the Chandney Dispensary the total number of out-patients rose from 68,592 to 70,525, but the daily average attendance is said to have been only 405 against 460.

Howrah Hospital.

In the Howrah General Hospital the total number of patients treated was 12,616, against 14,151 in the previous year. Of these, 3,970 were Europeans and 8,646 natives.

In-patients numbered 1,604, of whom 669 were Europeans and 935 natives. The out-door patients numbered 11,012, viz.—

	1882.	1881.
Europeans	3,301	3,761
Natives	7,711	8,750
Total ...	11,012	12,511

The large decrease in the number of native out-patients is attributed to the greater healthiness of the season. Three hundred and fifty-one European seamen were treated in hospital, against 276 in 1881. There were 32 deaths among European and East Indian patients, and 288 of natives, giving death-rates per *mille* of 47·83 and 308·02 respectively. The death-rates in 1881 were 44·77 and 293·81. There were 132 cases of cholera with 73 deaths, against 69 and 36 in the previous year. The mortality from fevers and dysentery was greater, and that from diarrhœa less than in 1881. It is stated that a very large proportion of deaths which occurred among native in-patients was due to the hopelessly advanced stage in which municipal paupers were sent to the hospital.

Income and expenditure.

The invested capital of the Calcutta hospitals, which on the 31st December 1881 amounted to Rs. 5,34,700, was increased by Rs. 9,000 during the year, of which Rs. 5,000 belongs to the Mayo and the balance to the Howrah Hospital. The total expenditure from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,69,304, not including investments, against Rs. 4,03,250 in 1881. There was a reduction under every head of expenditure, except miscellaneous charges, which increased from Rs. 35,914 to Rs. 43,989. The chief reduction was under the head of buildings and repairs, the expenditure on which fell from Rs. 74,309 to Rs. 43,174. This was principally due to the heavy expenditure incurred in 1881 on the renovation and repairs of the Campbell Hospital. The net cost to Government of all the hospitals was Rs. 2,32,224, against Rs. 2,68,388 in the previous year. The total income from local sources of all kinds was Rs. 1,49,655, against Rs. 1,39,739.

The income of the Medical College Hospital from local sources was Rs. 11,997, of which Rs. 8,846 represents receipts from paying patients. The corresponding receipts in 1881 were Rs. 4,351. The increase in receipts from this source is highly satisfactory, as indicating that the hospital is beginning to be accepted as supplying a long felt public want. The net cost to Government, after deduction of the amount remitted to the treasury, was Rs. 80,170, against Rs. 83,714 in 1881. The total expenditure of the hospital rose slightly from Rs. 89,184 in 1881 to Rs. 89,631, the increase being under the heads of diet and establishment. There was a reduction in the cost of Europe medicines from Rs. 9,204 to Rs. 8,268, including both the college and the associated Ghoonee Lal Seal's Dispensary, and in bazar medicines from Rs. 1,227 to Rs. 816. This, however, is partly due to the fact that in 1881, expenditure which should have been charged to miscellaneous was debited against this head in the dispensary accounts. The total cost of diet and stimulants was Rs. 26,293, against Rs. 25,787 in 1881, the increase being mainly due to the larger number of patients treated. The average cost of diets was 6 annas for Europeans and 2 annas 7 pies for natives, against 6 annas and 2 annas 6 pies respectively.

At the Presidency General Hospital the total receipts from all sources rose from Rs. 39,235 to Rs. 41,661. The amount received from paying patients was Rs. 13,089, against Rs. 7,914 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 5,175. This large and satisfactory increase is ascribed to improvements in the comfort and accommodation of paying patients. The receipts from the Port Fund on account of sailors, however, show a decrease of Rs. 2,787.

The total expenditure on the hospital was Rs. 1,00,900, against Rs. 1,05,894 in 1881. The outlay on the sick was Rs. 90,778. There was a reduction in the cost of establishment from Rs. 53,854 to Rs. 48,678, and an increase under bazar medicines, diet, and miscellaneous. The cost of diet and

stimulants rose from Rs. 24,163 to Rs. 26,423, the increase being due to the larger number of patients treated in 1882. The average cost of each diet was 7 annas 7 pies, against 7 annas 9 pies in 1881. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 10,122, including a sum of Rs. 6,317 spent on quadrennial repairs to the hospital.

The total receipts of the Campbell Hospital amounted to Rs. 31,443, including the donation of Rs. 30,000 from the Calcutta Municipality. The total expenditure was Rs. 78,498, against Rs. 1,02,773 in the previous year. In 1881, however, there was exceptionally heavy expenditure on buildings. The amount spent on the ordinary requirements of the hospital in 1882 was Rs. 58,404, against Rs. 53,299 in 1881. The cost of establishment was Rs. 24,697, showing an increase of Rs. 684. The outlay on diet and stimulants amounted to Rs. 17,530, against Rs. 20,281. This fall is due partly to the reduction in the number of patients treated, and partly to the greater cheapness of the year under review, the cost of each diet having been reduced from 2 annas 4 pies to 2 annas 2 pies. The expenditure under the head of "Miscellaneous" was Rs. 12,245, against Rs. 4,224.

The total expenditure at the Police Hospital was Rs. 16,124, being almost exactly the same as in the previous year. One-sixth of this amount was borne by Government, the remainder being contributed by the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities. The cost of dieting fell from Rs. 5,435 in 1881 to Rs. 4,449 in the year under review, and the average cost of each diet was 2 annas 4 pies, against 2 annas 6 pies.

The invested funds of the Mayo Hospital were increased by Rs. 5,000 during the year. The total expenditure of the hospital and its associated dispensaries amounted to Rs. 58,281, including the outlay on buildings, against Rs. 59,413 in 1881. Of this amount, Government contributed Rs. 37,366, or 64 per cent. of the whole. The expenditure on establishment was Rs. 31,455, or Rs. 250 in excess of that of 1881. There was a small reduction under the heads of bazar medicines and diet, and a large one under that of Europe medicines and miscellaneous. The cost of dieting patients in this hospital, which amounted to 3 annas 2 pies, was the same as last year.

The income of the Howrah Hospital from private sources amounted to Rs. 22,885, of which Rs. 6,904 was paid by the Port Fund for diet of sick seamen, Rs. 2,400 contributed by the municipality, Rs. 1,446 represented interest on investments, and Rs. 12,129, payments by the East Indian Railway Company, British India Steam Navigation Company, and others. It is not encouraging to notice that native subscriptions to this important charity amounted to Rs. 6 only. Government contributed Rs. 5,168 in cash, and part of the salary of the Assistant Surgeon. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,634, against Rs. 28,032 in 1881. Deducting building charges, it appears that the actual amount spent on the sick was Rs. 22,723. The average cost of each diet among Europeans was 9 annas, against 9 annas and 2 pies, and among natives it was 1 anna 10 pies against 1 anna and 7 pies in 1882. The percentage of total cost borne by Government was 21·8.

Valuable reforms were effected in the work of the nurses in the Medical College and General Hospitals by the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood. Early in 1882, under arrangements made by the Committee of the Nurses' Institution, the control of the nursing arrangements passed into the hands of these ladies; and from the date of their arrival, improvement has made rapid progress. Not only have the administrative arrangements of the hospitals benefited by their trained skill and experience in the practical details of nursing, but the patients have testified in no uncertain manner to the advantages resulting from their constant presence and patient attention.

MOFUSSIL DISPENSARIES.

The reforms in the management and constitution of dispensaries in Bengal, which were begun some years back, and which made considerable progress in 1881, were not continued in 1882, in consequence of the important changes foreshadowed by the scheme of local self-government and the resolution of the Govern-

ment of Bengal dated the 20th February 1882. It is the desire of the Government of Bengal to allow to the representatives of the people a voice in the settlement of all questions which affect merely local wants and local interests, and which do not involve considerations of general policy. With this object it is proposed to invest local Government bodies with a certain degree of discretion in administering such funds as may be locally available for expenditure upon medical charity. It is no part of the intention of Government to surrender any powers of supervision and control which the interests of the local public or of the State make it desirable to retain. Ample precautions will be taken to ensure that in administering medical funds local bodies shall conform to the general policy of the Government; and though the precise measures by which this is to be carried into effect cannot be formulated till the results of legislation are known, it is the intention of Government that they shall be such as to provide a substantial guarantee against inefficiency or abuse in the future.

The number of dispensaries of all kinds open at the beginning of the year was 231; eight were abolished during the year, leaving 223 in existence at its close. These were classified as follows:—

	1882.	1881.
Class I	107	81
„ II	111	145
„ III	5	5
Total ...	223	231

During the year under review, therefore, 26 dispensaries were transferred from Class II to Class I, and were rendered independent of Government aid. Of the 111 dispensaries, however, still shown under Class II as being partly supported by the State, no less than 70 have, in virtue of the resolution of the 20th February 1882, been transferred to the charge of the municipalities within which they are situated, and are now supported by funds made available by the assumption by Government of the charges for police. Since the close of the year under review a new system of classification has been prescribed by the Government of India, which distinguishes clearly between dispensaries which receive aid from general revenues and those which are supported by municipalities and other local Government bodies from public money.

The following table shows the amount of work done by the dispensaries in Bengal during the last two years:—

	Indoor.										Outdoor.									
	Under 25.	25 to 50.	50 to 75.	75 to 100.	100 to 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	Upwards of 1,000.	Total.	Under 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	1,000 to 2,500.	2,500 to 5,000.	5,000 to 7,500.	7,500 to 10,000.	Upwards of 10,000.	Total.
1882	21	13	8	9	53	20	7	...	2	133	1	1	4	11	78	72	32	10	16	225
Percentage...	15·79	9·77	6·01	6·77	39·85	15·04	5·26	...	1·5	...	·44	·44	1·78	4·89	34·67	32	14·22	4·44	7·11	...
1881	28	19	10	15	46	23	6	1	1	149	1	3	3	10	86	70	27	10	17	236
Percentage...	15·79	12·75	6·71	10·07	30·87	15·44	4·03	·67	·67	...	·42	1·27	1·27	4·24	36·44	33·48	11·44	4·24	7·2	...

The popularity of the European methods of treatment is of slow growth, and develops less rapidly than could be wished. There was little change in

the classes and grades of medical officers in charge of dispensaries during the year. There are now 57 Assistant Surgeons and 157 Civil Hospital Assistants of all ranks so employed, against 60 and 160 in the previous year.

Some improvement is apparent in the record of inspections performed by Civil Surgeons during the past year. The number of dispensaries which were not visited during the year was only 11; 51 were visited every day or "frequently," and 23 three times, 11 four times, and 7 more than four times during the year. The inspection reports were on the whole carefully prepared, and showed close criticism on all points ascertainable in this manner.

The total number of patients, both indoor and outdoor, treated at the charitable dispensaries throughout Bengal during 1882 was—

	1881.		1882.	
	Number.	Patients.	Number.	Patients.
Calcutta hospitals and dispensaries ...	6	275,714	6	253,083
Provincial ditto ditto ...	236	970 978	225	957,623
Total ...	242	1,246,692	231	1,210,706

Of these, 23,468 were indoor and 934,155 were outdoor patients, the corresponding numbers in 1881 being 23,444 and 947,534. The inspecting officers have given much attention to records of attendance, and some improvement in the trustworthiness of the returns has taken place. This, added to the reduction in the number of dispensaries open during the year, is sufficient to account for the apparent falling off in the number of patients treated, and it cannot be said that there has been any real diminution in the benefits afforded to the public by the dispensaries of the province. According to recorded figures, the proportion borne by the number of patients treated to total population in each civil division was—

	1881. Percentage.	1882. Percentage.
Burdwan	2·21	2·26
Presidency	1·94	1·89
Rajshahye	1·98	2·05
Orissa	1·33	1·41
Dacca	1·18	1·005
Chittagong	·5	·5
Patna	1·94	1·92
Bhagulpore	·9	·84
Chota Nagpore	·48	·49

The percentage for the entire province was 1·38, against 1·78 in the previous year. Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 60·39 per cent. were adult males, 16·84 per cent. were adult females, and 22·76 children of both sexes. The mortality among in-patients, as usual, varied enormously in different dispensaries, being 93·15 per cent. at Goalundo and 45·45 per cent. at Ranaghat, against 1·96 at Madaripore and 2·72 at Palamow. The general death-rate was almost the same as in the two preceding years. As was stated last year, no inferences of any value are to be deduced from these figures as to the management or healthiness of any paticular institution.

The use of cinchona febrifuge continues to make rapid progress, the quantity sold during 1882-83 being 423lb, against 323lb in 1881-82 and 163lb in the year before. The increase was less marked than in the previous year, in consequence of the diminution in the prevalence of epidemic fever in 1882.

The total income and expenditure of the dispensaries of the province during the year are shown in the following table :—

Income.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance on 1st January 1882	64,412	6	8
From Government—			
As salaries	33,351	0	6
„ registers and forms	1,219	9	3
„ Europe medicines	582	5	1
For diet of police cases	1,392	15	3
Sale of medicines	.....		
Special allowance from Government	4,723	4	6
Total ...	41,269	2	7
From local or other funds	49,211	12	5
„ municipal funds	89,189	4	5
Interest on investments	29,035	8	2
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits	24,127	5	0
European subscriptions	18,856	7	4
Native subscriptions	1,18,544	12	0
Total income ...	4,34,646	10	7

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On establishment	2,17,396	8	4
„ bazar medicines	9,437	1	6
„ Europe medicines, whether from Government store or purchased otherwise	34,128	10	7
„ diet	30,957	0	4
„ miscellaneous charges	26,299	12	7
„ buildings and repairs	27,540	5	0
Invested during the year	19,758	0	4
Total expenditure ...	3,65,517	6	8
Cash balance on 31st December 1882 ...	69,129	3	11

A comparison of these figures with those of the previous year illustrates the effect of the orders of Government transferring the charges on account of dispensaries and hospitals to the municipalities within which they are situated. In 1882 the total sum paid by Government in various forms towards the support of dispensaries, including the salaries of medical officers, was Rs. 41,269. In the previous year the sum contributed by Government had been Rs. 1,06,384, so that the new policy has resulted in a reduction of the charge hitherto borne by Government of Rs. 65,115. It is anticipated that the charge for special allowances from Government, which amounted to Rs. 4,723, will

almost entirely disappear from the accounts of 1883. The total amount of the annual charges which will thus have been thrown upon municipalities will therefore come to a little more than Rs. 70,000. The same orders which transferred to municipalities the expenditure incurred on dispensaries also relieved those bodies of charges on account of police, which aggregate upwards of Rs. 4,40,000 per annum. The effect of the double transfer has therefore been to place at the disposal of municipalities a net sum of Rs. 3,70,000 per annum for expenditure on other public objects.

The invested capital of the dispensaries of Bengal on the 1st January 1882 amounted to Rs. 8,41,775. A sum of Rs. 19,758 was invested during the year, while securities were sold to the amount of Rs. 38,000, and deposits withdrawn to the extent of Rs. 22,127. The closing balance of the invested capital therefore amounted to Rs. 8,01,405. The cash balance, on the other hand, increased from Rs. 64,412 to Rs. 69,129. The payments by Government on account of salaries of medical subordinates fell from Rs. 87,477 in 1881 to Rs. 33,351 in 1882, and the special allowances from Rs. 15,038 to Rs. 4,723. These reductions were due to the interchange of medical and police charges already referred to. The receipts from local sources other than municipalities were Rs. 49,211, against Rs. 45,695 in the previous year, while the receipts from municipalities rose from Rs. 36,152 to Rs. 89,189. The interest on investments amounted to Rs. 29,035, being a reduction of Rs. 4,395 below the receipts of the previous year. This was due to the large amount of securities sold or withdrawn during the year. The subscriptions from Europeans and Natives amounted to Rs. 18,856 and Rs. 1,18,544 respectively, against Rs. 20,022 and Rs. 1,27,786 in 1881. In some dispensaries it is reported that subscriptions have fallen largely into arrears, and that subscribers have made the transfer of the institutions to municipalities a pretext for refusing to pay. It is hoped that it will not be long before a truer view prevails of the claims of dispensaries under local management, and that the transfer which has been made will ultimately prove, not a drawback, but a stimulus to local liberality.

The gross expenditure on dispensaries during 1882 was Rs. 3,65,517, against Rs. 3,74,283 in the previous year. The reduction was shared by all items of expenditure except cost of diet, which shows a small increase. The cost of establishment was reduced by Rs. 23,147, which was chiefly due to the closure of dispensaries, the dismissal of superfluous servants, and the adjustment of salaries of medical officers. Bazar medicines cost Rs. 9,437, against Rs. 9,956, and Europe medicines Rs. 34,128, against Rs. 36,114. Of the 223 dispensaries remaining open at the close of the year, as many as 104 elected to obtain their medicines independently of the Medical Store Department. The cost of diet was Rs. 30,957, against Rs. 29,104, the average cost of each diet varying from 3 annas 6 pie to 6 pie.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylums.

The administration of the lunatic asylums in Bengal during 1882 was marked by no features of exceptional interest or importance. The annual report submitted by the Superintendent is a record of normal conditions and the performance of routine duties. Such fluctuations as are chronicled in the returns are nothing more than must be expected from year to year; they indicate no special causes, and call for no special remark.

Population.

The number of admissions into the asylum during the year, which had shown a small rise in 1880 and again in 1881, has fallen to 165, which is the smallest number on record, and is less by 23 than that of the previous year. The decrease was most marked in the case of women, of whom only 21 were admitted in 1882 against 38 in the previous year. The number of re-admissions was 23 against 25 in 1881, and the daily average population of the asylums was 867·12 against 870·24. The decrease seems to show that, contrary to expectation, the effect of the orders of Government restricting the admission of non-criminal and harmless patients is not yet entirely exhausted.

The number of lunatics discharged cured was 83, against 93 in 1881. In the Dullunda Asylum 6 persons who were fit for discharge suffered undue detention, and remained in custody at the close of the year. It was explained that the cause of detention was that on several consecutive occasions a sufficient number of visitors had not attended to form a quorum for the discharge of recovered lunatics. Orders were promptly issued by Government for the discharge of the 6 persons referred to, who were set at large shortly after the close of the year, and measures were taken to prevent the recurrence of so grave an irregularity. During the year 34 lunatics were transferred to the care of friends, 87 died, and two escaped. The number remaining in the asylums at the close of the year was 849, viz. 663 males and 186 females against 868 remaining at the close of 1881. The proportion of recoveries calculated upon average strength was 9·57, against 10·6 in the previous year and 8·27 in 1880. The decrease in the percentage of recoveries in the year under review was due to the converse of the cause which led to the increase in 1881, viz., the falling off in the number of admissions for acute mania. These fell from 99 to 69, or by 30 per cent. The percentage of recoveries on total cases treated was, in the case of acute mania, 17·5, chronic mania, 4·08, melancholia, 5·06, acute dementia, 8·33, and chronic dementia, 5·35. These percentages are higher in every case than the corresponding proportions in 1881, except in the case of chronic mania. It is believed that complete uniformity does not exist in the various asylums in the diagnosis of different forms of mental disease, and the returns can only be regarded as approximately accurate.

The following table shows the number and disposal of criminal lunatics in the asylums in Bengal during the last 11 years.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Years.	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, Transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1872	145	21	166	72	4	76	5	...	5	222	25	247	27	2	29	26	...	26	169	23	192	157·07	22·67	179·74
1873	184	25	209	59	10	69	2	1	3	245	36	281	41	6	47	15	3	18	189	27	216	187·9	24·39	212·29
1874	189	27	216	65	9	74	3	2	5	257	38	295	47	13	60	22	...	22	188	25	213	198·6	26·9	225·5
1875	188	25	213	62	5	67	4	...	4	254	30	284	29	1	30	18	4	22	207	25	232	198·77	25·47	224·24
1876	207	25	232	78	7	85	6	...	6	291	32	323	26	5	31	20	3	23	245	24	269	222·31	25·3	247·61
1877	245	24	269	62	6	68	6	1	7	313	31	344	45	6	51	13	2	15	255	23	278	246·55	21·66	268·21
1878	255	23	278	62	8	70	8	...	8	325	31	356	50	7	57	10	1	11	265	23	288	256·75	21·35	278·1
1879	265	23	288	69	3	72	12	1	13	346	27	373	67	2	69	27	1	28	252	24	276	248·2	22·56	270·76
1880	252	24	276	64	14	78	14	1	15	330	30	360	40	5	45	26	3	29	264	31	295	253·41	27·64	281·05
1881	264	31	295	64	8	72	12	1	13	340	40	380	51	8	59	20	4	24	269	28	297	250·98	26·42	277·4
1882	269	28	297	69	8	77	9	1	10	347	37	384	35	6	41	21	4	25	291	27	318	278·7	27·05	305·75

The return which was given in the report for last year, showing the offences with which the criminal lunatics then in confinement were charged, has not been furnished this year by the Superintendent. The table was interesting, and will be included in future, provided this can be done without difficulty. The statement given above shows that the number of criminal lunatics is steadily increasing, though not at a very rapid rate.

The following table shows the number of cases in which the cause of insanity is attributed to intemperance and the use of drugs :—

Asylum.	No cause assigned.	Cause Assigned.		
		Ganja and other forms of hemp.	Spirit drinking.	Other causes.
Dullunda	24	28	4	4
Dacca	18	5	1	11
Patna	26	16	4	7
Cuttack	5	8	.....	4
Berhampore	8	9	.....	6
Total ...	81	66	9	32

Of the 66 admissions from ganja, 42 recovered.

Health of inmates.

The health of the asylums was generally good in 1882. The daily average of lunatics in hospital, calculated on the mean strength of the populations of the asylums, was 8·58 per cent., against 4·01 in the previous year, while the mean daily number of out-patients fell from 61 to 47.

As regards the health of the inmates of the Asylums, it is observed that there was an increase in the number of cases of anæmia and debility and diarrhœa, while there was a considerable decrease of fevers and phthisis. The most noticeable point was the sudden accession of cholera, which had been entirely absent in 1881. The outbreaks occurred in the asylums at Dullunda, Dacca, and Patna. For the second year in succession the supply of water for the shower-baths in the Dullunda asylum failed, and the lunatics had to use tank water for bathing purposes. Only two cases, however, occurred in this asylum. The worst outbreak was at Dacca, where there were eight cases, of which seven proved fatal. The town and jail were attacked much more severely than the asylum, there having been 48 cases and 30 deaths in the jail alone. The filtered water-supply was extended to the lunatic asylum at the close of the year, and it may be hoped that this will be efficacious in warding off attacks of cholera in future. In Patna the asylum is said to have shared in an outbreak, which spread all over the district. It is remarkable, however, that the jail escaped altogether. Cases of injury and accident occurred only at Dacca and Berhampore, and were few in number and of comparatively trifling importance.

Mortality.

The number of deaths in 1882 was 87, against 84 in the previous year, notwithstanding the accession of cholera, from which the proportion of deaths to cases was very high, as it always is in limited outbreaks. The number of deaths from cholera was 12 out of 15 persons attacked. The most fatal diseases other than cholera were phthisis, which caused 17 deaths out of 23 cases, dysentery with 11 deaths out of 82 cases, and anæmia and debility with 9 deaths out of 40 cases. Fatal diarrhœa and fatal fevers were almost absent. The total number of deaths from all causes was, at Dullunda 21, at Dacca 22, at Patna 24, at Cuttack 4, and at Berhampore 16.

Cost.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure in each asylum during 1882:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Asylums.	Daily average strength.	Total expenditure.	Realized from friends of patients.	Actual profit from manufacture department.	Average cost of each patient, as per column 3.	Average cost of each patient, deducting columns 4 and 5.	Average cost per patient in relation to— Establishment.	Diet.	Bazar medicines.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Other charges.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	187·75	27,190 13 7	1,021 0 4	1,751 14 0	144 13 2	130 0 10	62 2 7	37 12 11	0 1 2	6 0 7	18 1 0	20 10 11
Dacca	219·98	19,984 13 9	80 8 9	1,535 9 9	90 13 6	83 8 0	39 8 6	36 0 1	0 0 6	1 3 10	4 4 0	9 12 7
Patna	222·57	15,572 13 11	140 8 6	3,561 2 7	69 15 5	53 5 4	37 15 1	25 4 3	0 0 3	2 11 1	3 7 3	0 9 6
Cuttack	50·8	4,582 6 8	16 1·9	608 6 7	90 3 3	77 14 7	64 2 9	19 12 6	0 1 6	2 1 0	1 9 11	2 7 7
Berhampore	186·02	14,301 14 10	.....	1,421 14 1	76 14 1	69 3 10	41 0 3	30 15 0	0 1 6	1 14 9	2 12 4	0 2 3
Total ...	867·12	81,632 14 9	1,258 3 4	8,978 15 0	94 2 3	82 7 2	45 12 7	31 9 8	0 0 10	2 13 0	6 9 1	7 4 7

The gross expenditure fell from Rs. 93,783 in 1881 to Rs. 81,633 in the year under review. Of the decrease, which amounted to Rs. 12,150, Rs. 2,084 occurred under ordinary and Rs. 10,066 under extraordinary expenditure. The principal part of the reduction was under building charges, which fell from Rs. 15,388 in 1881 to Rs. 5,565 in 1882. The total cost per patient was Rs. 94 in 1882 against Rs. 107 in the previous year. The ordinary charges per patient amounted to Rs. 87, against Rs. 88, and the net cost of each person, after deducting receipts from paying patients, and the net profits from manufactures, was Rs. 82 against Rs. 96.

Under the head of establishment, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,702, against Rs. 41,725 in the previous year; the average cost per patient

being Rs. 45, against Rs. 47. In the Dullunda Asylum the charge for superintendence fell from Rs. 33 to Rs. 26, the reduction being due to the arrangement by which the charge of the asylum was transferred to the First Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, from June 1882.

The question of the cost of diet received considerable attention during the year. The Government of India drew attention to the high cost of diet in the Dullunda and Dacca Asylums as compared with the charges in the neighbouring jails. On enquiry, however, it was ascertained that the excess was more apparent than real. Several items, such as hospital expenses, which were included in the figures of cost in the case of asylums, were shown separately in the case of jails, while the nominal outlay in the latter institutions was still further kept down by supplying the prisoners with vegetables from the jail gardens, and with other articles of food prepared by the inmates—a resource that is only possible to a very limited extent in lunatic asylums. Some minor economies have, however, been found possible, and the diet-scale at Dacca has been revised and assimilated to that in force at Dullunda. The cost per head of diet has been slightly reduced in these two asylums, as will appear from the following table:—

	1881.	1882.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	41 13 5	37 12 11
Dacca	37 7 8	36 0 1
Patna	23 11 0	25 4 3
Cuttack	18 15 10	19 12 6
Berhampore	28 9 10	30 15 0

The conditions of a jail and a lunatic asylum are so different that a comparison between their diet-scales and cost is apt to be misleading. The comparison should rather be with hospitals than with jails.

The charge for clothing was Rs. 2,467 against Rs. 2,664; but Rs. 1,806 of the former sum represents the cost price of articles manufactured in the asylums. The amount realized from paying patients fell from Rs. 1,977 in 1881 to Rs. 1,258 in the year under review. The fluctuation is small.

Manufactures.

The amount expended on raw materials for manufacture was Rs. 27,038, against Rs. 24,317 in the previous year. Including book debits for work done by other departments, and the value of stores in stock at the beginning of the year, the total debit was Rs. 86,989. Manufactured goods to the value of Rs. 11,257 were consumed in the asylums, a sum of Rs. 20,722 was paid into the treasury, and the estimated value of the stores in stock when the year closed was Rs. 61,404. The excess of credit over debit, therefore, amounted to Rs. 5,913, against Rs. 6,947 in 1881. Articles consumed in the asylums are charged at cost price, profit being allowed on outside sales only. Gross profits are therefore no measure of success.

European lunatic asylum.

The number of patients in the Bhowanipore European asylum at the beginning of the year was 20, viz. 7 males and 13 females. During the year 17 persons were admitted, of whom 3 were re-admitted after discharge. The total number of persons under treatment was therefore 40. Of the new admissions, 10 were Europeans—natives of Great Britain—1 a Russian, and 6 Eurasians. Four lunatics were discharged cured, 4 were deported to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, 3 were transferred to the care of friends, and 2 died. Twenty-seven persons remained in the asylum at the close of the year. As in former years, the female ward was overcrowded, and admission had to be refused to several applicants. The state of the law relating to admissions to the Bhowanipore asylum, and the powers of Government for the deportation to Europe of lunatics of European birth, have received the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the whole question has been referred for the consideration of the Government of India.

There were only two deaths in the asylum in 1882, against seven in the previous year. One man was admitted in a state of furious phrenzy, and

was with difficulty kept alive for 46 days, after which period he died from exhaustion. The other was the case of a man who was sent from Assam, suffering from fever, and who ultimately died of phthisis. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,136, against Rs. 22,160 in 1881. There was an increase in the average cost of diets, which is explained by the large number of patients who were admitted into the asylum in a weak and emaciated condition, and had to be kept up by extra quantities of food. The total amount contributed by the friends of paying patients was Rs. 14,786, against Rs. 15,280 in 1881, and the average net cost of each lunatic to the State was Rs. 276.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Working of the Contagious Diseases Act.

In the latter part of the year 1881 the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act was, with the sanction of the Government of India, restricted to the southern portion of the town of Calcutta, and to those neighbouring parts of the Suburbs which were inhabited by women in the habit of receiving soldiers and seamen. These orders came into force on the 1st November 1881, and in the Administration Report for 1881-82 it was observed that the number of registered women had already been very largely reduced, and that a still further diminution was to be expected. It was then considered that the result of the change would probably be that no woman who did not receive visits from soldiers would appear for examination, while the latter would come voluntarily; and that while there would remain the same theoretical difficulties in working the Act within the restricted area as before, there would in practice be not much difficulty. This view has been confirmed by the experience of the year under review. On the 31st December 1880 the number of women on the registers was 7,001; on the 31st December 1881 this number had fallen to 1,847, and on the 31st December 1882 it had again risen to 1,888. The nationality of these women was as follows:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Hindus	5,835	878	878
Mahomedans	1,049	843	892
European and Eurasians	111	110	108
Others	6	16	10
Total ...	7,001	1,847	1,888

It thus appears that more than 97 per cent. of the reduction in the number of women on the register has occurred among Hindu women. The 878 Hindu women also who remained on the register have during the past year been exempted from examination as not being in the habit of receiving soldiers. The effect of the orders of Government restricting the operation of the Act has, therefore, been to relieve the police from the work of inspecting nearly 6,000 women, without exempting from surveillance more than a trifling proportion of the women who are a source of danger to the military population. Accepting the principle that the Act cannot properly be worked for the protection of the civil population of Calcutta, this result, so far as it goes, must be regarded as satisfactory.

During the year 701 women were reported by the medical officers as having failed to attend for examination without leave. Of these, 436 were arrested by the police, 48 voluntarily resumed attendance, 17 went of their own accord to the lock-hospitals, 20 were exempted, and 10 are reported to be dead. One hundred and seventy defaulters are unaccounted for. The percentage of arrests to defaulters was 72·03, against 64·30 in 1881. The total number of new registrations was 129, against 131 in 1881. All of these were voluntary, whereas in the previous year 20 registrations were made after arrest. The number of registered brothels in the town at the beginning of the year was 277. Thirty new ones were registered during the year and 37 were struck off, leaving 270 on the books on the 31st December 1882. The number of

brothels in the Suburbs was reduced by one, and the total number in Town and Suburbs together was reduced from 297 to 289. Including defaulters of previous years, 505 women were arrested for non-attendance at the examinations. Of these 238 were warned by the Commissioner of Police and 90 were warned and discharged by the Magistrate; 145 were fined, and 5 imprisoned by judicial officers; 10 were discharged and 17 cases were pending at the close of the year. Ten women, of whom seven were unregistered, were arrested for visiting the maidan and the Eden Gardens for purposes of prostitution; these were all prosecuted, and convictions were obtained in nine cases.

It was to be expected that the exemption of a large part of the town from the operations of the Act would lead to a considerable accession of disease in the town, and this has been the case. The daily average number of registered women detained in hospital during the year was 165·5. During the first ten months of 1881 the average number was 340·6, and the average of the whole year was 318·1. The average number of women on the register during the year under review was 1,851; but from this should be deducted the 878 Hindu women who, though living within the jurisdiction, were exempted from surveillance. The average number of women practically subject to the operation of the Act was therefore only 973, against 6,818 in the first ten months of the previous year, and 6,008 the average of the whole twelve months. The daily percentage of women in hospital, calculated on the number of women under inspection, was therefore—

1	2	3	4
	Number of women under inspection.	Number detained in hospital.	Percentage of column (3) to column (2).
1881 (first ten months)	6,818	340·6	4·99
1881	6,008	318·1	5·2
1882	973	165·5	17

Even if the calculation be made on the total number of women nominally on the register, the percentage for 1882 is seen to be 8·94. These figures indicate a very serious increase in the prevalence of venereal disease. The total number of cases of venereal disease treated in all the hospitals in Calcutta rose from 7,481 in 1881 to 8,774 in the year under review, although the total number of cases of all kinds treated in these institutions during the same period showed a falling off. The increase was especially marked in the case of primary syphilis, the number of cases of which rose from 2,163 to 3,004, or by upwards of 38 per cent. It is thus abundantly clear that the restriction of the operations of the Act has been accompanied by a large accession of disease throughout the unprotected area. It is known also that among the registered women themselves there was a marked increase of the disease in its more virulent forms. Even in the restricted area, and among the class for whose sole protection the Act was avowedly worked, the increase in the prevalence of disease seems to be as great as elsewhere. In the garrison of Fort William the percentage of cases of venereal disease, calculated on the mean strength of the garrison, rose from 8·7 to 14·5, which is higher than it has been in any year since the introduction of the Act in 1869. These facts go to show that the Act in its restricted form could not be maintained, and that, as regards the military as well as the civil population of the town, it was necessary to move either in one direction or in the other.

Since the close of the year under review, the Act has, in accordance with the views of the Government of India, been wholly withdrawn as a temporary and experimental measure, and arrangements have been made for maintaining the existing lock-hospitals as purely voluntary institutions for the treatment of venereal disease.

The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 32,100, of which Rs. 10,299 occurred under the head of preventive establishment and Rs. 21,801 under lock-hospital charges. Since the withdrawal of the

Act, the whole of the preventive establishment has been discharged, and the special police absorbed as far as possible into the regular Calcutta police force.

CANTONMENT LOCK-HOSPITALS.

The following statement shows briefly the general results of the working of the four cantonment lock-hospitals in Bengal during 1882:—

STATION.	Area over which the rules are in force.	Estimated native population within the area.	Average strength of European troops.	Average number of prostitutes on the register.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate or other civil authority for non-attendance.	Number of women found diseased and admitted to hospital.	Number of men found diseased and admitted to hospital.				Number of admissions of men per 1,000 of average strength.	Total expenditure.
							Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.		
												Rs. A. P.
Dinapore	4 miles	91,169	915	68·16	2	168	31	118	...	149	162·84	2,869 3 0
Barrackpore	5 miles round cantonment on the Barrackpore side of the river.	28,144	263	30·9	166	64	24	33	...	57	216·73	1,402 10 9
Dum-Dum	24 square miles ...	32,852	686	31·0	25	33	45	59	...	104	151·6	1,534 15 4
Darjeeling	7½ square miles ...	8,190	243	5·94	8	18	19	8	...	27	111·11	474 2 4

These figures indicate a considerable improvement in the results obtained in the lock-hospitals at Dum-Dum and Darjeeling, while those obtained at Dinapore have also been satisfactory. The proportion of admissions to hospital per thousand at Barrackpore, however, is still extremely high, and points to the existence of defective arrangements in that cantonment.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of analyses performed in the Laboratory during the year is the largest on record. It was 2,133 against 1,900 in 1881-82, which was, again, a larger number than has been shown in any previous year. The following table shows the work done in each of the last three years:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Human viscera tested for poison ...	270	225	210
Animal ditto ditto ...	75	83	105
Substances suspected to be, or to contain, poison	572	652	663
Articles tested for blood stains... ...	140	173	186
Ditto for seminal stains ...	32	24	28
Inflammable oils	33	43	162
Lime-juice	15	18	18
Potable waters	11	54	77
Opium, confiscated	29	112	29
Ditto, quantitative, for Board of Revenue	4	4	8
Salt	2	2	2
Spirits for deleterious adulterations ...	11	50	6
Spirit determinations for the Collector of Customs	...	...	127
Articles tested for Purity and Quality.			
For Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum...	184	191	312
For Arsenal, Fort William	17	16	9
„ Medical Store Department	3	6	5
„ Commissariat ditto	10	134	158
Miscellaneous	62	113	28
Total ...	1,470	1,900	2,133

The increase in the analytical work is chiefly noticeable under the heads "animal viscera for poison," "inflammable oils," "potable waters," "spirit determinations," and "articles tested for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum;" while a considerable decrease is to be observed under "confiscated opium," "spirits for deleterious adulterations," and "miscellaneous." The medico-legal analyses show an increase of 35 cases compared with the preceding year. The number of "other cases" also exhibits an increase of 198 above that of 1881-82.

The number of specimens of human viscera sent for examination was 210. Excluding 31 examinations made by the Police Surgeon, Calcutta, 106 of the bodies examined were of females, and 70 were of males, while in three cases no sex was recorded. In 33 of the former death was attributed to the administration of drugs for the purpose of causing abortion, but in many cases the records showed that mechanical rather than medicinal agents had been employed. The percentage of cases in which poison was detected was 46·6 per cent., against 41·3 in the previous year. The improvement is so far satisfactory, but it still shows that in more than 53 per cent. of the cases in which *post mortem* examinations were made no cause could be assigned for death. The Chemical Examiner has again complained of the meagre character of the *post mortem* reports generally received by him, and of the want of care frequently shown by local officers in the packing of viscera and articles connected with medico-legal cases. Clear instructions have been repeatedly issued regarding the method to be adopted in packing and preparing substances for analysis by the Chemical Examiner, and the necessity of strictly conforming to the rules that have been laid down by Government in this behalf has now again been impressed upon local officers.

Opium, arsenic, and aconite were, as in previous years, the three most important poisons detected in human viscera. Fifty-six cases were traced to opium, against 54 in the previous year. The cases in which arsenic and aconite were administered numbered 26 and 5, against 20 and 7 respectively. The number of specimens of animal viscera examined during the year was 105, against 83 in 1881-82. Poison was detected in 67 cases, against 61 in the preceding year. Of the 67 cases in which poison was detected, 65 cases were traced to arsenic, and two cases were for the first time traced to aconite. Some interesting notes on *sui*-poisoning, or poisoning by means of *koonch* or *goontch* seeds, pounded and shaped into needles for insertion beneath the skin of animals, have been appended by Dr. Warden to his report. It is observed that in *sui*-poisoning the examination of the external and internal surfaces of the skin is of great importance, as in these cases chemical examination of the stomach and intestines cannot lead to any result. The following table compares the percentages of total cases in which each of the three chief poisons—arsenic, opium, and aconite—was found:—

	Arsenic.			Opium.			Aconite.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-82.
Human viscera ...	18·7	21·5	26·5	69·7	58·06	57·1	2·8	7·5	5·1
Suspected substances	55	63·6	48·3	11·9	6·8	8·1	2·3	5·5	5·5
Animal viscera ...	100	100	97·0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3·0

There was a large increase in the number of samples of inflammable oils examined during the year, 162 samples having been tested against 43 in the previous year. This was due to the arrival of large shipments of kerosine oil, which had to be tested under the Petroleum Act of 1881. In most of the samples examined during the year, the quality of the imported oils showed a marked improvement. Twenty-two samples flashed at 218° to 107° F., and 81 at 100° to 106° F., and in 59 cases only was a flash obtained at a lower temperature than 100° F.

Seventy-seven samples of potable water were examined, against 54 in the previous year. Twenty-seven samples from the Eden Canal were analysed in connection with the proposed water-supply for the Howrah Municipality. The

analyses were undertaken at the request of the Public Works Department, with a view to ascertain if the proposed water-supply could be drawn from the Surusuttee river. The results obtained have been unfavourable, and the Lieutenant-Governor has negatived the proposal to draw the supply from this source. Twenty-four samples of well and canal water were also examined at the request of the Board of Revenue. "The analyses," Dr. Warden writes, "were required in order to ascertain if there was any real difference between the well and canal water which would account for the preference shown by the ryots of Behar in using well water for irrigation of the poppy. As might have been anticipated, the well waters contained, as a rule, a far larger amount of dissolved mineral matter than the canal water, the average of 12 wells giving 43·7 grains of dissolved solids per gallon, and the 12 samples of canal water 10·8 grains per gallon—a fact quite sufficient to explain the reason of the Behar ryots' preference for well water."

Sanitation.

The temperature of the year 1882 was on the whole slightly below the average, the mean being 76°·15, against a normal mean of 76°·24. It was sensibly above the average in January, March, and December, and below it in May. The distribution of rainfall was more irregular than usual. The total fall of the year was 57·66 inches throughout the province, against an average of 60·99 inches, the deficiency being spread over the greater part of Behar and Northern and Eastern Bengal. The rains began somewhat earlier than usual, the fall in May being 1·04 inches above the average. On the other hand, July was unusually dry; and a break, which occurred in the early part of October, was succeeded by a heavy fall over the whole province in the latter half of the month. In no Division, however, was there any marked excess or deficiency of rain during the year as a whole.

The most prominent feature in the sanitary history of the province during 1882 was the remarkable prevalence and fatality of cholera. The number of recorded deaths from this disease was 182,352, or at the rate of 2·75 per 1,000 of population, a mortality which was never reached in any year of the previous decade except in 1876. Cholera was found in 27,314 villages, against 15,581 in the previous year, and prevailed epidemically in 115 circles, severely in 118, and mildly in 376, being altogether absent from only 35. Urban circles contributed 11,830 deaths, and rural circles 170,522, or at the rates of 4·79 and 2·67 per 1,000 respectively. The districts in which the mortality was most severe were Balasore (6·21), Jessore (6·05), Nuddea (5·46), Purneah (4·79), Mozufferpore (4·68), Backergunge (4·50), Pooree (4·25), Cuttack (4·19), and Durbhunga (4·14). The disease was, as usual, most prevalent in the dry months of February, March, April, and May, and subsided rapidly on the breaking of the rains, increasing again in November and December. The general relation of cholera to rainfall appears to be the only fact in connection with this disease which is known with any degree of certainty. The Sanitary Commissioner writes:—"The reports of the year do not cast any new light upon the etiology of the disease. Polluted sources of drinking supply are always more or less suspected, and local insanitary conditions are very generally indicated as exciting or predisposing causes; but it is also to be remarked that in several instances local incidence of the disease is often quite independent of local conditions. Climatic insalubrity, deficient rainfall, imperfect drainage, the retention of moisture and damp in the soil, errors of diet, infection, importation, &c., are all in their turn accused of favouring, if not absolutely of originating, this disease." On the whole, cholera was most prevalent in the Orissa Division, especially in Pooree town, where the large influx of pilgrims swelled the nominal death-rate to 13·33 per 1,000. The Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division was the least affected by the disease.

The recorded mortality from small-pox shows a large falling off during the past year. The number of deaths reported during each of the past four years was—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1879	22,843	·34
1880	22,953	·34
1881	24,371	·36
1882	13,651	·20

The disease prevailed with more or less severity in 33 circles, against 43 in 1881, and was wholly absent in 280. The mortality seems to have been high only in Chittagong and the districts of the Orissa Division, in which the recorded

death-rates were 1·06, 1·02, 1·02, and ·84 per 1,000 respectively. It was also heavy in the following towns, viz. Chyebassa (12·15), Jamalpore in Monghyr (9·14), Bettiah (3·13), Balasore (2·91), and Kendrapara (2·35). The disease showed greatest activity in the hot months, from February to June, and diminished during the rains and cold weather. The following table shows the number of deaths from small-pox among children under 12 years of age:—

	Deaths.	Proportion per cent. to total mortality.	Proportion per cent. of male to female deaths.
Under one year	2,999	21·96	111
One to 12 years	6,130	44·91	109
Total	9,129	66·87	110

The proportion of deaths among children to total deaths was 66·87, which, though still very high, is less than in the previous year, when the corresponding percentage was 72·04.

According to the returns, the mortality from fever amounted to 929,943 deaths, against 940,911 in the previous year. The reported death-rate per mille from this cause thus nominally fell from 14·23 to 14·06. This reduction is unimportant, and does not remove the belief, derived from a study of the general fever history of the province, that on the whole fever was as prevalent, and almost as fatal, as it had been in the preceding year, whose records figure by far the highest rate of mortality of any year under registration. The death-rate of a year which follows on another of exceptional mortality is swollen by the deaths of those whose constitutions had been undermined by the epidemic of the previous year. The following table shows the mortality from fever in each year of the last decade:—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1882	929,943	14·06
1871	169,505	2·56
1872	237,868	3·59
1873	303,645	4·59
1874	328,721	4·97
1875	368,087	5·56
1876	561,537	8·49
1877	711,036	10·75
1878	742,887	11·23
1879	622,260	9·41
1880	689,605	10·43
1881	940,911	14·23

The increase which is apparent in the record of late years is probably not so much due to greater mortality as to improvement in registration. During the year under review the virulence of the disease was limited, with few exceptions, to the Burdwan, Presidency, and Rajshahye Divisions, the districts most seriously affected being the following:—

	Death rate per mille.
Nuddea	30·18
Burdwan	28·86
Beerbhoom	27·62
Bankoora	26·40
Moorshedabad	26·01
Rajshahye	24·24
Jessore	21·61
Bogra	19·72
Hooghly	19·63
Khulna	18·65
Pubna	17·97

On the other hand the districts of Midnapore, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, and the sub-division of Serampore, enjoyed comparative immunity. In Backergunge, Gya, Maldah, and Purneah there was

no abatement from the fatality of the previous year, but throughout the rest of the province the suffering was less severe, notably so in Hazaribagh, Patna, Julpigoree, Dinagepore, Midnapore, and Rungpore.

Of the total income of the municipalities in the province, exclusive of Calcutta, amounting to upwards of 31 lakhs, 31 per cent. was expended on sanitary works, against 24 per cent. in the previous year, besides 18 per cent. on roads, against 16 per cent. This satisfactory result was mainly due to the large amount of funds set free by the exemption of municipalities from police charges. The municipalities in the districts of Rajshahye, Mymensingh, Durbhunga, Pooree, Manbhoom, Khulna, and Patna failed to take full advantage of the increased resources placed at their disposal. On the other hand, an exceptionally large proportion of municipal income was devoted to sanitary works in Rungpore (81·48), Dacca (47·09), Gya (41·86), Noakholly (40·61), Shahabad (39·37), Bhagulpore (38·76), Beerbhoom (37·49), Sonthal Pergunnahs (36·83), Jessore (35·60), and Howrah (35·56). Systematic drainage schemes were inaugurated and either wholly or partially completed in Midnapore, Howrah, Naihatti, the suburbs of Calcutta, Darjeeling, and Maldah. Schemes previously commenced were continued, and in some cases completed, in Rungpore, Gya, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, Pooree, Hazaribagh, and Lalbagh. Projects were also entertained in Culna, Soori, Tumlook, Serampore, Berhampore, and Bhagulpere. Excellent work was done in Maldah, where roads were metalled, side drains cut, and jungle removed in many villages within a radius of ten miles of head-quarters, and also in the Chanchal estate. Dr. Ghose, the Civil Surgeon of Rungpore, has given an interesting and instructive account of the valuable results obtained from the drainage operations which have been carried out in the marshes round the town of Rungpore.

The town of Chittagong is said to have benefited much by the clearing of rank jungle in the neighbourhood, and by closer attention to surface cleansing and general conservancy. A grant of Rs. 10,000 from general revenues has recently been made to this municipality to enable it to carry out certain schemes of improvement, and much good will ensue if the money is judiciously laid out. The question of a proper supply of water for the shipping of the Chittagong port, which is one of the great wants of the place, is receiving the attention of Government in the General Department. In the suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah good work has been done in reclaiming and improving *bustees* and by the introduction of provisions for free perflation by means of regularly constructed lines and streets.

The Burdwan water-supply scheme, which was noticed last year, was commenced, and made considerable progress in the year under review. The Bhagulpore scheme is under revision, but the bulk of the necessary funds has been subscribed, and the work has now been taken in hand. Arrangements are now being made for the extension of the Calcutta water-supply to the suburbs, and also to Barrackpore, and it is expected that substantial progress will be made during the current year. The attention of Government has also been given to a proposal by which all the river-side municipalities from Howrah to Serampore should unite in a common scheme for water-supply. This proposal has not, however, yet been formulated, and is still under the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners concerned.

Vaccination.

Some progress was made by the Vaccination Department during the year. The operations of Government vaccinators were extended for the first time to seven thannas in the Maldah district, four thannas in Mymensingh, three thannas in Mônghyr, three thannas in Bhagulpore, and five thannas in Orissa, as well as to six thannas in Patna which had been barely touched in the previous year. The area to which protection was thus afforded for the first time amounted to 9,052 square miles of country, containing a population of 4,528,084. In addition to the above, eight thannas in Purneah and Maldah, which had been completely traversed by Government vaccinators in previous years, were placed under the licensed system of vaccination. The following table shows the number of operations performed in each vaccination circle:—

Circles.	Total number of vaccinations performed—		Difference in 1882-83.	
	In 1882-83.	In 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
Calcutta	11,373	6,955	4,418	.....
Metropolitan Circles	344,178	314,408	29,770	.....
Suburbs of Calcutta	15,152	13,876	1,276	.....
Total of Metropolitan Circles ...	359,330	328,284	31,046	.....
Darjeeling Circle	282,291	341,973	.....	59,682
Ranchi „	110,893	169,333	.....	58,440
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	134,571	93,866	40,705	.....
Eastern Bengal „	242,518*	288,929	.....	46,411
Orissa „	43,858	40,908	2,950	.....
Behar „	17,487	14,677	2,810	.....
Total of Vaccination Circles ...	1,202,321	1,284,925	.....	82,604
Municipalities and dispensaries ...	59,104	64,682	.....	5,578
Grand Total ...	1,261,425	1,349,607	.....	88,182

* Exclusive of the work of some of the licensed vaccinators, whose returns, 26 in number, were received by the Superintendent much after the March return had been submitted and the year's summaries closed.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of operations performed, both in the vaccination circles and in municipal areas. There was a considerable increase in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Metropolitan Circles, and smaller ones in Calcutta, the Suburbs, Orissa, and Behar. On the other hand, there was a large decrease in the Ranchi, Darjeeling, and Eastern Bengal Circles, and to a smaller extent in municipalities. The explanations offered of the decrease are, in the Ranchi Circle—(1) opposition to vaccination; (2) changes of Superintendents and consequent disorganization of the subordinate staff; (3) want of effective assistance from the civil authorities; (4) the deputation of a batch of vaccinators to Singbhoom for the suppression of small-pox, which interfered with the regular progress of work in the original area; (5) the paucity of unprotected children in Singbhoom; and (6) the fact that the people of Singbhoom declined to accept vaccination at the hands of Government vaccinators, preferring to submit themselves to the licensed Brahman vaccinators. In the Eastern Bengal Circle the reasons alleged are—(1) determined opposition of the people in certain places to receive vaccination, amounting in some instances to positive violence; (2) sparseness of the population; (3) want of subjects in areas formerly vaccinated; and (4) omission of 26 returns of operations which were not received in time for inclusion in the report. The plea of sparseness of population is not intelligible, unless it is pretended that the population has

been thoroughly protected. The population has not diminished in numbers since the previous year, and there is no apparent reason why this cause, if it really exists, should have operated more powerfully in 1882-83 than in 1881-82. As a matter of fact, the Eastern Bengal Circle contains some of the most densely populated districts in the province outside Behar. In the Darjeeling Circle the reduction is said to be due to the fact that all the areas formerly available had been exhausted, and, with the exception of a part of Maldah, were made over to the licensed agency. The decrease was confined to the operations of the Government vaccinators. Among municipalities the chief falling off occurred in Howrah, Rajshahye, Furreedpore, Chittagong, Moorshedabad, Midnapore, Noakholly, Chumparun, Beerbhoom, and Cuttack. On the other hand, greater activity was displayed in the municipalities of the following districts, viz. Patna, Monghyr, Mymensingh, Maldah, Balasore, Pooree, Bankoora, Nuddea, Hooghly, Manbhoom, Burdwan, Tipperah, and Shahabad.

The following table shows the recorded degree of success in each circle in primary and secondary operations:—

Circles.	Number of Successful Vaccinations—				Ratio Per Cent. of Successful Cases—			
	In 1882-83.		In 1881-82.		In 1882-83.		In 1881-82.	
	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
Calcutta	9,016	287	6,240	34	99·37	12·47	98·64	5·40
Metropolitan Circles ...	343,040	192	313,245	89	99·76	87·67	99·68	49·44
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	8,300	1,646	7,270	1,882	99·96	26·68	99·72	28·57
Total of Metropolitan Circles	351,340	1,838	320,515	1,971	99·76	28·77	99·68	29·13
Darjeeling Circle ...	280,425	60	338,666	8	99·78	89·55	99·03	57·14
Ranchi Circle ..	98,929	1,439	156,314	1,663	92·57	85·13	93·31	91·52
Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle	134,052	21	93,527	11	99·75	58·33	99·65	68·75
Eastern Bengal Circle ...	241,240	78	288,514	6	99·62	60·93	99·85	100·00
Orissa Circle ...	41,268	17	40,456	.....	94·29	100·00	98·89	.....
Behar „ ...	17,159	27	14,344	2	98·65	90·00	97·79	20·00
Total of Vaccination Circles	1,173,429	3,767	1,258,576	3,695	98·87	35·45	98·66	39·91
Municipalities and dispensaries	50,132	1,730	57,622	1,484	92·77	69·70	92·99	54·59
Grand Total ...	1,223,561	5,497	1,316,198	5,179	98·60	45·12	98·39	43·24

A high degree of success was obtained in primary vaccinations in all the circles except Ranchi and Orissa. In secondary operations the figures returned, with the exception of those for Calcutta and the Suburbs, are still altogether unworthy of credit. This is the third year in succession in which this subject has been noticed, and the Sanitary Commissioner has been requested to take more effectual measures to make the returns correspond more nearly with the truth. Of the total number of persons successfully vaccinated during the year, 158,979 were under one year of age, 823,129 were between one and six years, and 241,453 were above six years. It thus appears that 79·14 per cent. of the total number of successful vaccinations were performed on children under six years of age, against 73·36 per cent. in the previous year. This improvement is satisfactory. The number of infants vaccinated during the first year of life, however, is still lamentably small. If the general birth-rate throughout the province be assumed to be 30 per mille, which is certainly below the mark, and if the infants who died are excluded, it appears that only 12·59 of the infants born during the year were vaccinated, and that the very large proportion of 80·57 per cent. remained unprotected within vaccination areas. Even this low figure, however, is a distinct improvement upon the results obtained in 1881-82, when the corresponding percentage was only 11·32. The best results were obtained in the Ranchi Circle, where the proportion of infants vaccinated rose from 17·31 to 39·37 per cent. The returns of inspection work show that creditable progress was made by the Superintendents of the Darjeeling and Metropolitan Circles, by the Deputy

Superintendents of Ranchi and the Suburbs, and by the majority of the Inspecting Vaccinators. There was, however, a conspicuous decline in the proportion of inspections made by the Superintendents of Behar, Ranchi, and Orissa, and by the Deputy Superintendents of the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Metropolitan Circles. The falling off, which is said to be due chiefly to the gradual extension of protection, and the increasing difficulty of finding subjects, appears to be in a great measure justified.

On the whole, it may be said that the general feeling of the people towards vaccination is becoming more favourable. Marked evidence of this is given in Burdwan, Bankoora, Hooghly, Nuddea, Rajshahye, Noakholly, Bhagulpore, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Manbhoom. On the other hand, instances of determined opposition are not unknown, even in the most advanced towns, among particular classes.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880, was introduced during the year into the Municipalities of Howrah, Monghyr, Jamalpore, Gya, Serampore, and English Bazar, and into Utterparah from the 1st April 1883. It is now in force in 14 towns, and since the close of the year under review steps have been taken to introduce it into all the municipalities in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The Sanitary Commissioner believes that the general extension of the Act is the only means of effectually breaking down the opposition that is still met with in many parts of the province. It seems, however, that resistance is only offered by a few isolated classes, and is not in any way general, even in the localities where it is found. The Lieutenant-Governor prefers to deal with each case on its own merits, without having recourse to a sweeping measure for which public opinion is not yet ripe. The effect of vaccination on small-pox is illustrated by the following table:—

	Population.	Deaths reported.	Ratio per mille.
Thoroughly protected areas ...	20,223,268	579	·02
Fairly well „ „ ...	11,785,748	1,072	·09
Unprotected areas ...	34,848,852	9,355	·26

And again—

	Ratio per cent. of total attacked.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to number.
Vaccinated	17·63	11·53
Inoculated	5·64	54·43
Unprotected	75·68	18·01

These figures are significant, and need no comment.

An important experiment was made during the year by the introduction of the system of bovine vaccination in Calcutta. Assistant Surgeon Rai Ram Sundar Ghose Bahadur was deputed to Bombay for the purpose of making himself familiar with the details of the organization adopted in that province, and on his return early in December 1882 arrangements were immediately made for introducing the system. The first calf was vaccinated on the 23rd January 1883, and during the two months that ensued between that date and the close of the year under review a large number of vaccinations were performed. The arrangements, which are still in their infancy, are somewhat imperfect, but improvements are being effected, and it is hoped that before long the system will have taken deep root.

The total cost to Government of vaccinations performed during the year was Rs. 1,16,085, of which Rs. 71,745 represents the cost of the operations performed by the Government establishment and Rs. 44,340 that of the establishment provided by Government for supervising the operations of the licensed vaccinators. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 7,997 was expended on vaccination by various municipalities in the province. Some assistance was also given by private persons, and by dispensary committees, including the Maharajahs of Hutwa and Durbhunga, the zemindars of Naraya, Gopalgunge, and Bori, the proprietors of the Kurnafuli tea estate in Chittagong, and the dispensary committees of Lalgunge, Tajpore, and Burhurwa. The total expenditure of Government was less by Rs. 1,032 than that of the previous year. The cost of each successful operation performed by the Government agency was 3 annas and $3\frac{3}{4}$ pie, and that by the licensed agency $10\frac{1}{4}$ pie, aggregating 1 anna $6\frac{3}{4}$ pie for both departments.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General System of Public Instruction.

Calcutta University.—The Calcutta University is, strictly speaking, rather an imperial than a provincial institution, as it exercises its functions in the provinces of the North West, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Ceylon, and Assam in addition to Bengal. Its jurisdiction over the Punjab will be to a certain extent interfered with by the lately instituted Punjab University. Most of its undergraduates however come from Bengal schools, and its seat is Calcutta. It has no direct connection with any Government, and is self-governed, though the Viceroy is *ex-officio* Chancellor, and no change in its regulations can be made without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. It is self-supporting, but the Government of India advances a certain sum of money to it each year, which is repaid as fees accumulate.

Its Functions.—The preamble of the Act (II of 1857) by which the University was constituted recites that the University was established "for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects * * * * in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education," and "for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees." The University has no paid Fellows, only one professor (holding a professorship of law founded by Baboo Prasanna Kumar Tagore) and a few scholars paid from endowments left by various persons. One endowment deserves special mention. The sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was presented in 1857 by Premchand Roychand, Esquire, of Bombay, which was funded, and the proceeds applied to the foundation of five studentships to be held for five years. The functions of the University are to examine and confer degrees. Its Fellows, consisting of gentlemen drawn from all nationalities and professions, are appointed by the Governor-General in Council and form the Senate, the governing body of the University. The Fellows are divided among four Faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. The Syndicate or executive body of the University consists of the Vice-Chancellor, and six members chosen by the Faculties.

Its wide influence—The influence of the University is felt throughout all the English schools in Bengal, their course of study being modified in order to fit in with the University scheme of examinations. The University prescribes the subjects for all examinations and in most cases the text-books themselves.

University Examinations.—The several University Examinations in Arts, which by late regulations have been considerably altered in character, are the Entrance Examination, to which candidates are admitted without any restriction of age; the F.A. Examination, to which candidates are admitted who have read in a college or high school for two years after passing the Entrance Examination; the B.A. Examination, to which candidates are admitted who have read for two years in an affiliated college after passing the F.A. Examination. From the 1st January 1885 an Honour Examination will be held in connection with the B.A. Examination. Candidates may be admitted to the M.A. Examination who have passed the B.A. Examination.

For these examinations the following are the prescribed subjects, for the study of which text-books are in most cases indicated:—

ENTRANCE.

Languages.

English, and one of the following:—

Greek.	Uriya.	
Latin.	Hindi.	
Arabic.	Urdu.	
Persian.	Burmese.	
Hebrew.	Armenian.	
Sanskrit.	Pali.	
Bengali.	French.	

History and Geography.

Outlines of English and Indian History;
The Elements of Physical Geography;
and so much General History as is needed to illustrate the histories.

Mathematics.

Simple Arithmetic, up to extraction of square root.
Algebra below Quadratic Equations.
The first four books of Euclid.
Mensuration of plane surfaces.

FIRST ARTS.

Languages.

English, and one of the following:—

Latin.	Arabic.	
Greek.	Persian.	
Sanskrit.	Pali.	
Hebrew.		

Mathematics.

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Plane Geometry.
Trigonometry.
Logarithms.

Elementary Physics.

General Ideas.
Heat and Light.
Frictional Electricity.
Dynamic Electricity.

History.

The outlines of the Histories of Greece and Rome.

Logic.

Deductive Logic.

For the B.A. Examination there are two alternative courses, the A or literature course, and the B or science course.

A.

Pass subjects.

I.—English.

II.—Mental and Moral Science, *i.e.*, Psychology, including the Psychology of Ethics and the History of Moral Systems.

And one of the following:—

III.—A second language (defined as in F.A. course).

IV.—History of England and History either of India or of Greece and Rome; Elements of Political Economy.

V.—Mathematics as in the B course.

Corresponding Honour subjects.

I.—In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English and the History of the English Language and Literature.

II.—In addition to the pass course, a History of Modern European Philosophy, and either—

(*a*) Pure Logic, or (*b*) Natural Theology.

III.—In addition to the pass course, Comparative Grammar, and either a second course in the classical language.

IV.—History of England, India, Greece, and Rome, a fuller course of Political Economy than the pass course, and Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, *or* Mill on Representative Government, *or* History of the Jews.

V.—Mathematics as in the B honour course.

B.

Pass subjects.

I.—English.

Corresponding Honour subjects.

I.—In addition to the pass course, a course of prose works on scientific subjects.

II.—Mathematics, statics, dynamics, hydrostatics.	II.—In addition to the pass course, Analytical Plane Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus.
And one of the following:—	
III.—Physics and the Elements of Chemistry.	III.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
IV.—Chemistry and the Elements of Physics.	IV.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
V.—Physiology, and either Botany or Zoology.	V.—Physiology, Botany, and Zoology, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
VI.—Geology, and either Mineralogy or Physical Geography.	VI.—Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

The examinations in other subjects will be referred to in connection with the various special colleges and schools with which they are concerned.

Special Colleges and Schools.—This head includes colleges and schools the aim of which is to teach other subjects than those included in the Arts Course of the University. Among these are included the Medical College, the Government Engineering College, the Law Departments of various colleges, the Madrasas in Calcutta and in the mofussil, the School of Arts and Design in Calcutta, the Campbell Medical School in Calcutta, smaller Medical Schools in other parts of the country, Artizan Schools, Survey Schools in Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, Normal Schools, Agricultural Scholarships, Industrial Schools at Dehree, Patna and Ranchee, the Calcutta Music School, Commercial Schools at Bankoora, Sanskrit Title Examinations, and the Saraswat Samaj at Dacca.

The Medical College educates native medical practitioners of different grades for the public service, and it also carries private medical students through the courses required for the several examinations and degrees in Medicine provided by the University.

The examinations prescribed and degrees and licenses awarded by the University are—

Degree of Doctor in Medicine.
Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

License in Medicine and Surgery. The examination for this license consists of two parts—

1. *First Licentiate Examination.*—To this examination may be admitted any undergraduate of the University, of at least 19 years of age, who presents certificates of having been engaged in medical studies for three academical years after passing the F.A. examination, and who has attended certain specified courses of lectures at a recognized medical school.

2. *Second Licentiate Examination.*—To this examination may be admitted any candidate who has passed the first licentiate examination, who has attended certain specified courses of lectures, and who has performed certain specified surgical operations.

The examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine also is divided into two parts.

First M.B. Examination.—Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this examination who has passed the F.A. Examination, and has since been engaged in medical studies for three academical years, and has attended certain specified lectures and performed certain specified surgical operations.

Second M.B. Examination.—Any candidate may be admitted to this examination who has passed the first M.B. examination two years previously, and has subsequently attended certain specified courses of lectures, and has during the previous three years attended hospital and dispensary practice for certain specified periods.

The degree of Doctor in Medicine.—To this examination any candidate may be admittted who is a B.M., and has since taking that degree completed five years of practice of the medical profession, or two years' hospital practice and two years' private practice, or, if he have graduated with honours, two years' private or hospital practice. A holder of a senior diploma from the

Medical College, or a Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, may on producing certain certificates be admitted to this examination.

Medical graduates employed in the public service.—"Any student who passes the Second Licentiate Examination is qualified for the public service in the grade of assistant surgeon. Some of the students are taught their profession through the medium of Bengali; and a three years' course of study in Materia Medica, Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Medicine, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, together with attendance at the hospital and dissecting room, entitles students to appear at the final examination. Successful candidates at this examination receive certificates as civil hospital assistants, and are qualified for the independent practice of medicine, or for the public service.

Civil Hospital Assistants.

"Civil Hospital Assistants are employed in the public service, or in charitable dispensaries established or aided by Government, but very many more passed students of the Medical College and Schools settle down to private practice in Bengal towns and villages."

There are now four schools in Calcutta and the interior for teaching medicine through the medium of the vernacular. In November 1873 the Bengali class of the Medical College was transferred to Sealdah, and was called the Campbell Medical School. In June 1874 the Hindustani class of the Medical College was transferred to Patna, and was called the Temple Medical School. The Dacca Medical School was opened in June 1875, and that at Cuttack a year later. The course for each of these schools is:—

First year.

Descriptive Anatomy.	Dispensing.
Materia Medica, with the elements of Chemistry.	Dissections.

Second year.

Descriptive Anatomy.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Materia Medica.	Dissections.
Surgery.	Hospital practice.
Medicine.	

Third year.

Surgical Anatomy.	Midwifery.
Therapeutics.	Dissections.
Surgery.	Medico-legal examinations.
Medicine.	Hospital practice.

Law Colleges.—To seven of the Government colleges and to two unaided colleges are attached law classes, in which lectures are delivered to students of law, with a view to their competing for the B.L. degree of the Calcutta University. Two of the minor colleges have law classes, which teach up to the pleadership examination.

Law Degrees.—The University grants a degree of Bachelor-in-Law, a degree of Honour-in-Law, and a degree of Doctor-in-Law.

To the examination for the first degree, a candidate may be admitted who has passed the B.A. Examination, and has studied regularly in a recognized school of law for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after taking his B.A. degree.

A candidate may be admitted to the examination for Honours-in-Law who has taken the degree of B.L.

A candidate is granted the degree of Doctor-in-Law without examination who has taken the degree of Honours-in-Law, and produces an essay on some legal subject approved by the President of the Law Faculty.

Civil Engineering Colleges.—Of these there is only one in Bengal, the Government Civil Engineering College at Sibpore. This college was opened on the 5th April 1880. All classes of the community are admitted, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the following:—

(1) Civil Engineers.
(2) Mechanical Engineers.
(3) Civil Overseers.
(4) Mechanical Overseers.

Pupils for the two higher classes are admitted on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination. Their theoretical course, including three hours daily in the work-shops, is completed in four years, and the fifth or last year is spent by civil Engineers at Akra to learn brick-making, and on works in actual course of construction, and by mechanical Engineers in supervising actual work in the shops.

For admission to the lower classes there is an entrance examination, but any candidate who has passed the University Entrance Examination in English and Mathematics is admitted without further test.

The theoretical course for these classes, including four hours daily in the shops, continues for three-and-a-half years, and the remaining year and a half is spent by civil overseers as by civil engineers, whereas mechanical overseers work entirely in the shops during that period.

The degrees and licenses in engineering conferred by the University are—

License in Engineering.

Bachelor in Engineering.

Honours in Civil Engineering.

Master in Civil Engineering.

License in Engineering.—The examination for this consists of two parts—

(1). First Examination in Engineering, to which any undergraduate of the University may be admitted, who has studied in an affiliated Engineering school for two-and-a-half years after passing the Entrance Examination.

The subjects of examination are mathematics, natural science, engineering construction, geodesy, and drawing.

(2). Examination for license in engineering.

To this examination candidates are admitted who have studied regularly for one year in an Engineering school after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

The candidate may choose one of two branches. The subjects of examination of the A branch are mathematics, natural science, engineering construction, and drawing. The subjects for the B branch are mathematics, engineering construction, machinery and drawing.

The Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.—Any candidate may be admitted to this examination who has passed the F.A. Examination, and has studied regularly in a school of Engineering for one year after passing the first examination in Engineering. The subjects of Examination are the same as those for a License in Engineering.

Honours in Civil Engineering.—Candidates may be admitted who have passed the examination for a License in Civil Engineering, or for a Bachelor of Civil Engineering.

The subjects for examination are mathematics, mechanical philosophy natural and experimental science, and geodesy.

The Degree of Master in Civil Engineering.—For this degree no examination is held, but it may be conferred on any B.C.E. who has passed the examination for Honours in Civil Engineering, has practised his profession for four years with repute, and produces an essay on some subject connected with engineering which shall satisfy the President of the Engineering Faculty.

There are just thirty pupils more in the college than there were in 1873.

School of Art.—There is no examination for entrance. The subjects taught have of late been largely extended. They now include architectural drawing, modelling, wood engraving, water-colour and oil-painting, cast drawing, decorative painting, landscape painting, and lithographing. Designs are now being furnished by students in wood-carving and metal-chasing for the International Exhibition.

An Art Gallery is attached to the school, in which there are some valuable paintings, &c.

Sanskrit College.—This was founded for the study of the Sanskrit language and literature exclusively, but there is now attached an English department in which the University course up to the F.A. Examination is taught—Sanskrit being taught up to the standard of the M.A. degree, and also for the

Sanskrit Title Examination, on the result of which titles of Honour for proficiency in Sanskrit language and literature are conferred.

Madrasas.—There are five colleges of this class for the education of Mahomedans in their own special subjects at Calcutta, Dacca, Hooghly, Chittagong, and Rajshahye. Since the close of the year 1882-83, the Calcutta Madrasa has been raised to the position of a second grade college, while the Rajshahye Madrasa, which was of comparatively little usefulness, has been abolished. All but the first of these colleges derive their support from the bequest of Mahomed Mohsin, which had in course of years accumulated such large funds that it was found possible in 1874 to build and endow madrasas at Chittagong, Rajshahye, and Dacca. The object of rasing the Calcutta Madrasa to a second grade college was to meet the wishes of the Mahomedan community that their lads should be enabled, while continuing to study their own special subjects, to present themselves at the examinations of the Calcutta University.

There are a small number of private madrasas, each with a small number of pupils in various parts of the mofussil.

Survey Schools.—There are four schools of this class. Government has three schools—one at Dacca, one at Patna, and one at Cuttack. The object of these schools is to train surveyors who obtain employment on railways and under the Public Works Department. The fourth survey school is an aided school at Ranchi for the training of ameens.

Other schools of Special Instruction.—Under this head may be mentioned the Calcutta Music School, founded in 1871 by Raja Sourendra Mohan Tagore, and aided by Government; a music and a commercial school in the district of Bankoora; and a homœopathic private school in Dacca.

Agricultural Scholarships.—Two scholarships worth £200 each, tenable for two and a half years, were founded in 1880 by the Government of Bengal to enable two natives of Bengal to study agriculture in some Agricultural College in England. Each scholar is granted Rs. 1,000 for his journey to England and the same sum for his return journey. Three elections have already taken place. The Government of Bengal has also founded two prizes of £50 and £20 respectively to be competed for by holders of agricultural scholarships, for the purpose of encouraging the study of veterinary science.

Artizan Schools.—There are two schools of this class, one at Dehree on the Sone and one at Ranchee in Chota Nagpore, but the former does not deserve to be classed as such, as very little of industrial art is taught.

Normal Schools.—Bengal has now 19 normal schools for males and two for females. Both of the latter are aided and four of the former. Fifteen normal schools for males, eight in the higher and 6 in the third grade are Government schools. The object of these schools is to train vernacular teachers, and from them the best vernacular schools of all grades draw their masters. The third grade normal schools provide for the training of gurus, who return to their villages after a year's training with their intelligence quickened and their powers of teaching largely increased. The three aided normal schools are maintained by missionary bodies, and through their means teachers are provided for many of the classes whom the Government system would hardly reach.

Girls' Schools.—In the Administration Report for 1872-73 occur the following sentences:—"The great majority of girls' schools are in the Central and Western Districts of Bengal proper, and especially in the town of Calcutta. There are a few girls' schools in the Dacca district, but over the rest of the country there are hardly any girls' schools at all." In 1883 there are 1,398 girls' schools with an attendance of 27,485, besides 31,137 girls who read in boys' schools, making a total of 58,622 girls at school, and that the progress is still going on is proved by the fact that these numbers show an increase of 14,526 on the previous year. Many towns in Bengal, and even some villages, now possess schools for girls. The class of education imparted has also advanced far beyond the elementary stage. Two Hindu ladies were admitted to the degere of B.A. at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University, and of the girls now at school, no less than 102 are approaching the stage of the University Entrance Examination, while 885 are in the middle stage of instruction. Perhaps in a comparison between the state of education now and that of ten years ago, the advance in female education is the most striking fact.

Superior Instruction.

Colleges for General Education.—Including the College Department of the Bethune Female School, there are eleven Government colleges in Bengal. Besides these, there are five aided and five unaided colleges. The table below shows the names, grade, and attendance at each of these colleges in the latest returns. A first grade college is one which teaches the full course up to the examination for the B.A. degree, while a second grade college teaches the first two years' course up to the F.A. Examination.

Names of Colleges.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1883.
First Grade.	
Government Institutions—	
Presidency College	383
Hooghly	156
Dacca	285
Krishnaghur	41
Patna	188
Rajshahye	74
Ravenshaw	39
Bethune Girls' School	4
Aided Institutions—	
General Assembly's College, Calcutta	402
Free Church	288
St. Xavier's	142
London Mission, Bhowanipore	61
Unaided Institutions—	
La Martiniere, Calcutta	3
Metropolitan Institution	406
Second Grade.	
Government Institutions—	
Berhampore College	38
Midnapore	18
Chittagong	15
Aided Institution—	
Doveton College	58
Unaided Institutions—	
City College	108
Albert College	36
Maharaja's College, Burdwan	85

The changes introduced of late years into the Arts course of the University, by which a larger option has been given to each student as to the special branch of study he may adopt, has necessitated the increase of the staff in almost all first grade colleges. The fees charged at Government colleges are Rs. 12 a month at the Presidency, Rs. 6 at the Hooghly, Dacca, and Patna Colleges, Rs. 5 at the Sanskrit, Berhampore, and Midnapore Colleges, Rs. 4 at Cuttack, Rs. 3 at the Rajshahye and Chittagong Colleges, and the Bethune Female School. Among the aided colleges, the fees are Rs. 6 at St. Xavier's and Rs. 5 at all the rest. La Martiniere and the Burdwan Maharaja's College are free, and Rs. 3 is charged at the Metropolitan, Albert, and City Colleges.

In some of the newly-established Government colleges, such as Rajshahye, Cuttack, &c., considerable sums have been raised locally to form a fund towards meeting the cost of the college, so that there is an annual income which lessens the cost to Government. Native professors in various branches of science are now employed in most Government colleges, and at the Sanskrit, Midnapore, and Chittagong Colleges the professors are all natives. Such is also the case with all the unaided colleges, except La Martiniere.

Secondary Instruction.—According to the classification now adopted by the department, secondary education is divided into high and middle schools, the latter being again divided into middle English and middle vernacular.

High Schools.—These schools prepare their highest classes for the Entrance Examination of the University. All the zilla schools, as they are called, *i.e.*, the schools at the head-quarters of each district, are of this nature, and are supported by Government, as is also the case with the collegiate

schools attached to Government colleges. Besides these, there are many schools of this class, both aided and unaided, in the towns and large villages of the mofussil, and as a rule they are well filled. At these schools are held the Government middle scholarships. On 31st March 1883 there were 282 schools of this class with 49,759 pupils.

Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools.—The only distinction between these schools is that the former teach the middle English and the latter the middle vernacular scholarship course. The teaching is (at least in all schools of this class over which Government has control) in the vernacular, and the only difference between the examination for the two classes of scholarships above-mentioned is that for middle English scholarships, a knowledge of English is required. In all other respects the examination is identically the same. Upper primary scholars as well as, occasionally, lower primary scholars hold their scholarships at these schools. These schools are some of the most satisfactory in Bengal. They are cheap to keep up, and the instruction conveyed to the boys being conveyed to them in their own vernacular, forms a thoroughly good grounding for those who pass to higher schools, and is in itself a valuable possession to those who do not. On the 31st March 1883 there were in Bengal 1,733 schools of this class with an attendance of 100,851.

Primary Instruction.—In the chapter of the Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73 which deals with the general system of public instruction, under this heading occurs the following passage—"A plan for systematically establishing Government primary schools in all districts and of localizing their administration has been framed, and a total Government grant amounting to Rs. 5,50,000 a year is now allotted." In this sentence was announced the now well known system of primary education initiated by Sir G. Campbell in his Resolution of 30th September 1872. In August 1873 there were under the operation of the Government scheme 10,787 village schools with 255,728 scholars. In March 1883 there were 62,551 primary schools with 1,094,911 scholars. That is to say, within the course of these ten years, the number both of schools and scholars has been multiplied by more than five.

This system has gone through many modifications during this period, and possibly still further modifications may be required. Its main features however are unlikely to be altered.

The most important of these modifications has undoubtedly been the introduction into almost all districts of what is known as the Midnapore scheme. According to the original design of Sir G. Campbell, each pathsala was to be inspected *in situ*, and the guru was to receive a regular monthly stipend. By the Midnapore system the pupils were collected at fixed centres and there examined; and the payment made to the guru depended on the result of this examination. This worked well in several ways; the guru was no longer a paid servant of the Government, and the villagers were no longer able to make this an excuse for refusing to contribute to his support. The strain put upon the subordinate inspecting agency also was greatly relieved by the removal of the necessity of examining every school *in situ*, for the purpose of determining the amount of its grant. In addition, this system has had the merit of economy. The average grant to a pathsala in other districts of Bengal was Rs. 25 a year, whereas in Midnapore it was not more than about Rs. 9 or Rs. 10. There are difficulties in the way of carrying out the system completely and satisfactorily; but the result has on the whole been so encouraging that there are hardly any districts in Bengal in which the system of payment by results has not been adopted.

The following quotation from the lately issued report of the Education Commission places the policy that has been adopted with regard to the system of primary education in this Province in a clear light.

Bengal system: General view.—"The Bengal system of primary education is therefore based entirely upon the existing indigenous schools. Its declared policy towards them has been, first, to win their confidence, and then, secondly, to cautiously and gradually introduce necessary improvements. Any rapid improvement or elevation of their standard has been studiously avoided. The object of Government has been to give the masses of the people

useful, however elementary, instruction in the schools which they themselves created and maintained, and in the form in which they are said still to desire it. The schools are declared to be village schools established and maintained by the people for the people; and the Government contribution, small as it is, is a subsidy paid to the schoolmasters as an inducement to them to teach and as a reward for teaching those subjects of elementary liberal instruction which find no place in the ordinary course of the village pathsala. It is believed that any attempt to raise the schools as a body above the lower primary standard would be to drive away those pupils whom above all others it desires to attract. At the same time, the general improvement of the pathsalas is not wholly neglected; and it is effected partly by the substitution, as opportunity offers, of younger and better educated teachers, and as a consequence thereof, by the introduction of new subjects of study, serving to connect the pathsalas with the general education system of the province, and by encouraging the rise of selected schools to the upper standard. The motive to improvement is supplied, not only by the small rewards that are earned at the annual gatherings, but by inspection, by the stimulus of a competitive examination, by the award of scholarships, and, perhaps in a still higher degree, by the knowledge which the people in every village of Bengal have acquired that the Government interests itself in their schools, desires them to prosper, and is eager to co-operate with them in their improvement."

Scholarships.—There are now 11 varieties of Government scholarships. They are as follows:—

49	Senior scholarships.	
152	Junior do.	
	Middle do.	to the value of Rs. 54,300.
200	Upper primary scholarships.	
384	Lower primary do.	
5	Girls' do.	
54	Engineering do.	
20	Medical do.	
81	Mohsin do.	
20	Sanskrit do.	
10	Art School do.	

Of these the first five are used as a chain to connect the various classes of schools together,—the first connecting the two stages of the University career. The lower primary scholarships are awarded to pupils of the lower primary schools, and are held as stated above either in upper primary or middle schools. The upper primary scholarships, which are awarded to pupils of upper primary schools, are held in middle schools. The middle scholarships, competed for by pupils of the middle schools, either English or vernacular, are held in high schools. The senior and junior scholarships are held in colleges.

There are other scholarships which are paid from the interest of funds presented by native gentlemen for the encouragement of study. Stipends are also awarded by Government to deserving pupils in the medical schools.

Scientific and Technical Training.—The course taken by the University has resulted in awakening a large and growing interest in physical studies. The alternative course for the B.A. degree, which embraces physics, chemistry, &c., is at least as popular as the purely literary course. Provision has been made in almost every college for instruction in the physical sciences by supplying a full stock of the necessary instruments and apparatus. A doubt has been raised whether the increasing popularity of the science course in the University arises from a fondness for the study itself, or from the fact that it is easier to obtain a pass in it than in the literature course. This question is now engaging the attention of the University authorities.

Grant-in-aid Rules.—Grants from the allotment assigned by Government (amounting to Rs. 4,75,000) are made to colleges, high schools, middle and upper primary, girls', normal and special schools. The system adopted is thus described in paragraph 467 of the report of the Education Commission:—

"The main features of the system are that the grant is settled for a term of years, and its amount determined by a conjunct view of all the circumstances and wants of the institution aided. The points taken into account in fixing the amount of grant are such as these: the strength and expense of the teaching

staff and establishment, the accommodation, the probable efficiency and pecuniary resources, and the situation of the school, whether in a populous, prosperous and advanced district where considerable fees may be levied, or in a less progressive locality where the amount raised in fees must for a time be small. It is provided that the grant shall in no case exceed the income of the school from other sources; and some other rules to be attended to in fixing the amount are laid down. Thus the grant to a middle school may not, except in certain specified districts, exceed two-thirds of the income from private sources, that is, two-fifths of the entire expenditure. The grant to a high school may not exceed one-half of the income from private sources, that is, one-third of the entire expenditure, or the grant to a college one-third of the income from private sources, that is, one-fourth of the entire expenditure. The highest rate of aid contemplated, viz., one-half of the entire expenditure, may be given only to primary schools, normal schools, female schools and middle schools in certain backward districts. If the subscriptions or other local resources fall off, the grant is diminished in the same proportion. The results of examinations and other tests of efficiency begin to be taken into account after a school has been for some time aided. If these are unsatisfactory, or if the Inspector reports that the pay of teachers is allowed to fall into arrears, that attendance is irregular or discipline bad,—in short, that the management has proved itself to be inefficient, the grant may be reduced or even withdrawn at any time. Allowance is of course made for anything unsatisfactory that is clearly due to causes over which managers have no control, and the aim is rather to restore to efficiency a school that has fallen off than still farther to depress it by cancelling or lessening its grants. But the power of depriving it of aid makes the control of the department efficacious. It is also provided, with the view of securing efficient instruction, that any teacher appointed by the managers must be approved by the department. When the five years or other term agreed on has elapsed, the grant is revised; and it is commonly reduced upon revision."

Directing and Inspecting Agency.—The Directing and Inspecting Agency consists of a Director, 5 Inspectors, having charge of the Presidency, Eastern, Rajshahye, Behar, and Western Circles; 2 Joint-Inspectors, in charge of the Orissa and Chittagong Divisions; 5 Assistant Inspectors; 47 Deputy Inspectors; and 167 Sub-Inspectors. In addition to these, a sixth Inspector has recently been appointed to supervise the schools set apart for the education of Europeans and Eurasians. The Circle Inspectors have general charge of all educational work in their circles, while the Joint-Inspectors exercise almost all of the powers of a Circle Inspector within their own divisions. The Assistant Inspectors share the inspection work of the Circle Inspector. Deputy Inspectors are subordinate to the Circle Inspector as regards high and middle schools, and to the Magistrate as regards primary education. Sub-Inspectors are subordinate to the Deputy Inspectors and the Magistrate, their work being almost confined to, and their duties being primarily concerned with, primary education.

District Committees.—The powers and functions of these Committees have of late years been considerably curtailed. They now have charge of the financial affairs of the zillah school at the head-quarters of each district, and are empowered to advise and consult with the Magistrates concerning the conduct of primary education. They no longer exercise any control over either Government or aided schools, with the exception of the zilla school. It is probable however that the year 1884-85 will see the beginning of a new departure in this respect. The Local Boards, which will be appointed under the scheme for the development of Local Self-Government, will be vested with considerable powers in relation to primary and possibly to secondary education. The relations of Municipal bodies also towards zilla and other high schools situated within their local jurisdictions will also undergo a marked change. These reforms however, though imminent, are as yet only in the air; and it is unnecessary to refer to them further in this connection.

Education.

THE number of schools and pupils shown in the returns of the Education Department received for the past year stood thus, as compared with the number in 1881-82 :—

Class of Instruction.		1882. Schools.	1882. Pupils.	1883. Schools.	1883. Pupils.
University ...	Colleges	22	2,745	23	2,900
Secondary ...	High English schools	217	45,597	232	49,759
	Middle „ „	627	39,057	654	41,638
	„ Vernacular „	1,050	56,441	1,079	59,213
Primary ...	Upper primary schools	1,944	68,593	2,214	78,429
	Lower „ „	48,844	812,339	60,337	1,016,482
Special		4,333(*a*).	60,850(*b*)	2,951(*c*)	35,186(*d*)
Female		1,042	21,018	1,398	27,485
Total		58,079	1,106,645	68,888	1,311,092

(*a*) Inclusive of 4,275 indigenous schools of special instruction.
(*b*) Ditto of 56,918 pupils attending 4,275 indigenous schools.
(*c*) Ditto of 2,883 indigenous schools of special instruction.
(*d*) Ditto of 30,671 pupils attending 2,883 indigenous schools.

The schools increased in the past year by 10,809, and the pupils by 204,447. The advance compares as follows with the increase in each of the preceding five years :—

	Schools.	Pupils.
In 1878, a gain of	4,740	52,049
„ 1879 „	7,060	86,307
„ 1880 „	6,098	91,323
„ 1881 „	8,131	109,459
„ 1882 „	10,572	178,156
„ 1883 „	10,809	204,447

These figures show a gain within the last six years of no less than 47,410 in the number of schools submitting returns to the Department, and of 721,741 in the number of pupils; and, on a comparison of the total number of pupils now reported to be at school (1,253,714 being boys and 57,378 girls) with the number of children of a school-going age throughout the Province, it appears that of the latter one out of every four boys and one out of every 89 girls are actually receiving instruction of one kind or another. There is reason to believe that these statistics are not an absolutely correct exponent of the present state of education in Bengal, but they undoubtedly afford, after every allowance has been made for institutions of an ephemeral character and children who are but nominally at school, clear evidence of material progress in education in recent years.

The results of the working of the Department during the year under review were as follows:—There was an increase of one in the number of colleges, accounted for by the submission of returns by the Baptist Mission College at Serampore, which has, however, been since closed, and an increase of 155 in the number of college students. High English instruction gained 15 schools and 4,162 pupils, and middle English 27 schools and 2,581 pupils. In purely vernacular education an increase of 29 schools and 2,772 pupils occurred among middle vernacular schools, of 270 schools and 9,831 pupils among upper primary.

schools, and of 11,493 schools and 204,143 pupils among lower primary schools. In schools of special instruction there is an apparent loss of 1,382 institutions and 25,664 pupils, but this was mainly, if not entirely, due to the transfer of a large number of indigenous tols and maktabs from this class to the head of primary instruction, to which they properly belong. In schools of special instruction, properly so called, there was an increase of ten institutions and 583 pupils. Female education shows a gain of 356 girls' schools and of 13,836 pupils, in boys' as well as girls' schools. The number of colleges and schools entirely supported by the State was 327, being the same as in the previous year, while the number aided rose from 51,510 to 62,708, and the number receiving no aid whatever declined from 6,242 to 5,853. The large increase in aided schools is attributable to further development of the system of primary education.

The total expenditure of the Department from both public funds and private contributions during the past two years was as follows:—

	Year ending 31st March 1882.		Year ending 31st March 1883.	
	Government expenditure. (Net.)	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure. (Net.)	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	.....	56,000	.....	66,000
Collegiate ...	2,77,000	5,24,000	2,72,000	5,02,000
Secondary instruction ...	5,58,000	19,21,000	6,11,000	23,35,000
Primary ,, ...	4,78,000	20,11,000	5,81,000	24,31,000
Female ,, ...	1,00,000	3,45,000	1,13,000	4,41,000
Special ,, ...	3,95,000(a)	6,55,000(a)	4,08,000(a)	6,66,000(a)
Scholarships ...	1,57,000	1,78,000	1,67,000	1,86,000
Buildings ...	2,12,000	2,40,000	4,39,000	4,50,000
Miscellaneous ...	35,000	42,000	28,000(b)	34,000(b)
Superintendence ...	4,38,000	4,40,000	4,37,000	4,40,000
Total ...	26,50,000	64,12,000	30,56,000	75,51,000

(a) Inclusive of expenditure on indigenous schools of special instruction.
(b) Ditto of grants for the encouragement of literature.

The expenditure on the unaided Colleges of Calcutta and Burdwan, which are entirely under native management, is not included in this statement. The Government expenditure increased in the past year by Rs. 4,06,000, and private expenditure by Rs. 7,33,000, while the percentage of the total cost of education (inclusive of expenditure on school buildings) borne by the Government fell from 41·3 to 40·4. There was a decrease of Rs. 5,000 in the State expenditure on collegiate education, but an increase of Rs. 53,000 in the expenditure on secondary education, and of Rs. 13,000 in that on female education and on special instruction. An additional grant of one lakh was made for primary education during the year, and the total amount available for expenditure was thus raised to six lakhs, of which Rs. 5,81,000 were actually spent. The average yearly cost of each pupil to the State in the several classes of schools was—

	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High English schools	12 7 7	5 12 4
Middle ,, ,, ...	22 6 11	5 8 0
Ditto vernacular ,, ...	5 9 4	2 10 3
Upper primary ,, ...	3 14 1	1 11 9
Lower ,, ,, ...	7 0 5	0 8 7

The high cost in the Government Middle English schools was due to the inclusion in that class of the Kurseong boarding school for Europeans, and two boarding schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which are all expensive institutions.

There was again a considerable increase among Mahomedan pupils, their number having amounted to 366,388 at the end of the year against 262,108 in the previous year. The percentage of these pupils at all schools, which stood at 18½ in 1880, 20 in 1881, and 22½ in 1882, has now risen to 27½. This is a very fair proportion, considering that the Mahomedan element does not exceed 31·21 per cent. of the entire population. It is, however, to be regretted that the percentage of Mahomedans in the colleges and higher class schools, though improving, continues still very low, and evidently a considerable time must yet elapse before the Mahomedans are found to occupy their proper place in these institutions. The conversion of the Calcutta Madrissa into a second grade college, and the liberal contributions made in aid of that institution by the Amir-i-Kabir of Hyderabad, the Hon'ble Maharajah of Durbhunga and several Mahomedan gentlemen of position, in commemoration of the distribution of the prizes there by His Excellency the Viceroy in January last, will, it is hoped, stimulate the development of higher education among the better classes of their community.

Returns have for the first time been furnished during 1882-83 by the Department showing the means, social position, and occupation of the parents and guardians of the pupils at the various classes of schools. These however cannot be implicitly relied on. According to the figures, it appears that, of the parents or guardians of the pupils throughout the country, 9,565 belonged to the richer classes, 249,988 to the middle classes, and 1,050,150 to the poorer classes. Of the number belonging to the middle classes, again, 21,031 were in Government service, 40,531 in private service, 83,919 proprietors of estates, 40,426 professional men and 64,081 traders; and of the poorer classes, 95,031 are in service, 618,325 agriculturists, 113,772 traders, 46,650 skilled labourers, 98,440 ordinary labourers, and 77,932 follow other miscellaneous callings. The large majority of College students were, as might have been expected, of the richer and middle classes, but the proportion of youths of the poorer classes found among them—nearly 10 per cent. of the whole—is, nevertheless, fairly high. The parents or guardians were chiefly men in Government and private service and landed proprietors. These three classes also contribute nearly half the pupils in the High English schools, Government servants especially showing a decided preference for these institutions. The preponderance of children of the poorer classes commences in the Middle English schools, where they were found to comprise a little more than half the pupils, and it naturally becomes very marked in the lower primary schools, where, out of a total of 1,016,482, 875,149 belonged to those classes, and only 138,969 and 2,364, to the middle and richer classes respectively. Girls' schools were, it appears, attended by 660 children of the richer classes, 10,667 of the middle classes, and 16,158 of the poorer classes.

The distribution of the controlling duties of the department among the several classes of officers remained unchanged during the year. The Director is responsible for the entire administration of the Department, and has immediate control of collegiate education. The Circle Inspectors, aided by the Joint and Assistant Inspectors, are the chief local administrative officers of the Department, and they have direct charge of secondary education, being besides expected to watch over and report on the progress of primary education. The Magistrate of the district, with whom the District Committee of Education is associated as a consultative body, is immediately responsible for the state of primary education, and he is assisted by the Deputy Inspector and the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The latter are required to visit the primary schools *in situ*, and they are supervised in this work by the Deputy Inspector, whose more immediate duty is the inspection of secondary schools. The amount of inspection work done by the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors generally in the past year was not altogether satisfactory. The Deputy Inspectors seem to have been very remiss in several districts, as, for instance, Midnapore, with 42 visits, Beerbhoom, with 68, Jessore, with 63, Julpigori, with 35, Backergunj, with 67, Noakholly, with 22, Mozufferpore, with 31, and Durbhunga, with 15. In the Chota Nagpore Division the average number of visits was only 12, but this is to be attributed to the very small number of secondary schools in the province. The same cause also accounts for the small average in the Orissa Division. In the case of Sub-Inspectors also inspection

work was not properly carried out in some districts. The average length of their tours during the past year was 200 days, varying from 238 days in the Dacca Division to 154 in the Chota Nagpore Division. An average of 240 days may be fairly looked for in the districts where locomotion is easy, and this will be insisted on in future. It is especially necessary, in view of the extension of the system of chief gurus, model gurus and inspecting pandits, that the Sub-Inspectors should be constantly moving about in the interior of their jurisdictions to supervise the work and check the returns of these men.

University Education.—The number of Government colleges during the year was 12, as in the previous year, that of aided colleges 5, and that of unaided colleges 6, inclusive of the Baptist Mission College at Serampore, which has since been converted into a theological school. Of the Government colleges eight, of the aided colleges three and of the unaided colleges one, taught the full course for the B.A. degree. Of the unaided colleges all but the Martinière were under native management. The total number of college students was 2,900, giving an increase of 5·6 per cent. on the previous year, 1,298 being in the Government, 951 in the aided and 651 in the unaided institutions. The attendance at the Government colleges showed a slight decline due to a large falling off at Hooghly and Krishnagur (attributed in the former case to the establishment of the Maharajah's Free College at Burdwan, and in the latter to the epidemic of fever from which the Nuddea district has so severely suffered), which was not fully made up by increases at other colleges. Aided colleges, on the other hand, showed a gain of 56 and unaided colleges of 106 students, the most largely attended of all colleges, the Metropolitan Institution, being found among the latter. The number of college students showed an increase of 268 per cent. in the last nine years, the Colleges having been attended in 1874 by only 1,083 students. This the Director attributes to the growth and increasing success of aided and private institutions in Calcutta, the fee-rates of which are much lower than the charge at the Presidency College, and he rightly observes that the large number of students found at these institutions "not only justifies their existence, but shows that they came into existence because there was a need for them."

About 90 per cent. of the successful candidates at the Entrance Examination, or, in other words, of those who qualify for admission into colleges, actually joined those institutions. The number of students who, having thus joined, appeared at the First Arts Examination in December 1882 was 1,076, and of these about 355, or half those who failed, have discontinued their studies. Similarly, of those who failed at the B.A. Examination in January last, about 136 did not seek re-admission, being either unable or unwilling to remain longer at college. These two classes form a large percentage of the candidates in search of employment, whether in Government or private service, where knowledge of English is requisite, and the above figures afford a fair indication of the number of young men thus annually turned out by the colleges for clerical service.

There was again a reduction in the average expenditure on each student at the Government colleges. This amounted in the past year to Rs. 311, of which the State share was Rs. 210 and the contribution from private sources Rs. 101, against Rs. 320 in 1881-82, of which the State contributed Rs. 217 and private sources Rs. 103. In aided colleges the expenditure of the State on each student fell from Rs. 28 to Rs. 24, and the total average cost was reduced from Rs. 185 to Rs. 153. The highest cost in the Government institutions was reached in the college classes of the Bethune Girls' School, where it amounted to Rs. 604 against Rs. 750, but the circumstances of this school are exceptional. In Krishnagur the cost rose from Rs. 439 to Rs. 532, this very unfavourable result being due to the large decrease in the number of pupils, for the cause explained already. An increase of cost is also observable in the Presidency, Patna, Rajshahye and Sanskrit Colleges, while at Hooghly, Cuttack and Chittagong there was a decrease.

The results of the First Arts Examination of the University were less favourable than in the previous year. The number of candidates presenting themselves for examination in 1881 was 806, of whom 287, or 35·6 per cent., passed. In 1882 there were 1,118 candidates, inclusive of 42

teachers, and only 370, or 34 per cent., were successful, as shown in the following table:—

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Number passed in the—			Total.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	
Government	473	19	57	122	198
Aided	379	6	30	71	107
Unaided	224	6	20	35	61
Teachers	42	.....	.....	4	4
Total ...	1,118	31	107	232	370

The Government colleges, it will be seen, attained a larger measure of success than the aided and unaided colleges, 41·8 per cent. of their candidates having passed against 28·2 per cent. of the candidates from aided and 27·2 per cent. of those from private colleges. Of the Government candidates, moreover, one in 25 was placed in the first division, while the aided and private colleges had only one in 63 and one in 37 respectively.

In the B.A. Examination more success was obtained than in the preceding year. Altogether 408 candidates, including 27 teachers, presented themselves, and 167 or 41 per cent. were successful, 15 passing in the first division, 39 in the second and 113 in the third division. The Government colleges passed 43·8 per cent. of their candidates against 40·5 per cent. in 1882, the aided colleges 40 per cent. against 24 per cent., and the Metropolitan Institution, which was the only unaided college that sent up candidates, 45·3 per cent. against 16·6 per cent. The success of this institution reflects great credit on its managers and teaching staff. Among the Government colleges the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack obtained marked success, passing five out of its seven candidates. The next best results were attained in the Rajshahye College, with four successful candidates out of seven, and the Hooghly College, with 13 successful candidates out of 22. Of all the candidates 205 chose the A, or literature course, and 203 the B, or science course; and the results of the examination seem to show that the B course is either the easier or is taken by the more promising students. The A course is selected chiefly by the students of the non-Government colleges, and the B course by those of the Government colleges, most of these institutions being restricted to preparation for this course alone.

For the M.A. degree there were 74 candidates, 39 going up for honors and 35 for the ordinary degree. Of the former 20 were successful and of the latter 16, these results being more favourable than those of 1882, when only 19 out of 47 candidates passed in honors and 6 out of 20 for the ordinary degree. Half of the successful men in both examinations were sent up from the Presidency College. The Hooghly, Sanskrit, Dacca and General Assembly's Colleges passed the remainder in honors; and the Hooghly, Patna and General Assembly's Colleges the remainder in the examination for the ordinary degree. The General Assembly's College was apparently the only non-Government college from which candidates went up for this degree in the past year.

Secondary Education.—The following statement shows the number of High English Schools and of the pupils attending them during the past two years:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	51	14,795	51	15,020
Aided „	104	14,187	115	15,956
Unaided „	62	16,615	66	18,783
Total ...	217	45,597	232	49,759

Of these schools 11 are for Europeans and Eurasians. The number of Government schools remained stationary during the year, no local body having, it is explained, yet come forward to undertake the management of a zillah

school. The increase of 11 in the aided schools was mainly due to the raising of several middle class schools into high schools. Of the four new unaided schools, one was started at Nasirabad by Mr. A. M. Bose, Barrister-at-law, and two were opened at Bhagulpore by Baboo Tej Narain and the Church Mission Society respectively.

The following were the results of the University Entrance Examination:—

Class of Schools.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—				Percentage of success.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Government schools	51	799	73	197	149	419	52·44
Private schools (aided)	100	534	24	81	95	200	37·45
Ditto (unaided)	60	788	39	121	160	320	40·60
Private students and teachers	.....	40	.....	2	11	13	32·5
Total ...	211	2,161	136	401	415	952	44·05

These results were not so good as those of the previous year, when 2,105 pupils appeared and 1,026 or 48·8 per cent. passed; but they cannot be deemed unsatisfactory so long as the percentage of successful candidates exceeds 44. Of the Government schools only the Nizamut College at Moorshedabad, maintained for the education of the relatives of the Nawab, which is not, however, a regularly organized high school, and the Hazaribagh zillah school, failed to send up candidates in the past year; but the loss of these two schools was compensated for by the participation of the Bethune Girls' School and the Dacca Madrissa in the examination. Three only of the schools, those at Julpigori, Deoghur and Chyebassa, failed to pass any of their candidates. Measures have been taken to secure improvement in all of these. The progress of the aided schools, as tested by this examination, has been steady and satisfactory since 1878. In that year 73 schools competed out of 84 and 49 were successful, while in the past year 100 schools competed out of 115 and 73 were successful. The unaided schools have also shewn a fair degree of success.

Government High Schools are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principal, or Zillah schools, which are divided into three classes according as the number of pupils exceeds 300, is between 300 and 175, or is under 175. Of the collegiate schools, judged by the results of the Entrance Examination, the most successful in the past year were the Hare and Hindu schools situated in Calcutta, and the Dacca and Patna schools. The two first, though levying higher rates of fees than those prevailing in any other school for native boys, were evidently most popular with the native community, as shown by the large number of their pupils. The Hare School had an attendance of 607 pupils during the year, and its income from fees amounted to Rs. 28,287, against an expenditure of Rs. 27,161: the number of pupils at the Hindoo School was 450, and its fee-income was Rs. 20,577, against an expenditure of Rs. 20,610. The Dacca Collegiate School lost a few pupils during the year, but it retained its former position as the third in the list of schools of its class, both in point of numbers and of success at the Entrance Examination. The Patha collegiate school has risen from the fifth to the fourth place in the examination list, and its roll number has also increased from 562 to 586. The continued advance of this school promises well for the progress of English education in the province of Behar, which has hitherto remained so far behind Bengal in this respect. The circumstances of the other collegiate schools do not call for remark.

The number of zillah schools of the first class rose during the year from 13 to 17, four schools at Pubna, Commillah, Baraset and Jessore respectively having been added to the class. The Utterpara school has maintained its position as the first of these schools. Next in the order of merit were the schools at Beerbhoom, Burisaul, Chuprah and Bhagulpore. The zillah schools of the second class were reduced from nine to eight in number, owing to the raising of the four schools above mentioned to the first class, and the transfer in their place of only three schools of the third class—those at Moorshedabad, Balasore and Taki. The most successful of the schools are those of Furreedpore and Bankoora. The zillah schools of the third class were 12 in number, the first place in the list being occupied by the Pooree school, and the

next two places by the Maldah and Purulia schools. Referring to the system of placing instruction in the lower classes of zillah schools on a vernacular basis, which has been introduced in the schools at Jessore, Baraset, Taki and Chyebassa, the Director states that the Jessore and Baraset schools are reported to have considerably benefitted by the arrangement. "But," he adds, "this reform cannot be carried out at the outset without considerable tact, and the amalgamation of an English with a vernacular school, which generally precedes the change, is a process which is liable to be subversive of discipline and organization, if the two schools are merely brought together, like oil and water, without actual fusion of the component elements. The Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division noticed a case in which the amalgamation has had the effect of creating classes or sections to the number of twenty-two in a school of less than 200 pupils taught by ten masters. When carefully carried out, as at Taki, it reduces considerably the trouble of making junior classes understand what they read, and retain it in their memory." It is for the Circle Inspectors to see that the change is always judiciously introduced.

Of the 115 aided High English schools, 33 were in the Presidency, 39 in the Burdwan, 8 in the Rajshahye, 10 in the Dacca, 3 in the Chittagong, 5 in the Patna, 3 in the Bhagulpore, 2 in the Chota Nagpore and 5 in the Orissa Division. In the Presidency Division the results of the examination of the Narail and Navadwipa schools were decidedly creditable to the teaching staff. In the Burdwan Division, the Amta, Ilsoba Mandlye, Bagati, Peasara, Chandernagore, Ajodhya, and Bundogra schools appear to have been inefficiently managed by the local committees, but the Inspector has since taken steps to improve their management. Of the schools in the Rajshahye Division, all but that at Serajgunge did badly at the Entrance examination, and the results in the Dacca, Chittagong, Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions also were no better. The condition of many of the schools of these divisions was not creditable to the local committees of management. The Behar and Bhagulpore Divisions were fairly successful.

Middle English schools rose in the past year from 627 with 39,057 to 654 with 41,638 pupils, as appears from the following statement:—

	1881-82.		1882-83	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools...	10	1,390	9	1,346
Aided	479	30,038	500	32,223
Private	138	7,629	145	8,069
Total ...	627	39,057	654	41,638

"Most of the Middle English schools," the Director states, "have now been placed on a vernacular basis, so that a vernacular school wishing to transform itself into middle English, has merely to add an English master to teach English as a language only, in addition to the full vernacular course. While strong vernacular schools have a tendency to be converted into middle English, weak middle English schools are constantly reduced to the middle vernacular class, without any great violence to its internal organization. The difference between the two grades of middle schools is every year becoming less and less marked ever since the publication of the new rules making them equally eligible to compete for middle English and middle vernacular scholarships."

The Middle English Scholarship examination was attended by 894 pupils from 363 schools, of whom 465 were successful. This contrasts unfavourably with the results in the previous year, when 359 schools sent up 962 candidates and 683 passed; but it has been explained that the test in the past year was more severe, the proportion of the maximum marks insisted on as a condition to passing or obtaining a scholarship having been raised. There is apparently no ground for believing that English has been less efficiently taught.

The middle vernacular schools rose from 1,050 to 1,079, and their pupils from 56,441 to 59,213, the gain being 29 schools and 2,772 pupils. The number of middle vernacular schools which sent up pupils to the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination was 1,044 and the candidates were 3,936 in.

number, of whom 1,646 were successful. The results were decidedly worse than in the previous year, when 1,002 schools sent 3,350 candidates, of whom 2,175 passed, and the same reason has been assigned for the failure as that which is believed to have affected the results of the Middle English Scholarship examination.

Primary Education.—Primary schools again showed a marked advance, their number having risen from 50,788 to 62,551, or by over 23 per cent., and their pupils from 880,937 to 1,094,911, or by over 24 per cent. More than half the increase was contributed by the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, but there were considerable additions in all the other Divisions. The Government expenditure on primary education rose at the same time from Rs. 4,78,000 to Rs. 5,81,000, and the contributions from private sources amounted to Rs. 18,50,000 against Rs. 15,33,000 in the previous year. The schools continued to be divided into upper and lower primary, the former representing the class of schools formerly designated lower vernacular and included among schools of secondary instruction. Many of the indigenous patshalas, tols, and maktabs which have hitherto been placed under the head of special instruction, will hereafter be classed as indigenous schools.

Upper primary schools showed an increase of 270 schools and 9,831 pupils, and the total number at the close of the year was 2,214 with 78,429 pupils. The Upper Primary Scholarship examination was attended by 4,255 pupils from 1,674 schools, against 2,813 pupils from 1,140 schools in the previous year, and 2,286 passed against 1,716. The Burdwan Division, which possesses the largest number of these schools, was also the most successful at the examination, and the Presidency and Patna Divisions did well.

The lower primary schools have increased from 48,844 to 60,337 and their pupils from 812,339 to 1,016,482, and the advance is the more remarkable from its following on successive large increases in each of the preceding five years. It has hitherto been assumed that the large additions made to the number of these schools annually was due not so much to the creation of new schools as to the bringing within the cognizance of the Department of old schools which had never previously submitted returns. This assumption was probably correct in regard to the bulk of the schools brought on the books of the Department up to the end of 1881-82, but it seems doubtful whether it can be rightly held to explain the further large advance in the number of schools in the past year. The conclusion suggested by the statistics for the year 1881-82 was that we were approaching the limits of the indigenous system of education, and, if that view was correct, it is hardly credible that the majority of the 11,493 additional schools returned in the past year were old indigenous institutions. There is a strong probability that most of these schools were started within the year, or very shortly before, and facts that have come to light suggest the doubt whether such schools possess any stability, or are really fulfilling any useful function in the educational system of the country.

Mr. Wilson, Magistrate of Midnapore, remarks:—

"Having devoted considerable attention to the subject (patshala statistics) during the past year, I have been driven to the conclusion that the statistics yearly furnished regarding the progress of primary education are almost entirely valueless, and that a very considerable part of the primary education grant has hitherto been spent in such a way as to secure no corresponding benefit great or small.* * * The statistics of schools and scholars are of course only valuable as showing how many children are, as a matter of fact, receiving primary education, and the statistics annually submitted do not furnish trustworthy information on this point because some of the patshalas which compete at sub-centre examinations are only opened for a few weeks, because many of the gurus are quite incapable of imparting any useful instruction, and because there is no reason for supposing that the returns submitted by gurus of the average monthly roll number, and average daily attendance, are correct. Our system is supposed to be one of payment by results; but as it has hitherto been worked, the rewards granted have not been distributed at all strictly in accordance with the educational results attained.* * * Not only is there no uniform standard of proficiency at different sub-centre examinations, but the great object being to encourage all comers to swell the figures in the returns different standards of proficiency have been applied to different schools at one and the same examination, and no guru, as a rule, however incompetent, has been allowed to go away empty-handed.* * * I am disposed to think that when we give up the pursuit of grand totals and endeavour to uniform the quality of primary education, we shall not, at all events for the next year or two, have more than about 2,500 schools to deal with.* * * When

useless patshalas, in existence only for a few months or weeks, and teaching nothing at all, disappear from our lists, it will be much easier to provide for the inspection *in situ* of those which will remain."

These observations, the Director himself admits, "have a much wider application than appears at first sight to be the case;" and he says elsewhere:—"It has been stated on unquestionable authority that in districts where the reward examinations are held only once in the cold weather temporary patshalas spring up and are closed as soon as the examinations are over." Mr. Hopkins, Magistrate of Tipperah, in whose district a very large increase took place in the number of schools in the past year, also remarks:—

"I am not quite satisfied that all these schools are essential to the educational requirements of the district. The number of schools gives one school to every 400 of the population; of these, say 200 are females; this gives, leaving out female education, one school to every 200 of the male population. The male population of school-going age is not more than 20 per cent., if so much. Again considering the matter from a geographical point of view, and taking the area of the district at 2,000 square miles, exclusive of bheels and jungle, there are two schools to every square mile. From this point of view I think there is a possibility that there is waste of power, and that many of these schools are ill-attended and located injuriously near to each other. The inspecting agency will have their attention called to this, for it appears to me that the payment-by-results system may be overdone."

He is of opinion that if the schools were reduced by one-half no harm would be done, and has called the attention of the inspecting agency of his district to the necessity of discouraging any further development of the number of schools. Again, in Mymensingh, Chittagong, and Noakholly, where the number of schools showed a very large increase, and the local officers are disposed to believe in the genuineness of the returns, the evidence as to the existence of the schools rests mainly on the statements of the chief or model gurus, who are obviously interested in returning the largest possible number of schools and pupils. In Mymensingh only 288 of the lower primary schools out of 3,144 were inspected by the Sub-Inspectors *in situ*, in Chittagong only 951 out of 7,350, and in Noakholly only 281 out of 1,821. The extremely large proportion of children of a school-going age reported to be at school in some districts which cannot be regarded advanced parts of the province is another feature of the returns justifying doubts as to their correctness. Thus, in Noakholly one in 1·4, in Chittagong one in 2·2, in Tipperah one in 1·3, in Furreedpore one in 1·1, and in Backergunge one in 2·5 children are returned, as compared with one in 1·9, one in 2·1, one in 1·9, in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Hooghly respectively, which are among the most advanced of the country. It is probable that the attention of the Department should now be turned more in the direction of consolidation and improvement of existing institutions, and that the search for indigenous schools should be generally abandoned.

The number of schools competing at the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination increased in the past year from 8,196 to 10,387, but the proportion of competing schools out of the total number of lower primary schools (60,337) was not satisfactory, as indicating that in a very large majority of the schools even the most advanced boys were not qualified to compete at this examination. The number of pupils appearing at the examination last year was 39,039, of whom 16,792 passed, against 29,182, of whom 15,987 passed in the previous year. The successful pupils were more numerous in the past year but the increase in their number was not proportionate to the increase in competing schools and candidates.

The following are the chief points calling for remarks in the detailed information regarding the several Divisions. The system of payment by results prevailed in all but a few districts, and to it may be attributed the great development of the primary system in the last few years. In the Presidency Division the number of schools rose from 3,300 with 95,672 pupils to 3,645 with 104,535 pupils, a satisfactory increase having taken place in all districts except Nuddea, where the fever affected the progress of this as of other classes of schools. The 24-Pergunnahs showed an increase of 185 schools, and the Sub-Inspectors of the district appear to have given proper attention to their inspection duties, 1,477 visits having been paid by them *in situ*, with a total of 1,238 schools. In Nuddea these officers did still better, the number of their visits *in situ*

having been 1,115, with a total of 530 schools. The results of the Lower Primary Scholarship examinations in this district appear open to doubt. They were held at 28 centres, and it is certainly remarkable that so large a proportion as 311 out of 616 candidates should have been successful, while only 166 passed out of 604 candidates in the 24-Pergunnahs, where the examinations took place at the head-quarters of the sub divisions. In Jessore the schools increased from 553 with 16,745 pupils to 652 with18,866 pupils, and the Sub-Inspectors made 1,162 visits *in situ*. In Moorshedabad, where the schools increased from 276 with 6,857 to 343 with 9,063 pupils during the year, the amount of inspection work done by the Sub-Inspectors was very satisfactory. Each school under inspection was, on an average, visited three times.

The Burdwan Division gained 755 schools and 12,058 pupils, and the total number of schools and pupils returned at the close of the year was 9,966 and 199,506 respectively. The number of local inspections by the Sub-Inspectors was inadequate in all districts, although the means of locomotion are fairly good throughout the Division. In Burdwan, with 1,492 schools, only 557 visits were made *in situ*; in Bankoora, with 1,653 schools, only 663; in Beerbhoom, with 554 schools, only 446; in Midnapore, with 4,016 schools, only 2,070; in Hooghly, with 1,414 schools, only 925; and in the small district of Howrah, with 524 schools, only 387. These results are unsatisfactory. The mode of applying the payment by results system varied considerably in every district of the Division, and some approach to uniformity might perhaps be made with advantage. This point will receive the Director's attention.

In the Rajshahye Division the number of schools rose from 1,651 with 42,382 pupils to 2,168 with 52,875 pupils, the largest increase having taken place in Rungpore and Rajshahye. This is a satisfactory advance, as the Division is still backward, and further development of educational facilities is needed. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra and Pubna the inspection of schools on the spot appears to have been well attended to, but this cannot be said of Rungpore and Julpigori.

The most marked increase in lower primary schools occurred in the Dacca Division, where the number rose from 3,545 with 87,481 pupils to 8,316 with 177,939 pupils. In the Dacca district the advance was from 913 to 2,300, in Furreedpore from 348 to 715, in Backergunge from 468 to 1,934, and in Mymensingh from 1,605 to 3,144. In all districts the number of visits made *in situ* by the inspecting officers was quite inadequate for the proper testing of the reports of the circle gurus. In Backergunge they probably represent accurately enough the number of schools, inasmuch as nearly the entire increase was due to the transfer to this class of schools previously returned as indigenous institutions, but their correctness as regards the number of pupils is questionable. In Furreedpore the Deputy Inspector admits that many of the patshalas are not permanent institutions, but *season* schools. Cash rewards are said to be still given to pupils in this district; but steps will at once be taken to abolish the system there and in every other district where it exists. The gift of books, maps and slates will be substituted.

The Chittagong Division showed the next largest increase in the number of schools, 7,350 with 153,357 pupils being returned at the end of the year, against 4,602 with 95,860 pupils at the commencement. The accuracy of the figures is questionable here also; and the remarkable rise in the number of schools is possibly due to the classing as schools of the little knots of children found under private tuition in the houses of many of the more substantial cultivators. Local inspection has been much neglected in every district of the Division, and a decided improvement in this respect in future is looked for.

The progress made in the Patna Division was satisfactory, except in the Durbhunga district, and the primary system is still susceptible of much expansion in that Division. The schools increased during the year from 9,933 with 111,607 pupils to 11,039 with 122,674 pupils. In Durbhunga there was a marked falling off in the number of schools, but this appears to be mainly due to the fact that a large number of schools omitted to submit returns at the end of the year, as the number of schools examined by the Deputy Inspector at central gatherings was larger than that returned for the preceding year. The chief guru system is generally reported to have worked well; but

the Collector of Mozufferpore is not satisfied with its results in that district. He has introduced some changes in the system, and the next report should be more favourable.

The Bhagulpore Division showed a decline in the number of schools, but an increase in the number of pupils. There were 7,464 schools with 82,649 pupils at the end of the year, against 7,504 schools with 81,813 pupils in the previous year. A considerable decrease in both schools and pupils occurred in Bhagulpore, and is ascribed to the proceedings arising out of the discovery of the embezzlement of primary funds for which the Sub-Inspector of the Soopole subdivision was convicted some time since. In Monghyr and Purneah there was a fairly large advance in schools and pupils, while in Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the numbers were nearly stationary. In the latter district 64 schools were under Missionary management. The number of Sonthals and Paharias under instruction showed a falling off, and this is attributed to delay in introducing the scheme of Sonthal education contemplated in 1881-82.

In the Chota Nagpore Division the number of schools has made a fair advance, but it is unsatisfactory to notice a decline in the number of pupils of the aboriginal races, the Sonthals only being more numerous than in the preceding year. The payment by results system was worked on a comparatively large scale in Manbhoom alone, the stipendiary system being generally preferred elsewhere. The Division has altogether 1,073 schools with 29,676 pupils, against 904 schools with 26,110 pupils in 1881-82. The amount of local inspection done by the Sub-Inspectors was fair in Lohardugga, but insufficient in Manbhoom and Hazaribagh, and very deficient in Singbhoom.

In Orissa considerable progress was made, the number of schools having risen from 7,621 with 86,395 pupils to 8,816 with 98,592 pupils. Each district has a staff of inspecting pandits, and in Cuttack chief gurus were also employed. In Cuttack and Pooree money rewards were given to pupils, but this system has now been abandoned. In all districts, and more especially in Pooree, the number of inspections *in situ* was inadequate. In the Tributary Mehals the schools rose from 992 to 1,004, but their pupils declined from 13,019 to 12,576. The loss of pupils is attributed to the transfer of the Government estate of Banki, which was educationally one of the most advanced of the mehals, to the district of Cuttack

European and Eurasian Education.—The Committee of Enquiry on European education submitted their report during the year, together with a Code of regulations for the working of the new system proposed by them. These regulations have been introduced, as an experimental measure, since the close of the year, the charge of European education being entrusted to a special Inspector. Definite orders as to the adoption of the Code in its present or in a modified form will not be passed until its suitability has been tested for two years. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians (the two classes being treated as one for educational purposes) in the province, and the Government expenditure incurred on them in the last two years, are compared in the following statement :—

Classes.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March		Government expenditure.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.
					Rs.	Rs.
Government	1	1	41	31	8,594	11,003
Aided	43	49	4,546	4,989	74,122	1,02,693
Unaided	9	9	1,030	562	.....	.....
Total ...	53	59	5,617	5,632	82,716	1,13,696

A slight increase took place in both schools and pupils, but the return of unaided schools is said to be incomplete. The Director states that, instead of the nine schools with 562 pupils shown in the statement, 20 schools are known to exist with, probably, between 1,000 and 1,200 pupils. Calcutta has 32 schools, of which 16 are Protestant and 14 Roman Catholic, the denomination of the remaining two being undefined. The most important of the High

Schools, seven in number, were the St. Xavier's, Doveton and Free Schools; and of the six middle schools the Catholic Male Orphanage and St. Joseph's Schools are the largest The most important of the mofussil schools are found at Kurseong and Darjeeling. At the former place is located the Boarding School for the children of European Government employés, where 48 boys and 33 girls were under instruction at the end of the year at a cost to their parents or guardians varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per mensem. Darjeeling had four European schools, attended by 173 boys and 174 girls. Nine of the remaining mofussil schools were maintained by the East Indian Railway Company at stations on their line, with the help of grants from the Government. The number of pupils instructed at these institutions was 345, the cost to the Company being Rs. 502 monthly, supplemented by a total contribution of Rs. 604 from the Government. The total number of candidates from the European schools appearing at the Entrance Examination was 82 against 85 in 1881-82, and 41 were successful against 56. St. Xavier's and the Doveton sent up and passed the majority of the candidates.

Female Education.—An important step has been taken in connection with female education since the close of the year by the throwing open of the Calcutta Medical College to female students. This measure was, in the first instance, opposed by the majority of the Council of the College on the ground of difficulty in teaching mixed classes of the two sexes, and of the unfitness of women for the profession of medicine; but Mr. Rivers Thompson felt no hesitation in overruling these objections, in view of the success which has attended the movement for the training of women in medicine and surgery in Europe and America, and even in the Presidency of Madras. It is satisfactory to learn that the College authorities are giving effect cordially to his decision, and he is sanguine that this measure will be fraught with the utmost benefit to the female population of the province, whom caste and zenana prejudices now very generally debar from treatment by male practitioners. Should the change prove successful after a sufficient trial, the question of extending it to the Vernacular Medical Schools will be considered.

The number of female schools and pupils in the past two years was as follows :—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	2	299	2	301
Aided „	963	17,996	1,311	24,623
Private „	77	2,723	85	2,561
Total ...	1,042	21,018	1,398	27,485
Girls in boys' schools	.....	23,078	.....	31,137
Total ...	.....	44,096	.....	58,622

The increase in schools and pupils was considerable, and it is especially satisfactory to observe the increasing willingness of parents to send their daughters to boys' schools, through the medium of which female education can be imparted more economically than in purely female schools. The only Government schools of this class were the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden School at Dacca, both of which are very useful institutions, educating a large number of girls. The Bethune School has now a College Department, and two of its pupils took the B.A. degree during the year. Apart from this school, the Government promotes native female education in Calcutta by grants to several Zenana Agencies, Normal Schools, Orphanages and Schools under the management of various religious bodies. The progress returns of 1,810 pupils reading in zenanas or in schools mainly connected with zenana agencies, submitted by the Inspectors of Schools, showed that more pupils now seek to attain the higher standards of the examination held to test their progress.

In all Divisions, except Bhagulpore, the number of girls' schools advanced, the increase being largest in Dacca. The Presidency Division had 243 schools against 192 in the previous year, but the increase occurred almost entirely in the

districts of Nuddea and Jessore. The Burdwan Division shows 127 schools with 2,475 pupils, as compared with 99 schools and 2,075 pupils in 1881-82. The number of girls at school has increased very considerably in Burdwan, owing, it appears, to the gurus of boys' schools having been granted permission to open a girls' class in connection with their patshalas, and being allowed two annas a month for every girl in attendance who shows progress. Five scholarships, debitable to the primary allotment, have been created in Bankoora for the encouragement of girls' schools. In the Rajshahye Division the schools rose from 34 to 53, and their pupils from 749 to 1,032. The increase in schools and pupils in the Dacca Division has been so large as to give cause for suspecting the correctness of the returns. The schools advanced from 219 to 552, and their pupils from 3,530 to 8,162, the increase having taken place mainly in the Mymensingh district, where the number of pupils is returned at 5,645 against only 1,508 in the previous year. The cause of this apparent marked development of female education in Mymensingh is stated to be the revival of an old departmental rule, under which an allowance of one rupee a month was paid to a teacher for every five girls under instruction. This rule, however, obviously holds out a strong temptation to gurus, and to the model or chief gurus over them, to exaggerate the number of girls at school, wherever, as in the present case, the Sub-Inspectors seldom visit the schools. In the Chittagong Division the number of schools rose from 183 to 188, and of pupils from 4,954 to 7,327, inclusive of 5,034 reading in boys' schools. Female education was very backward in Behar, and more attention will be given to its development by the officers of the Patna Division. The number of schools rose from 9 to 16 during the year, and the pupils from 254 to 391. There were also 1,833 girls at boys' schools, but this number shows a decline of more than 300 on the figures of the previous year. Of these girls, moreover, 1,652 were found in the Durbhunga district alone. In the Bhagulpore Division there has been a slight fall in schools, but an increase in pupils. The Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions show an increase in both schools and pupils.

Special Instruction.—Law Schools.—The total number of law students increased from 460 to 564, but the increase was confined to private institutions, the entire number in the Government colleges having declined from 270 to 143. The loss of students has been most marked in the Presidency College, where the number on the rolls has dwindled from 121 to 11. This result is attributable to the competition of the Metropolitan Institution and City College, where the fees are smaller. Considering the success of the law classes at these institutions, the unwillingness of students to join the Presidency College at the present rates of fees, and the objection to the Government entering into competition with the private colleges by reducing the fees in its own colleges, the Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the abolition of the law classes of the Presidency College at the end of the current year, should no adequate increase take place in the number of students. Of the 564 law students in the past year, no less than 421 were found at the Metropolitan Institution and the City College. The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law were 116, and 94 passed.

Medical Schools.—The number of students at the Medical College increased from 117 to 126, and at the vernacular schools of medicine from 310 to 391. In addition to these, 46 pupils attend a homœopathic school started at Dacca. Twelve students from the Medical College passed the first M.B. and L.M.S. examinations, and 11 the final examinations. Five native *dhais* also qualified in midwifery. Since the first establishment of the Medical College, 44 years ago, 731 students have obtained degrees and licenses in medicine and surgery, of whom 26 came from Ceylon. The Campbell Medical School had an increase of students, but the number which qualified for the diploma was only 20 against 44 in the previous year; the results were more satisfactory at the Dacca school, where the number of students who passed the diploma examination as well as the total number on the roll increased. The Temple School at Bankipore had 157 students; 2 belonging to the Military and the rest to the Civil class. The number which passed the diploma examination was satisfactory. Students from the Central Provinces are now trained at this School, the Nagpore Medical School having

been abolished. The Cuttack School passed 12 students for the diploma, and its pupils increased from 30 to 36. The school is doing excellent work for the province of Orissa.

Engineering.—The students of the Seebpore College numbered 166 at the end of the year, 61 being in the Engineer and 105 in the Apprentice Department. Only one student in the former department passed the L.C.E. examination, but all the 12 students of the fourth year in the latter passed the final examination. The second and third-year Engineer classes were sent to Muddapore for the usual practical survey instruction. Twenty-four students passed the Public Works Department examinations for the various grades of appointments, against 25 in the previous year.

Survey and Industrial Schools.—There was an increase of pupils at each of the survey schools of Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, the total number at the three schools having risen from 114 to 146. There is, it is stated, a great demand for passed students of the Dacca School for the State Railway surveys in that district and Mymensingh. A survey class has been opened at Ranchi for the training of ameens for the Chota Nagpore Estate and the local district works. It is supported from Municipal Funds and attended by Native Christians. The Dehree and Ranchi Industrial Schools had 102 pupils on their rolls against 88 in 1881-82 Artizans are also trained at Nawadi and Jamalpore by the East Indian Railway Company.

School of Art.—This school continued to maintain a high standard of efficiency, and its students increased from 77 to 96. No additions were made to the Art Gallery. European ladies and gentlemen, as well as native students, are reported to have made copies of the paintings during the year. It is proposed shortly to place this gallery on a larger and improved footing.

Normal Schools.—These schools were 14 in number, and there was a small training class at Ghatsila in Singbhoom. Eight of the schools were of the first, and six of the third grade. At the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of the first grade schools, 292 candidates appeared, of whom 52 obtained first grade certificates, 70 second grade, and 93 third grade. The results were less satisfactory than in the previous year, when, out of 251 candidates, 218 received certificates. Inclusive of third as well as first grade schools, the total number of students who qualified for teacherships during the year was 464, and so great was the demand for their services, that they all at once received employment. The Hooghly and Patna Schools had the largest number of students. The Sonthal Normal School at Bhimpore, in the district of Midnapore, which trains both male and female teachers for employment under the American Missionaries in the jungle schools, was also well attended. There were 86 pupils under instruction during the year, of whom 55 were Sonthals, 27 Native Christians, and 4 Hindus.

Madrissas.—The total number of pupils at the four Government Mofussil Madrissas of Hooghly, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong, and in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrissa, was 1,139 at the end of the year against 1,089 in the preceding year. The mofussil madrissas are maintained from the Mohsin Endowment Fund, but the expenses of the Calcutta Madrissa have hitherto been met entirely from Provincial revenues. It has now been decided to convert this Madrissa into a second grade college, to meet the demand of the Mahommedan community for a separate collegiate institution in Calcutta, and the additional funds required for the purpose will be provided from the Mohsin grant of the Rajshahye Madrissa, which has been closed. The total amount expended on Mahommedan education from the Mohsin Fund during the year was Rs. 49,324, of which Rs. 38,443 was devoted to the support of the Madrissas and the part payment of the fees of Mahommedan pupils and of Arabic and Persian teachers, and Rs. 10,881 to scholarships. The results of the central examination of the Madrissas contrasted very favourably with those of the two previous years. Of the 172 candidates examined, 51 passed in the first division, 21 in the second and 39 in the third. The number of students at the Calcutta Madrissa and its branch school was 1,116, of whom 727 were studying English. The best attended of the mofussil madrissas were those of Chittagong and Dacca, which had at the end of the year 382 and 338 students respectively. The number of students at the Rajshahye Madrissa was 127 and at the Hooghly Madrissa 40.

Sanskrit Title Examination.—Sixty-one candidates appeared at this examination against 53 in the previous year, and 46 passed against 25. Fifty-seven were Bengalis, three Uriyas and one Hindustani; *Kavya* or literature was selected by 23 candidates, of whom 17 passed; *Smriti* or law by 28 candidates of whom 23 passed; and *Darsana* or philosphy by 10 candidates of whom six passed. This examination has attained much popularity in Bengal and the surrounding provinces, and many rewards and scholarships for the encouragement of the candidates have been given by Hindu gentlemen. Titles are also conferred by the Dacca Saraswat Somaj, but the exercise of this privilege by the Society seems no longer desirable now that examinations are held by the Department in Calcutta.

Scholarships.—In addition to the two existing agricultural scholarships of £200 a year, two new scholarships of £50 and £20 respectively were sanctioned during the year for competition among the Bengal scholarship-holders at the Cirencester Agricultural College in order to encourage the study of veterinary science. The total Government expenditure on other scholarships of all classes within the province was Rs. 1,64,802. Numerous donations for scholarships and prizes were also made by private gentlemen during the year, amongst which may be mentioned—Rs. 15,000 by Nawab Shams-ul-Omra, Amir-i-Kabir, Kurshid Jah Bahadur of Hyderabad, Rs. 12,000 by the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhunga, and Rs. 6,000 by Syed Lutf Ali Khan, C.I.E., of Patna for the benefit of students of the Calcutta Madrissa; Rs. 5,000 by the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhunga in connection with the Sanscrit Title Examination; and Rs. 5,000 by the Maharaja of Burdwan.

School-books.—A great impetus has, it is stated, been given to the preparation of school-books in the province of Behar, where a few years since not one was published. The duty of examining and approving text-books for the province is discharged by a local branch of the Central Text-book Committee, and much useful work has been done by the members. Seven books, two in the Kaithi character, were printed in the past year, and a large number of others in the Kaithi character will be issued in the current year from the Patna Press. In Orissa the difficulty felt in the supply of maps and atlases to the vernacular schools of the province has now been solved by the publication of an excellent Uriya Atlas, said to be equal in execution to the best production of its kind in Bengali, by the Hon. Kumar Baikanta Nath Dé of Balasore; and the same public-spirited gentleman intends also to publish a series of wall-maps for the use of schools.

Literature and the Press.

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year was fifty-five, showing an increase of four as compared with the number in the preceding year. Of these, six were daily, one bi-weekly, thirty-nine weekly, five fortnightly, and four monthly. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of the following:—Bi-weekly papers, one in Urdu; weekly papers, one in English and Urdu, three in Hindi, one in Persian, one in Urdu, four in Uriya; fortnightly papers, one in Uriya; monthly papers, one in Assamese, and one in Hindi. Twenty-five papers appeared in Calcutta, five in the remainder of the Presidency Division, five in the Dacca Division, four in the Burdwan Division, one in the Patna Division, three in the Chittagong Division, four in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, and five in the Orissa Division. Two Bengali weekly papers were also published at Sylhet, and one Assamese monthly paper at Sibságar. No papers were published in the Chota Nagpore or Bhagulpore Divisions. Three newspapers in Bengali, one bi-weekly journal in Urdu, and one weekly journal in Uriya were started during the year. The leading papers were the *Navavibakar*, the *Sahachar*, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the *Sulava Samachar*, the *Bangabasi* (Calcutta), the *Sadharani* (Chinsurah), the *Som-Prakash* (24-Pergunnahs), the *Dhaka Prákash* (Dacca), the *Bhárát Mihir* (Mymensingh), the *Burdwan Sanjivani* (Burdwan), and the *Charu Varta* (Sherepore in Mymensingh).

Of the daily newspapers, two had a circulation of between 600 and 700, one of 500, and one of 300; of the weekly papers, two had a circulation of 4,000, one of 2,000, seven of between 500 and 1,000, and the rest of less than 500; one of the fortnightly papers had a circulation of 600; and of the monthly papers one had a circulation of 2,100, and another of less than 200.

Report on the Bengal Library.

The number of books received was 1,568, being greater than that received in 1881 by 92. This increase was probably due to a larger number of editions of books which contain no additions or alterations being sent to the Library than in the previous year, and not to increased activity in the publication of new books.

Of the publications, 252 were in English, and 1,316 in other languages. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follows:—

Place of Publication.	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,053
Presidency Division	136
Dacca	176
Patna	68
Burdwan	56
Orissa	60
Chittagong	17
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division	2
Total ...	1,568

No publications were received from the Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

In addition to books written in one language there were, as usual, a good number of publications in two or more languages. These fall principally under two heads—*language* and *religion*—the former consisting of educational works in the nature of keys and grammars, and the latter of Sanskrit religious works with Bengali translations. Puranik literature seems to be very popular in the country; and Bengali versions of the Purans and epics command a more extensive

sale than works of any other kind. The class of readers who give preference to such literature does not, however, contain many educated Bengalis, the faulty plan on which Sanskrit works are translated into Bengali being probably one of the many reasons which keep Bengalis acquainted with English away from this branch of literature.

The total number of unilingual books (exclusive of periodicals) received was 981 against 1,011 in 1881, and they may be classified as follows, according to the languages and subjects:—

Language in which written.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.	Language in which written.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.
1. Arabic ...	.....	2	2	Brought forward ...	622	173	795
2. Assamese ...	8	1	9	9. Mussalmani-Bengali	32	33	66
3. Bengali ...	435	142	577	10. Persian ...	.....	2	2
4. English ...	128	10	138	11. Sanskrit ...	13	44	57
5. French ...	1	.....	1	12. Santali ...	1	2	3
6. Garo ...	3	2	5	13. Uraon ...	2	.....	2
7. Hindi ...	46	16	62	14. Urdu ...	4	1	5
8. Khasi ...	1	.....	1	15. Uriya ...	43	8	51
Carried over ..	622	173	795	Total ...	718	263	981

Subject-matter of work.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.	Subject-matter of work.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.
Biography ...	9	2	11	Brought forward ...	454	96	550
Drama ...	76	5	81	Philosophy ...	5	2	7
Fiction ...	35	54	89	Poetry ...	108	12	120
History ...	26	6	32	Politics ...	.....	1	1
Language ...	124	11	135	Religion ...	96	143	239
Law ...	33	2	35	Science (mathematical) ...	39	1	40
Medicine ...	21	8	29	Ditto (natural) ...	16	8	24
Miscellaneous ...	130	8	138	Travels and voyages ...	.....	.....	.....
Carried over ...	454	96	550	Total ...	718	263	981

Biography.

Several interesting biographical works were received during the year. Among them the following may be mentioned as works of merit:—*Sákyamuni-Charita o Nirbán-tattwa*, or, *The Life of Sákyamuni and the Philosophy of Nirbán*, based principally upon Buddha's well-known memoir, the *Lalitavistara*; Memoir of Babu Aghor Náth Gupta, containing all the moral and literary characteristics of his own life of Buddha; the third volume of an interesting collection of memoirs of Mahomedan saints, entitled *Tápas-málá*, possessing moral and religious interest, and representing the activity of the Brahmo Samaj of India in the year 1882; *Mahátmá Syámá Charan Sarkárer Jiban Charit*, containing the record of the career of a Bengali, whose success in life was due to great industry and self-reliance; and two memoirs of Sir Ashley Eden—one in Bengali and another in Sanskrit.

Drama.

Of the 56 original dramas received during the year, only three deserve special notice: *Naba Brindában*, by Babu Trailokya Náth Sanyal, reflecting the spirit and principles of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's New Dispensation; *Swapnamayi*, by Babu Joytirindra Nath Tagore, exhibiting some poetic beauty, and giving evidence of delicacy and refinement of feeling; and a small farce entitled *Háte Háte Phal*, by an anonymous writer. Two dramas were written in Hindi and one in Uriya during the year.

Fiction.

Of the works of fiction written during the year, the following may be mentioned as deserving of notice:—*Valmikir Jaya*, by Pandit Hara Prasád Sástri, the object of

which is to indicate the principle that the social organism can be maintained neither by intellectual nor by physical power alone, but by the power of the heart combined with these; a small tale by Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji, called *Rájsinha*, based on an incident in Rajput history, and illustrative of the strong feelings of hatred with which Rajput women regarded the Mussulman rulers of India; a tale entitled *Lalita-Saudámini*, by Babu Tárak Náth Gánguli, the object of which is to condemn and ridicule Hindu polygamy; and a novel called *Bámátoshini*, for educational purposes, by Babu Piyári Chánd Mitra.

History and Geography.

Four new works on geography and four on Indian history were published in Bengali; whilst, in English, three new works were published on geography and one on the history of England. The most interesting of these was Babu Rajanikánta Gupta's *Aitihásik Pátha*, a work descriptive of the manners, customs, food, dress, ornaments, &c., of the ancient Hindus. A new and cheap edition of Tod's *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* was also started during the year.

Language.

Several dictionaries, grammars, keys, primers, and readers were published during 1882-83. Among dictionaries, the *Sabdártha Ratnákar*, by Babu Bihárilál Nandi, deserves special notice; while of seven new works on Bengali grammar, none possess any special merit. Among the readers was one in Urdu consisting of a translation of certain portions of Smiles's *Self-help*. A reader consisting of easy lessons, explaining the different agricultural processes required for growing paddy of various kinds, wheat, mustard, potatoes, sugarcane, ginger, turmeric, chillies, black-pepper, culinary roots, vegetables, &c., was also written in Uriya.

Law.

Among the legal publications of the year, Babu Goláp Chandra Sarkár's *Hindu and Mahomedan Law of Inheritance*; an essay on the rent question, by Babu Párbati Charan Ráy; and Babu Rájkumár Sarbádhikári's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance* deserve prominent notice.

Medicine.

Out of 13 original works relating to the European system of medicine published in Bengali, eight were homœopathic and five allopathic. *Ayurvedokta Drabyagunábhidhán*, or *A Dictionary of Medicinal Substances according to the Ayurveda*, and a Hindi work, called *Arogya Shikshá*, based on Susruta and other authorities on Hindu medicine, were also published during the year.

Miscellaneous.

Of the miscellaneous works the following may be specially mentioned:—*Páribarik Prabandha*, a collection of essays on subjects of domestic interest for the Hindus of Bengal; *Samajchinta; or Thoughts on social subjects*, advocating a re-construction of Hindu society on the principles of English civilisation; *Alochaná*, or, *dissertations*, containing a collection of interesting papers from the Bengali weekly newspaper called the *Sádhárani*, and embracing a large variety of topics, from religion to food and agriculture; *Bidhabá*, or *The Widow*, written in the character of a Hindu widow, describing her sufferings, &c.; and *Shikshá*, or *Education*, the object of this treatise being to deprecate the increasing denationalisation of Bengalis, for which a thorough Sanskrit education is recommended as a corrective, to condemn the lax and inferior discipline of the modern Hindu student compared with the stern discipline of the student in ancient India, to advocate physical education, and to condemn male teachers in female schools. The most interesting miscellaneous works published in English were: (1) the second volume of *Keshab Chandra Sen in England*; (2) the *Speeches and Minutes of the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal*; and (3) Mr. Beale's well-known *Oriental Biographical Dictionary*, edited by the Asiatic Society of Bengal under the superintendence of Mr. H. G. Keene. Other works of interest coming under this head are the republication, with notes, by Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore, of a Sanskrit work on Hindu music, entitled *Sangit Darpana*; a pamphlet, *Bidhabá Bibáha Uddipaka*, by an Uriya gentleman, showing the justice and necessity of widow-marriage among Hindus, and advocating its introduction among high-caste Uriyas, it being already prevalent among Uriyas of the lower classes.

No new philosophical publications in Bengali were received during the year.

Philosophy.

Two works relating to theosophy and occultism, and one on formal logic for educational purposes were published in English. Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyáyaratna's edition of the *Mimánsá Darsan*, and Dr. Rájendralála Mitra's English translation of the *Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali*, are being brought out by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Of the poems of the year, the following may be specially mentioned:—*Arya Gáthá*, by Babu, Dwijendra Lál Ráy, containing songs expressive of grief at the loss of India's ancient greatness; Love poems by Babus Tárábandhu Bhattáchárya and Tárak Náth Biswás; *Padyamálá*, containing didactic and descriptive poems by a Bengali lady; *Kusumánjali*, by a Mahomedan gentleman, Mr. Mozámmul Huq; *Sandhya sangit*, a volume of love poems, by Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore; and *Bálikā-rajan, Part II*, by Babu Bisweswar Chakrabarti, containing a volume of poems for educational purposes. Besides these, Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* was translated into Assamese verse for use in schools. The most interesting volume of poems published in English was that entitled *Poems, Original and Translated*, by Mr. H. G. Keene. Some love poems were also published in Hindi. An Uriya poem, by Babu Sádhu Charan Banerji, entitled *Swámi Parigraha*, and having for its subject the annexation of Bánki, a Gurjat mehal, to the regulation district of Cuttack, was also received during the year.

Poetry.

The only work on politics received was an edition of the celebrated Sanskrit treatise entitled *Sukranitisar* by Sukrácharya.

Politics.

The number of original works on the Hindu religion was only four. Of the religious Bengali publications, the most interesting were the 3rd, 4th, and 5th volumes of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's *Shebaker Nibedan*. Only five new Christian tracts in Bengali were received.

Religion.

Of the scientific works published during the year consisting of elementary works on mathematics and works on hygiene, the following are worthy of notice: a new work on hygiene, entitled *Swásthyashikshá*, by Babu Bhárat Chandra Banerji; another work on the same subject by Babu Guru Gobinda Sen, entitled *Ayurbijnán*, "collected and translated from the original texts of Dhanwantari, a great sage, and the first and most renowned physician and surgeon of India;" and a Bengali treatise on geology, by Srimati Swarna Kumari Debi, a lady of a most respectable Hindu family in Calcutta.

Science.

No works of travels in any language were received during the year.

Travels.

Among the Bengali periodicals started in the course of the year, the best were the *Prabáha*, the *Upahar*, and the *Bangabandhu*. The *Upahár* deals largely with elementary science, and the *Bangabandhu* is a paper of miscellaneous interest. The first class Bengali periodicals, viz., the *Banga Darsan*, the *Bándhab*, and the *Bhárati*, were all ably conducted during the year. They all dealt with important and interesting subjects, among which history occupied a foremost place. Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár's *Journal of Medicine* reappeared during the year, and another homœopathic journal in two languages—Bengali and English—was started by a homœopathic practitioner in Calcutta. The only allopathic journal in English—*The Calcutta Medical News*—did not appear last year, and has probably ceased to exist. Among English periodicals conducted by native gentlemen, the *Oriental Miscellany* continues to be marked by ability of management and punctuality of appearance.

Periodical literature.

The number of publications of which copyright was registered under Act XXV of 1867 was 1,752, against 1,407 in 1881-82, or an increase of 345. Of this number 1,209 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and 543 in district offices.

Act XXV of 1867.

The cost of books purchased under section 10 of the Act amounted to Rs. 3,258-7-9, against Rs. 2,279-0-3 in the preceding year. The fees levied under section 18 amounted to Rs. 148, against Rs. 54.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Bishop of Calcutta and Archdeacon of Calcutta, 1814.

By the Statute 53, Geo. III, Chap. 155, provision was made for the appointment of a single Bishop for the whole of India, and the Sovereign was empowered to grant to the Bishop such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the exercise of such episcopal functions, as His Majesty might think necessary for the administration of holy ceremonies, and for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the church establishment. Under the authority of this Statute letters-patent for the Bishopric of Calcutta were issued under date the 2nd of May 1814, establishing the See of Calcutta subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of the Province of Canterbury, and constituting the Archdeaconry of Calcutta. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta and the Members of Council were appointed the King's Commissioners delegate to hear appeals from the decisions of the Bishop and his Commissaries.

Bishop of Calcutta metropolitan, 1835.

The Statutes 3 and 4, Will. IV, Chap. 85, empowered the Sovereign to found and constitute the Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay, and constituted the Bishop of Calcutta metropolitan Bishop in India. In 1835 the Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay were accordingly constituted by letters-patent, leaving the metropolitical jurisdiction with the Bishop of Calcutta. The jurisdiction of the metropolities has also been further curtailed by the subsequent formation of the bishopries of Lahore and Rangoon. The Statutes

Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, 1835.

3 and 4, Will. IV, Chap. 85, also provided for the appointment of two Chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be inducted and ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the forms and solemnities used in the Church of Scotland, and to be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

Indian Christian Marriage Acts, 1872

By the Indian Christian Marriage Acts of 1872 the local Government exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the power granted to it of giving licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages, to appoint marriage registrars, and to license persons to grant certificates of marriage between Christians. In other respects the Lieutenant-Governor does not exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical establishment.

THE ecclesiastical establishment paid entirely or partly by Government in Calcutta and the districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1883 consisted of—

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Lord Bishop.
The Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
The Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.
16 Chaplains of the Church of England.
1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.
12 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society.
7 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Church of England.

Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised by the Lord Bishop and the Archdeacon of Calcutta in concurrence with the Government. The Bishop deals with all spiritual questions, and, with the concurrence of the Government, also appoints the chaplains and clergy to their respective stations, and disposes of all matters of leave and transfer; while the Archdeacon deals with temporal questions and points relating to fabrics of churches, cemeteries, and pay and allowances. In order to exercise efficiently the jurisdiction committed to him, the Bishop makes a tour of visitation throughout part of his diocese for a period usually not exceeding six months in each year, or eighteen months in every three years.

Services are conducted at the principal stations by chaplains and elsewhere by ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, to whom special allowances are made for this duty. In Calcutta there are, in addition to the Cathedral, eight churches, inclusive of the Seamen's Floating Church in the Hooghly, at six of which chaplains officiate. Outside Calcutta chaplains are stationed at Howrah, Dum-Dum, Barrackore, Bankipore, Dinapore, Dacca, Darjeeling, and Cuttack, and ministers of the Additional Clergy Society at Arrah, Assensole, Bhagulpore, Chinsurah, Jamalpore, Midnapore, Mozufferpore, Purneah, Chittagong, and Ranchi. Besides officiating at these places, the chaplains and ministers also visit at various intervals the following outlying stations, where the number of members of the Church of England is too small to admit of the appointment of a separate clergyman; from Calcutta, Berhampore, and Goalundo and other stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway; from Howrah, Seebpore College; from Dum-Dum, Jessore, Sooree, and Bonhugli, in the 24-Pergunnahs; from Bankipore, Gulzarbagh; from Dinapore, Kagoul, and Gya; from Dacca, Barrisal, Comillah, Mymensingh, and Furreedpore; from Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Buxa, and Cooch Behar; from Cuttack, Pooree, False Point, and Sumbulpore; from Arrah, Chupra, Dehree, and Buxar; from Assensole, Raniganj, Madupore, Giridi, Nawadi, Burrakur, and Bankura; from Bhagulpore, Sahibganj and Rampore Haut; from Chinsurah, Chandernagore and Serampore; from Jamalpore, Monghyr and Mokameh; from Midnapore, Diamond Harbour, Balasore, Contai, Chandpore, and Panchkoora; from Mozufferpore, Motiharee, Segowli, Durbhunga, Somastipore, Bettiah, Hajipore, and Seetamurhee; from Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Sultanpore; and from Chittagong, Rungamatee and Noakholly. There is also a minister at Kurseong, in the Darjeeling district, supported by the planters, and services for Europeans

are held by missionaries at Burdwan, Ranchi, and Krishnaghur. Missionaries also hold Church of England services for Native Christians at Calcutta and several villages in the 24-Pergunnahs, at Howrah, Bhagulpore, and Burdwan; at Krishnaghur, with 23 out-stations; at Ranchi, with ten out-stations; and at Ruttonpore, Taljhari, and Godda, with two out-stations, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Church of Scotland.

Services are conducted by the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta and Dum-Dum. There is a Church for Europeans in Calcutta, and services for Native Christians are also held there and in Darjeeling.

Church of Rome.

The only allowance made to the Roman Catholic Church is a monthly grant of Rs. 500 in consideration of the trouble involved in the preparation and submission to Government of complete quarterly returns (which are transmitted to England) of births, marriages, and deaths among Roman Catholics in these provinces.

Dissenting churches.

Dissenting churches are in no way aided by the Government. Quarterly returns of baptisms and burials are collected from dissenting ministers, and also returns of marriages from those who are legally authorized to solemnise marriages.

Christian population.

The total Christian population of Bengal, including the feudatory states, is 128,135. The sects of 20,436 have not been ascertained, but of the remainder 79,524 are Protestants, 26,725 Roman Catholics, 581 members of the Greek Church, 67 of the Syrian Church, and 802 of the Armenian Church. The largest Christian populations are found in Lohardugga (36,281), Calcutta (30,478), 24-Pergunnahs (9,928), Dacca (8,799), Backergunge (8,717), Sonthal Pergunnahs (8,057), and Nuddea (6,440).

Burial Board under Act V of 1881.

A Burial Board for the conservation and management of Christian Cemeteries in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta was appointed during the past year under Act V (B.C.) of 1881 (the Calcutta Burial Boards Act), which was especially passed for the purpose of establishing such a Board, and under the provisions of section 5 of the Act, the following Government burial grounds were placed under the control of the Board:—

Lower Circular Road Cemetery, North Park Street Cemetery, South Park Street Cemetery, Old or Mission Cemetery, and Kidderpore Cemetery.

It is proposed to make other Cemeteries over to the Board under section 10 of the Act, after they have obtained sufficient experience of the working of the new system. Negotiations were entered into through the Consul-General for Italy with the owners of the Tiretta Cemetery for its transfer to the Board, but as the conditions demanded by the proprietors involved expenditure which the Board were not prepared to incur, the matter dropped.

A large portion of the new ground in the Circular Road Cemetery, and the whole of the paths in the South Park Street Cemetery, were covered with gravel during the year; the Kidderpore Cemetery was put into order; and a room was built over the gate of the South Park Street Cemetery for the assistant, as it was found convenient to have an officer on the premises night and day for the more effectual supervision of work.

The Board have also undertaken the preparation of a complete list of the monuments and head-stones in the Circular Road Cemetery, and they will enter into communication with the owners, where they can be found, with a view to the removal of some of the remains of monuments which now disfigure the cemetery, and the preservation of such monuments as are of historic interest.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Ten marriages, against eight in the previous year, were performed during the year under the Brahmo Marriage Act (III of 1872)—four at Calcutta, one at Alipore, three at Burrisal, and two at Bhowanipore.

The Act was passed for the marriage of persons other than Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians; and, since it came into force in 1872, special marriage registrars have been appointed in Calcutta, Connaghur, Bhowanipore, Mymensingh, Bogra, Burrisaul, and Darjeeling, and, in addition to these, the Registrar of Assurances in Calcutta, and Sub-Registrars in most of the important sudder stations, are *ex-officio* Registrars under the Act.

The number of marriages solemnised under the Act in each year since its introduction, and the condition of the parties, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of marriages.	Natives.	Europeans.	Bachelors.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Widowers.	Remarks.
1872-73	29	28	1	*	*	*	*	* Cannot be ascertained.
1873-74	4	4	.....	1	1	3	3	
1874-75	4	4	.....	4	2	2	.....	
1875-76	6	5	1	5	2	3	2	
1876-77	13	13	.....	12	10	3	1	
1877-78	8	8	.....	4	4	4	4	
1878-79	8	6	2	6	4	4	2	
1879-80	6	6	.....	5	1	5	1	
1880-81	10	10	.....	7	5	5	3	
1881-82	8	8	.....	7	5	3	1	
1882-83	10	9	1	8	6	4	2	
	106	101	5	59	40	36	19	

The Act has afforded substantial relief to persons who have abjured Hinduism and adopted the Brahmo creed both in theory and in practice. It has also indirectly encouraged the re-marriage of Hindu widows, several of the marriages of widows shown in the above statement having been really marriages of young Hindu widows to persons professing the Brahmo creed.

Mahomedan holidays.

During the year under review a representation was made to Government by the National Mahomedan Association, Calcutta, that considerable hardship was occasioned to the Mahomedan community in consequence of the non-observance of certain Mahomedan festivals as public holidays in the Revenue and Criminal Courts of the Province. In the Civil Courts these festivals, which cover twelve days in the year, are already allowed as public holidays; and a standing order of Government has for some time been in force under which Mahomedan officials employed in the Revenue and Criminal Courts are allowed to absent themselves from their duties on those days. To obviate any inconvenience that may be felt by Mahomedan suitors and legal practitioners whose engagements may require them to attend Revenue or Criminal Courts presided over by Christian or Hindu officers, instructions have been given to these courts to fix, as far as is possible, cases in which Mahomedan suitors or witnesses are concerned, so that they may not come up for hearing on any of the twelve days referred to.

Brahmo holidays.

A memorial was received from the members of the Sadharan Brahmo Somaj, in which they asked that three days' holiday might be granted to them on the occasion of their annual festival, viz., on the 11th day of Magh, and one day both before and after that date—the 11th day of Magh being observed as a general holiday in all Government offices. To obviate inconvenience to Brahmo officials, instructions have been given to Revenue and Magisterial officers and to Civil and Criminal Courts to allow Brahmo officials to absent themselves from their duties on the 11th of Magh in each year, when possible, and as far as may be practicable to fix cases in which Brahmo suitors or witnesses are concerned so that they may not come up for hearing on that day, or on the day immediately preceding or following it.

Stationery.

THE total value of stationery issued in 1882-83 was Rs. 16,73,418, against Rs. 17,66,140 in 1881-82. The net result was a decrease of Rs. 92,722 in 1882-83 as compared with the previous year. The only items under which there was an increase were (1) Bally badami paper (Rs. 40,416) and (2) other papers (Rs. 4,302). The saving effected by the use of the several kinds of paper obtained from the Bally Mills during 1882-83 was not less than Rs. 80,707. There has been a satisfactory improvement in the quality of the Bally paper, and the prejudice against it as regards colour will gradually subside. The increase of Rs. 4,302 under "other papers" is chiefly due to carbonic paper specially required by the Telegraph Department. Arsenicated paper of a better kind has been manufactured at the Cuttack Jail by new machinery and at a slightly cheaper rate than Bally paper. The attention of the Board of Revenue has been drawn to the inferior quality of the country-made red tape now supplied.

Although country-made paper is being largely substituted for more expensive paper, yet the Superintendent of Stationery has reason to believe that sufficient discrimination is not shown in some departments, especially the Military Department, in employing blue-laid and cream-wove papers for permanent and important records. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of India. Under the head "local purchases" an expenditure of Rs. 3,65,714 was incurred in 1882-83 on account of the purchase of country articles, against Rs. 2,71,138 in 1881-82. The increase of Rs. 94,576 is said to be owing to larger requisitions. English articles to the value of Rs. 18,907 were purchased locally in 1882-83, against Rs. 12,795 in 1881-82. The increase (Rs. 6,112) is attributed to the urgent and unexpected demands of officers who had sent in no previous estimates of their special requirements, and also to the replenishment of stock.

The statement below shows the value of stationery issued for Provincial and Imperial Services during 1881-82 and 1882-83:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Services	6,64,600	8,00,696	36,096
Imperial „	7,11,905	7,19,404	7,499
Total ...	13,76,505	15,20,100	1,43,595

This statement does not include figures on account of (1) salt boat-notes and (2) supplies to Public Works officers in the Military Department. The Superintendent of Stationery states that the total for 1881-82 has been reduced by Rs. 2,32,149 in Bengal and other provinces according to the Comptroller-General's instructions, to recoup overcharges in the preceding years, which accounts for the apparent increase in 1882-83.

The work of indenting on the Presidency Jail Press for forms and of the distribution of the forms was satisfactorily performed in 1882-83. The number of forms printed and issued in 1882-83 was 86,823,000, against 97,491,000 in 1881-82 and 76,532,500 in 1880-81. The large number of forms in 1881-82 was due to the census. Of the 86,823,000 copies issued during the year under review, 186,867 were books.

The charges on account of establishment during 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 35,496, against Rs. 34,778 in 1881-82. This small increase was due to the annual increments of clerks, and to the allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem granted to the Assistant Superintendent of Stationery for visiting the Presidency Jail in connection with the Form Branch.

Printing.

THE operations of the year in the Printing Department are shown in the statement below:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
OUTTURN.				
Jail Press	2,33,756 6 6		1,60,409 3 7	
Secretariat Press	1,96,707 5 4		2,21,531 7 2	
Receipts in the Publishing Department.	26,615 13 10		22,058 11 7	
Darjeeling Press	1,283 0 6		2,383 15 0	
		4,58,362 10 2		4,06,383 5 4
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.				
Jail Press	42,110 2 5		29,399 7 8	
Book debit charges ...	965 6 9		1,047 7 9	
Secretariat Press	1,71,361 6 1		1,93,120 0 10	
Book debit charges	730 5 9		635 2 2	
Publishing Department ...	11,930 3 1		11,361 2 8	
Darjeeling Press	1,540 4 4		2,876 15 5	
		2,28,637 12 5		2,38,440 4 6
Difference ...	.....	2,29,724 13 9	.....	1,67,943 0 10

The outturn of the Jail and Secretariat Presses taken together exhibits a decline of Rs. 51,979-4-10, the earnings of the former having fallen from Rs. 2,33,756-6-6 in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,60,409-3-7 in 1882-83, in consequence of the adoption during the last eight months of the year of a reduced scale of rates by which the value of the work is taken at the actual cost of free labour in the Government of India Central Press. The total outturn of both Presses during 1882-83 was Rs. 4,06,383-5-4 as compared with Rs. 4,58,362-10-2 in 1881-82, while the expenditure was increased by Rs. 9,802-8-1, owing to the growth of the work at the Secretariat Press. The profits of the Jail Press were Rs. 1,28,353 against Rs. 1,90,680 in 1881-82.

Secretariat Press.

There was a considerable increase of work at the Secretariat Press during the year, the value of the outturn being Rs. 24,824-1-10 over that of 1881-82, but to meet this an increased expenditure was incurred, as shown above. The receipts from the sale of gazettes and other publications amounted to Rs. 22,058-11-7 against Rs. 26,615-13-10 for 1881-82, while the miscellaneous printing receipts amounted to Rs. 19,358-11-10, making the total cash receipts Rs. 41,417-7-5.

The following statements exhibit the profit and loss for the year, and the cash actually received and disbursed:—

DR. *Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press for* 1882-83. CR.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To Establishment	1,59,606 8 10	By value of work done	2,21,531 7 2
„ Contingencies	10,144 14 6		
„ Postage	120 5 0		
„ House-rent	4,380 0 0		
„ Wear and tear of materials ...	7,316 5 1		
„ Book debit charges	635 2 2		
	1,82,203 3 7		
Difference ...	39,328 3 7		
Total ...	2,21,531 7 2	Total ...	2,21,531 7 2

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment, including the salaries of the despatcher, sirkar, and gazette duftries	2,589	1	8	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette, Bengali Gazette, Civil List,* and other miscellaneous publications	22,058	11	7
„ Contingencies	209	12	6				
„ Postage	8,562	4	6				
„ Portion of house-rent ...	720	0	0				
	12,081	2	8				
Difference ...	9,977	8	11				
Total ...	22,058	11	7	Total ...	22,058	11	7

Actual Cash Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Publishing Department	22,058	11	7
For printing done for semi-Government offices	19,358	11	10
Total ...	41,417	7	5

Actual Cash Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	1,65,072	9	11
Contingencies	11,482	11	6
Postage	8,682	9	6
Materials	22,120	4	0
Total ...	2,07,358	2	11

Economic Museum.

THE Economic Museum was established by the Government in April 1874, and a Central Committee of eleven gentlemen was nominated by Sir George Campbell for its management, with powers to appoint an Honorary Secretary and an establishment at a cost not exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem. A small allowance was also made for contingent expenses. Subsequently, one of the members of the Committee was elected Chairman, a small office establishment was engaged, and an Executive Sub-Committee was nominated, consisting of two members besides the Chairman, a Secretary being appointed. The members of the Committee have since been augmented, and the increase which has taken place in the work of the museum has necessitated additions to the establishment. Grants of money have from time to time been made by Government to meet expenditure in the purchase of specimens, and extra expenses incidental to the carriage of articles contributed to the museum.

The primary object of the institution is to bring together a careful selection of specimens of all the natural and industrial products of the province, and to afford all requisite information, descriptive, historical, and statistical, with regard to each article. To this end District and Sub-Divisional Committees were formed, the members being selected with reference to their local and technical knowledge, their interest in the subject, and their probable influence in promoting the objects of the museum. The compilation of a descriptive and explanatory catalogue of the entire contents of the museum has been taken in hand. The duty of actively superintending and directing the classification and arrangement of the samples and models upon their arrival at the museum, and of digesting and filing the relevant information, devolves mainly upon the Secretary and superior paid officers, while the Committee nominate, advise, and generally direct the Local Committees, and superintend the paid establishment.

In addition to the large contributions of local products from time to time procured and sent to the museum by the Local Committees, articles have been received from officials and private individuals who take an interest in the institution, and the officers of the Assam Administration have also, under the directions of the Chief Commissioner, sent to it specimens of the products of that province. The principal classes of commodities represented are rice, wheat, barley and millets, pulses, oilseeds, oils, fats, and wax, condiments, feculas and sugars, tea, opium, bhang, tobacco, drugs, dye-stuffs, pigments, and dyed fabrics, silk cocoons, thread, and fabrics, wool-cotton and cotton fabrics, jute, rhea, miscellaneous fabrics, paper and paper-making materials, leather and tanning materials, timbers and woodwork, bamboos, canework, gums and resins, metals and metalware, clays and pottery, stone utensils and implements, horn and bone.

The Central Committee have from time to time made arrangements for the examination of the museum collections by competent experts, and for the submission of reports on the results of such examination.

The total number of specimens collected during the five years ending with 1881-82 is shown in the following table:—

SOURCES.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Received from Local Committees	2,346	512	214	65	228
Presented by officials and private gentlemen ...	613	530	141	67	199
Purchased by the museum Committee ...	.....	.....	...	86	2
Duplicate of the collections for the Melbourne Exhibition	.....	.....	.....	56	.....
Total ...	2,959	1,042	355	274	429
Grand total, including specimens previously received	12,460	13,646	14,001	14,275	14,704

During the past year 153 specimens were added to the museum, of which 16 came from local committees, 129 were presented by officials, mercantile firms, &c., and 8 were purchased. The principal classes of products represented by these specimens were—silk (thread and fabrics), rhea fibre and manufactures, miscellaneous fibres, paper, timber, and pottery. The museum now possesses a very complete set of rhea specimens, representing, it is stated, the result of nearly every mode of cleaning the fibre that has been tried in India; and it also afforded some help to experimenters during the year by obtaining for them the opinions of experts on their processes. On other subjects, too, information was procured for enquirers, and in some instances these references involved much research and trouble.

The Committee gave their attention in the past year chiefly to the question of preparing a comprehensive descriptive catalogue of the museum, which is still wanted, and, as a first step towards this, the specimens which had fallen into great disorder were properly classified and arranged. The institution was then thrown open to the public on the 25th July 1882, and it is satisfactory to notice that from that date until the 10th April 1883, when it was closed for repairs, it was visited by 1,971 persons—a number much in excess of that recorded before in any entire year.

The report on the dye-stuffs of Bengal, which had been long under preparation, reached the Government after the close of the year.

With the consent of the Committee, the collections of the museum have now been temporarily transferred to the Executive Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition. It is intended to strengthen them by the addition of other specimens of economic products shown at the Exhibition, and it is hoped that after the close of the Exhibition the museum will be reopened on a larger and more useful scale.

Zoological Gardens.

THE Gardens are now in the ninth year of their existence, and they have been since their creation one of the most popular as well as useful public institutions of the metropolis. The progress which they have made and their present condition reflect much credit on the Committee of Management and the Honorary Secretaries who have from time to time had direct charge of them. The necessity for such an institution was first recognized in 1875, and the site at Alipore was acquired by the Government at a cost of two lakhs of rupees. The Government also contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of laying out the grounds and erecting the requisite buildings, and large donations were received from the nobility and gentry of the province and other parts of India for the same purpose.

The Gardens were intended (*a*) to provide recreation, instruction, and amusement for all classes of the community; (*b*) to facilitate scientific observations of the habits of animals, more especially those peculiar to tropical climates; (*c*) to promote the science of zoology by the interchange, import, and export of animals; (*d*) to encourage the acclimatization, domestication, and breeding of animals, and improve the indigenous breed of cattle and farmstock. These objects they have fulfilled, with the exception of the last; but measures are now being taken to introduce cattle from Australia for the improvement of the native breed.

The Committee of Management, which is composed of official and non-official gentlemen, was appointed at the close of 1875, and the Government defrayed the monthly cost of the Gardens up to a limit of Rs. 200 until the year 1877, when, with the consent of the Government of India, they were taken over as a Government Department. Their position has since then been that of an institution under the management of a Committee appointed by, and subject to the orders of, the Government, and aided to a maximum extent of Rs. 20,000 a year from Provincial funds, the balance of the expenditure being met from voluntary contributions received from the public, gate-money, and miscellaneous receipts. The Government of India has, however, lately approved of proposals for an alteration in their consititution, to which effect will shortly be given. The donors and subscribers will then form themselves into a Society to carry out the purposes of the Gardens, the members being called Fellows and having the privilege of using the letters F. Z. S. B. (Fellow of the Zoological Society of Bengal), after their names; and the management will be vested in a Committee consisting of four members appointed by the Society, several *ex-officio* members, and any other persons whom the Government may nominate.

The total income of the Gardens during the past year amounted to Rs. 41,149, against Rs. 45,612 in 1881-82. The report shows a considerable falling off in the donations and subscriptions, these having amounted to only Rs. 1,500, against Rs. 10,850 in 1880-81, Rs. 6,400 in 1881-82. The income from this source is necessarily precarious, and the large amounts received in former years cannot be expected in future.

In October 1882 a uniform entrance fee of one anna was introduced for all days of the week except Sunday evenings, when the charge is eight annas in place of the former charge of one rupee. The wisdom of this change was evidenced by the fact that during the first half of the year, when the old rates were still in force, the number of visitors fell off to the extent of 5,556, while during the second half, with the reduced rates, the number increased by 10,887, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The popularity

of the Gardens with the native community continues to increase, and the number of visitors paying the one-anna fee has risen from 82,185 in 1880-81, and 109,759 in 1881-82, to 120,463 in 1882-83. The total income at the turnstile fell off by Rs. 1,539-8 during the past year, owing chiefly to smaller receipts from visitors paying the higher entrance fee; but this loss will doubtless be soon made up by a further increase in the visitors paying the one-anna fee, the Committee having now placed it within the power of the poorest to visit the Gardens at all hours of the day, except Sunday evenings.

W. H. D'C.—Reg. No. 11510J—700—28-1-84.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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PART I.

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PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in* 1882-83.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British Possessions Directly Administered—	
Bengal	70,425*
Behar	44,160
Orissa	9,053
Chota Nagpore	26,965
Total directly administered ...	150,603
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	16,054
Hill Tipperah (both surveyed and unsurveyed tract)	4,086
Total ...	36,634
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,837

* Excluding the Soonderbuns, 5,309 square miles.

3.—*Climatal State*

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
Burdwan	8·79	30·30	7·04	46·13	95·6	75·1	106·2	65·4
Bankoora	9·92	36·36	6·08	52·36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soory	5·34	35·52	7·98	48·84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	11·49	42·57	7·33	61·39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly	9·66	31·92	9·35	50·93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howrah	7·53	41·74	9·77	59·04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saugor Island	11·42	56·08	13·96	81·46	91·3	78·2	94·9	68·0
Alipore	9·38	38·86	8·67	56·91	93·0	73·8	100·3	66·2
Kishnaghur	10·95	25·62	10·36	46·93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jessore	19·03	36·40	9·78	65·21	93·1	71·3	101·8	65·6
Berhampore	11·64	40·85	10·91	63·40	93·3	74·3	105·3	61·8
Dinagepore	9·42	40·81	15·95	66·18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	3·58	23·65	5·46	32·69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beauleah	6·62	30·96	7·81	45·39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rungpore	13·52	54·02	14·40	81·94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	10·65	38·72	8·99	58·36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pubna	9·78	30·35	8·76	48·89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	18·23	109·68	16·27	144·18	65·4	51·8	76·1	57·5
Julpigoree	16·85	120·70	18·91	156·46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooch Behar	10·67	106·68	17·10	134·45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	17·43	39·61	8·14	65·18	90·0	74·4	96·7	66·1
Furreedpore	19·99	26·77	14·68	61·44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrisal	14·33	62·06	11·04	87·43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	22·02	45 80	15·78	83·60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	19·17	59·27	8·05	86·49	87·0	73·7	96 7	66·2
Noakholly	22·72	94·88	12·04	129·64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commillah	21·63	73·46	4·94	100·03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangamatee Hill ...	20·57	57·82	15·22	93·61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agartolla	27·16	52·85	9·20	89·21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	2·11	25·90	6·71	34·72	97·8	74·8	107·4	65·1
Gya	1 99	39·24	4·35	45·58	102·1	79·0	111·5	68 6
Arrah	1·98	28·46	5·87	36·31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mozufferpore	5·00	29·41	3·66	38·07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durbhunga	3·07	47·76	3·35	54·18	.....*	.....*	.....*	.....*
Chupra	1·72	22·46	7;56	31·74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motiharee	4·68	32·39	13·11	50·18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monghyr	4·66	29·77	5·01	39·44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagulpore	3·47	26·60	4·80	34·87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah	7·51	40·83	6·61	54·95	94·4	72·1	103·0	61·3
Nya Doomka	8·02	34·01	9·80	51·83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack	7·62	57·93	10·41	75·96	97·6	77·3	106·1	68·7
False Point	1·03†	34·27†	9·88	45·18†	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pooree	4·21	27·72	12·05	43·98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	13·12	54·45	11·45	79·02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	4·86	45·78	4·68	55·32	95·5	72·5	105·3	62·0
Ranchee	7·44	49·40	4·51	61·35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chyebassa	6·06	42·61	5·20	53·87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulia	4·18	23·87	3·07	31·12	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Observations not received, as the observatory
† Incomplete for removal of observatory.

ment for 1882.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.						
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
90·0	79·4	94·2	77·4	79·1	56·5	83·0	50·8	2·53	7·91	3·31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88·5	80·5	92·5	77·5	77·4	61·2	80·9	55·3	2·86	6·70	2·96
88·3	78·2	92·5	75·9	77·4	57·5	79·6	51·9	2·88	7·63	3·30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90·5	79·4	94·6	77·3	79·6	56·6	82·1	49·8	3·61	8·67	3·33
89·0	78·9	92·7	76·1	78·1	56·7	79·6	51·2	3·04	8·71	3·18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70·7	59·8	75·3	58·1	51·0	38·9	57·8	34·2	4·97	8·85	3·36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89·2	80·2	92·0	78·4	79·8	58·6	83·3	53·2	3·24	7.84	2·95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86·7	76·9	90·1	74·6	77·8	59·9	82·1	53·2	3·37	7·20	4·28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91·1	80·1	98·3	76·4	76·6	52·5	81·9	48·8	2·34	7·13	2·47
92·1	78·9	95·2	73·3	77·6	52·8	81·9	47·2	2·31	8·56	3·02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90·6	79·7	92·9	76·8	75·9	56·4	78·4	52·2	1·00	4·56	5·84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91·5	78·8	96·7	76·6	78·8	52·1	81·7	45·9	2·01	7·18	5·92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88·8	78·0	102·2	74·0	83·0	59·3	86·2	55 9	2·58	7·73	3·62
.....	.....	.....	.....	75·2	60·2	78·6	56·2	2·30†	6·55†	3·96†
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85·0	73·1	88·6	70·5	73·2	52·9	76·9	47·6	1·92	8·62	3·46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

shed was blown down by storm.

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Provinces.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,693	1,391,823	Burdwan ...	32,627	3,667	11
		Bankoora	2	2,621	1,041,752	Bankoora ...	18,747	3,460	7
		Beerbhoom	2	1,756	794,428	Soory ...	7,848	3,273	6
		Midnapore	4	5,082	2,517,802	Midnapore ...	33,560	13,876	14
		Hooghly	3	1,225	1,012,768	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	31,177	2,291	10
		Howrah	2	476	635,381	Howrah ...	105,206	1,487	6
		Total ...	17	13,853	7,393,954		229,165	30,054	54
	Presidency ...	Calcutta	...	8	433,219	Calcutta and the Suburbs.	684,658	1	...
		24-Pergunnahs	6	2,124	1,869,859			5,079	22
		Nuddea	5	3,403	2,017,847	Kishnaghur ...	27,477	3,700	12
		Jessore	5	2,277	1,577,249	Jessore ...	8,495	3,996	17
		Khoolna	3	2,077	1,079,948	Khoolna ...	506	2,800	5
		Moorshedabad	4	2,141	1,226,790	Berhampore ...	23,605	3,585	8
		Total ...	23	12,030	8,204,912		744,741	19,251	64
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	1	4,117	1,514,346	Dinagepore ...	12,560	6,921	7
		Rajshahye	3	2,359	1,338,638	Rampore Beauleah	19,228	5,159	5
		Rungpore	4	3,488	2,097,964	Rungpore ...	13,320	6,737	9
		Bogra	1	1,452	734,358	Bogra ...	6,179	4,202	2
		Pubna	2	1,847	1,311,728	Pubna ...	15,267	3,921	3
		Darjeeling	1	1,165	155,179	Darjeeling ...	7,018	943	...
		Julpigoree	2	2,953	581,562	Julpigoree ...	7,936	971	3
		Total ...	14	17,381	7,733,775		81,508	28,854	29
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,796	2,116,350	Dacca ...	79,076	6,422	14
		Furreedpore	3	2,267	1,631,734	Furreedpore ...	10,263	4,655	11
		Backergunge	4	3,648	1,900,889	Burrisal ...	13,136	4,336	17
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,051,966	Mymensingh ...	10,561	12,609	15
		Total ...	16	15,043	8,700,939		113,036	28,022	57
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	2	2,567	1,132,341	Chittagong ...	20,969	1,376	13
		Noakholly	2	1,641	820,772	Shudharam ...	5,124	2,471	8
		Tipperah	3	2,491	1,519,338	Commillah ...	13,372	6,451	15
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5,419	101,597	Rangamattee ...	792	815	3
		Total ...	9	12,118	3,574,048		40,257	11,113	39
		Total for Bengal ...	79	70,425	35,607,628		1,208,707	117,294	243
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,078	1,756,856	Patna ...	170,654	5,635	12
		Gya	4	4,712	2,124,682	Gya ...	76,415	9,657	5
		Shahabad	4	4,366	1,964,909	Arrah ...	42,998	5,641	8
		Durbhunga	3	3,335	2,633,447	Durbhunga ...	65,955	6,359	4
		Mozufferpore	3	3,004	2,582,060	Mozufferpore ...	42,460	5,154	7
		Sarun	3	2,625	2,280,382	Chuprah ...	51,670	4,379	7
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,721,608	Motihari ...	10,307	7,766	2
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	3	3,922	1,969,774	Monghyr ...	55,372	6,448	5
		Bhagulpore	4	4,268	1,966,158	Bhagulpore ...	68,238	6,177	6
		Purneah	3	4,957	1,848,687	Purneah ...	15,016	5,687	7
		Maldah	1	1,891	710,448	English Bazar ...	12,430	3,250	1
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	5,471	1,568,093	Doomka ...	2,075	11,254	17
		Total for Behar ...	40	44,160	23,127,104		613,590	77,407	81
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	3,516	1,738,165	Cuttack ...	42,656	12,841	5
		Ungool	...	881	101,903	.....	.....	379	...
		Baukee	...	116	56,900	.....	.....	177	...
		Pooree	2	2,472	888,487	Pooree ...	22,095	5,166	1
		Balasore	2	2,068	945,280	Balasore ...	20,265	6,331	1
		Total for Orissa ...	7	9,053	3,730,735		85,016	24,894	7
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,104,742	Hazaribagh ...	15,306	7,833	4
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,609,244	Ranchee ...	18,443	12,130	7
		Singbhoom	1	3,753	453,775	Chyebassa ...	6,006	3,001	1
		Manbhoom	2	4,147	1,058,228	Purulia ...	6,115	6,147	6
		Total for Chota Nagpore ...	7	26,965	4,225,989		45,870	29,111	18
		Grand Total ...	133	150,603	66,691,456		1,953,183	248,706	349

British Territory..

9	10	11	12	13	14						
					Revenue.						
How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road-cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	20	12	563	2,68,560	30,40,058	2,34,773	2,76,848	28,028	1,35,071	63,817	37,78,595
5	29	15	383	1,57,209	4,56,593	63,919	1,53,143	14,367	32,576	16,608	7,37,205
6	28	.....	273	1,81,590	8,14,909	1,03,920	1,34,110	16,267	58,703	4,325	11,32,234
14	45	15	970	3,97,922	27,29,907	2,02,358	3,93,039	32,317	1,46,936	30,011	35,34,568
9	30	12	815	4,71,106	13,42,067	3,74,942 (exclusive of Howrah Town).	3,05,297	23,990	1,10,517	1,18,588	26,47,118
7	19	9	628	2,42,392			1,25,174	16,429		2,30,114	
53	.....	.....	3,632	17,18,779	83,83,534	9,79,912	13,87,610	1,31,398	4,83,803	4,63,463	1,18,29,720
...	.....	.....	2,300	25,22,801	26,420	18,33,721 (inclusive of Suburbs and Howrah Town).	18,10,534	77,292	.....	22,58,382	60,06,349
22	29	10½	2,031	6,49,689	17,19,060	3,81,079 (exclusive of Suburbs).	5,67,506	55,478	1,18,561	5,66,488	34,08,172
16	33	24	785	3,43,607	10,70,321	1,17,079	3,45,689	27,638	68,713	61,883	16,91,323
17	32	16	422	2,65,581	6,75,813	80,359	4,01,919	63,840	82,319	12,182	13,16,432
5	34	12	345	1,38,948	3,91,028	42,574	1,36,048	13,893	31,731	8,205	6,23,479
8	16	13	785	3,25,600	12,76,629	1,56,078	2,23,725	16,773	65,329	60,846	17,99,380
68	.....	.....	6,668	42,46,226	51,59,271	26,10,890	34,85,421	2,54,914	3,66,653	29,67,986	1,48,45,135
7	Criminal 60 / Civil 30	15	416	1,91,121	16,41,365	92,230	1,99,495	6,388	77,506	12,942	20,29,926
9	34	22	429	2,97,045	9,35,614	87,782	1,49,436	8,181	75,485	25,066	12,81,564
11	25	60	504	2,26,175	10,03,882	1,73,119	2,94,149	21,916	1,17,947	9,532	16,20,545
5	42	22	282	1,17,656	4,56,334	48,984	77,525	4,985	41,893	8,292	6,38,013
8	32	8	372	1,79,670	3,92,200	75,303	1,97,133	13,264	46,495	16,762	7,41,157
7	36	.....	248	1,76,677	1,38,437	82,642	31,327	1,533	20,220	25,874	3,00,033
6	.....	.....	282	1,40,186	3,96,630	44,151	82,479	5,480	42,820	4,475	5,76,035
53	.....	.....	2,513	13,28,530	49,64,462	6,04,211	10,31,544	61,747	4,22,366	1,02,943	71,87,273
11	48	12·5	676	4,76,736	4,88,143	2,35,993	5,70,122	34,446	64,529	1,26,055	15,19,288
9	35	31·6	427	2,22,241	5,86,371	71,863	2,93,855	26,930	51,769	11,428	10,42,216
11	90	29	570	2,76,622	14,50,030	99,321	4,89,037	54,464	97,966	18,187	22,09,005
11	71	16	511	2,63,478	8,25,715	2,87,718	5,76,626	31,438	1,43,273	27,779	18,92,549
42	.....	.....	2,184	12,39,077	33,50,259	6,94,895	19,29,640	1,47,278	3,57,537	1,83,449	66,63,058
11	44	11·2	446	3,22,624	8,19,798	1,40,910	3,47,954	27,904	84,928	19,083	14,40,577
7	37	28	309	1,62,456	6,17,236	17,365	2,61,133	27,197	80,601	3,376	10,06,908
8	30	10	325	2,17,011	10,11,206	78,813	4,24,179	25,956	86,623	17,058	16,33,835
3	80	.....	651	2,12,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	1,731	9,14,272	24,48,240	2,37,088	10,33,266	81,057	2,52,152	39,517	40,91,320
245	.....	.....	16,728	94,46,884	2,43,05,766	51,26,996	88,67,481	6,76,404	18,82,511	37,57,358	4,46,16,516
16	26	11·5	1,300	6,50,327	14,72,053	6,77,353	3,10,241	34,478	1,53,911	1,37,465	27,85,501
10	48	24	813	2,92,792	14,36,886	6,26,098	2,28,673	22,398	1,90,972	49,621	25,54,648
8	56	35	619	3,97,031	17,36,079	3,04,948	2,86,586	17,762	1,44,237	36,324	25,25,936
8	50	24	446	1,72,628	8,04,991	1,77,012	1,58,042	26,745	1,61,627	30,660	13,59,077
9	32	15	488	2,55,915	9,73,429	2,01,450	3,55,226	23,118	1,45,660	38,538	17,37,421
10	53	41	545	2,32,475	12,28,591	3,21,881	2,62,001	25,199	1,67,391	38,730	20,33,793
5	60	.....	328	1,28,211	5,13,464	1,94,466	88,553	18,005	74,494	11,894	9,00,876
6	40	25	487	1,76,127	9,01,642	3,39,984	1,86,932	21,145	1,10,264	42,088	16,02,055
10	45	25	474	3,29,680	5,85,543	2,75,350	2,75,626	18,880	1,23,286	48,789	13,27,474
7	45	20	549	2,20,196	12,05,411	2,66,206	2,19,188	13,154	74,377	19,169	17,97,505
4	50	26	268	95,157	4,25,557	1,28,900	98,172	6,274	27,156	8,016	6,94,075
17	35	.....	381	1,84,178	3,23,065	1,11,313	95,870	7,228	.....	7,669	5,45,145
110	.....	.....	6,698	31,34,717	1,16,06,711	36,24,961	25,65,110	2,34,386	13,63,375	4,68,963	1,98,63,506
8	30	25	610	4,32,255	8,74,819	2,20,852	1,50,804	9,655	52,561	35,204	13,43,895
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	70	20	432	1,58,309	6,02,548	84,641	64,046	5,289	25,910	12,501	7,94,935
6	40	12 to 15	478	1,70,303	4,11,909	1,67,244	55,012	4,812	29,845	9,411	6,78,233
19	.....	.....	1,520	7,60,867	18,89,276	4,72,737	2,69,862	19,756	1,08,316	57,116	28,17,063
5	70	30	540	1,89,602	1,17,907	1,91,401	70,832	5,066	39,984	12,612	4,37,802
6	40	.....	497	2,36,289	97,713	2,65,912	85,696	6,389	43,234	11,314	5,10,258
2	70	44	167	56,151	68,579	20,616	7,930	500	.....	2,049	99,674
9	60	30	319	1,35,245	82,008	79,227	90,903	5,603	26,313	9,625	2,93,679
22	.....	.....	1,523	6,17,287	3,66,207	5,57,156	2,55,361	17,558	1,09,531	35,600	13,41,413
396	.....	.....	26,469	1,39,59,755	3,81,67,960	97,81,850	1,19,57,814	9,48,104	34,63,733	43,19,087	6,86,38,498

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
				Children under 12 years.				Christians.		
		Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10	11
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan	289.047	472,824	535,253	195,471	188,275	1,391,823	516·06	317	470	123
Bankoora	168,321	330,617	365,203	176,519	169,413	1,041,752	397·46	15	13	28
Beerbhoom	181,068	265,840	297,348	115.723	115,517	794,428	452·41	9	10	29
Midnapore	417,062	844,204	886,509	400,070	387,019	2,517,802	495·44	68	26	646
Hooghly	238,619	357.272	400,521	131,680	123,295	1,012,768	828·10	145	249	261
Howrah	113,644	220,186	227,544	96,293	91,358	635,381	1,334·83	967	744	340
Total ...	1,407,761	2,490,943	2,712,378	1,115,756	1,074,877	7,393,954	533·67	1,521	1,512	1,427
Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.										
Calcutta	34,534	253,483	113,172	35,334	31,230	433,219	54,152·37	13,866	9,653	2,966
24-Pergunnahs	307,499	681,350	618,208	294,080	276,221	1,869,859	880·35	3,979	813	9,184
Nuddea	360,686	629.556	693,527	355,689	339,075	2,017,847	592·79	69	67	6,304
Jessore	226,585	504,946	538,244	274,859	259,200	1,577,249	692·99	24	67	383
Khoolna	156,223	285,235	338,132	183,167	173,414	1,079,948	519·96	9	15	723
Moorshedabad	257,967	382,731	444,035	203,752	196,272	1,226,790	572 20	81	139	250
Total ...	1,343,494	2,837,301	2,745,318	1,346,881	1,275,412	8,204,912	682·09	17,968	10,759	19,810
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.										
Dinagepore	268,647	512,530	477,868	269,762	254,186	1,514,346	367·74	12	29	416
Rajshahye	224,678	421,090	451,688	239,136	226,724	1,338,638	566·98	40	10	71
Rungpore	337,096	708,563	693,843	359,138	336,420	2,097,964	601·83	21	29	36
Bogra	99,473	238,499	232,855	134,178	128,826	734,358	490·23	16	10	1
Pubna	200,447	403,671	425,538	244,640	237,879	1,311,728	710·19	62	47	5
Darjeeling	29,028	65,738	44,923	23,210	21,308	155,179	125·75	616	73	153
Julpigoree	94,795	203,325	180,528	102,230	95,479	581,562	201·65	83	37	39
Total ...	1,254,164	2,553,416	2,507,243	1,372,294	1,300,822	7,733,775	443·76	850	235	721
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	308,695	636,256	690,193	397,607	392,294	2,116,350	756·65	188	901	7,710
Furreedpore	224,134	515,410	544,421	290,579	281,324	1,631.734	719 78	72	78	2,591
Backergunge	222,912	644,804	604,145	328,675	323,265	1,900,889	520·93	62	763	2,892
Mymensingh	403,162	987,770	949,541	565,627	549,028	3,051,966	485·44	31	13	107
Total ...	1,158,903	2,784,240	2,788,300	1,582,488	1,545,911	8,700,939	580·06	353	1,755	13,300
Chittagong Division.										
Chittagong	211,387	313,535	390,844	218,114	209,848	1,132,341	441·11	211	108	736
Noakholly	86,958	256,933	254,391	158,315	151,133	820,772	500·17	8	19	561
Tipperah	179,374	496,190	474,823	274,703	273,622	1,519,338	609·93	7	107	85
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15,003	36,908	27,259	19,638	17,792	101,597	18·75	8	94	7
Total ...	492,722	1,103,566	1,147,317	670,770	652,395	3,574,048	294·94	234	268	1,389
Total for Bengal ...	5,657,044	11,769,466	11,900,556	6,088,189	5,849,417	35,607,628	505·57	20,926	14,529	36,647

LATION.

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,120,676	263,816	.....	.....	6,418	3	256,085	412,210	Bengali.		
910,845	46,274	.....	.....	84,559	18	176,820	330,316	Bengali and Sonthali.		
617,310	162,621	.....	.....	14,449	.....	148,931	232,632	Bengali.		
2,235,535	164,003	2	36	113,869	3,617	508,197	736,077	Ditto.		
822,972	188,798	.....	290	37	16	172,613	316,339	Ditto.		
500,870	132,118	1	40	282	19	108,525	207,954	Ditto.		
6,208,208	957,630	3	366	219,614	3,673	1,371,171	2,235,528			
278,762	124,430	141	1,721	.....	1,735	8,595	280,222	Bengali.		
1,153,040	701,306	11	367	414	755	327,825	647,605	Ditto.		
364,773	1,146,603	.....	1	1	29	367,427	617,818	Ditto.		
631,439	945,297	.....	.....	.....	39	349,992	429,813	Ditto.		
523,657	555,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,181	302,221	Ditto.		
634,796	589,957	.....	676	836	55	199,094	387,389	Ditto.		
4,086,467	4,063,137	152	2,755	1,251	2,613	1,519,114	2,665,068			
716,630	795,824	.....	.....	1,435	.....	396,278	386,014	Bengali.		
288,749	1,049,700	.....	59	7	2	299,161	361,065	Ditto.		
816,532	1,279,605	.....	334	41	1,366	539,886	527,815	Ditto.		
140,860	593,411	.....	56	.....	4	188,550	184,127	Ditto.		
361,479	949,908	.....	227	.....	.....	284,132	364,179	Ditto.		
126,717	8,208	.....	18,775	624	17	22,968	65,980	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
367,891	208,513	.....	492	3,212	1,295	147,297	158,258	Bengali.		
2,818,858	4,885,165	.....	19,943	5,319	2,684	1,878,272	2,047,438			
856,640	1,250,687	.....	49	4	131	411,928	621,935	Bengali.		
653,992	974,983	.....	13	.....	5	373,639	432,350	Ditto.		
624,597	1,267,694	.....	4,797	.....	84	439,175	534,304	Ditto.		
987,355	2,038,505	.....	.....	25,955	.....	776,817	776,580	Ditto.		
3,122,624	5,531,869	.....	4,859	25,959	220	2,001,559	2,365,169			
275,177	801,986	.....	54,110	.....	13	148,049	383,600	Bengali.		
211,476	608,592	.....	114	2	.....	148,964	266,284	Ditto.		
511,025	1,007,740	.....	374	.....	.....	344,956	425,937	Ditto.		
20,285	7,292	.....	73,970	1	.....	.....	.....	Burmese dialects.		
1,017,963	2,425,610	.....	128,568	3	13	641,969	1,075,821			
17,254,120	17,863,411	155	156,491	252,146	9,203	7,412,085	10,389,024			

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
Patna	279,455	575,964	615,622	282,819	282,451	1,756,856	845·05	1,541	627	420
Gya	346,794	684,633	726,025	358,808	355,206	2,124,682	450·91	42	23	31
Shahabad	274,934	613,268	690,695	336,982	323,964	1,964,909	450·15	166	100	10
Durbhunga	362,576	828,627	879,909	467,161	457,750	2,633,447	789·64	102	39	184
Mozufferpore	368,254	808,953	869,539	456,778	446,790	2,582,060	859·83	140	53	179
Sarun	326,699	694,334	809,845	389,231	386,972	2,280,382	869·71	138	10	134
Chumparun	282,821	581,365	564,087	289,262	286,894	1,721,608	487·57	84	38	1,814
Total ...	2,241,533	4,787,144	5,155,732	2,581,041	2,540,027	15,063,944	637·03	2,213	890	2,772
Bhagulpore Division.										
Monghyr	280,234	618,509	654,177	350,615	346,473	1,969,774	502·37	393	498	200
Bhagulpore	321,469	627,589	644,261	351,530	342,778	1,966,158	460·67	154	101	323
Purneah	304,712	613,666	602,128	323,414	309,479	1,848,687	373·02	75	182	70
Maldah	126,202	224,416	241,626	122,582	121,824	710,448	375·70	14	4	8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	246,746	471,204	468,391	314,126	314,372	1,568,093	287·41	181	158	2,718
Total ...	1,279,363	2,555,384	2,610,583	1,462,267	1,434,926	8,063,160	393·48	817	943	3,319
Total for Behar ...	3,520,896	7,342,528	7,766,315	4,043,308	3,974,953	23,127,104	523·96	3,030	1,833	6,090
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	316,436	538,629	587,565	310,625	301,346	1,738,165	494·22	278	234	1,819
Ungool	17,719	32,377	30,142	19,442	19,942	101,903	115·67	1	.....	5
Bankee	9,181	19,378	19,210	9,070	9,242	56,900	490·52	.....	.....	11
Pooree	127,369	295,701	291,219	150,908	150,659	888,487	359·27	19	32	768
Balasore	160,799	297,071	322,318	164,390	161,501	945,280	457·54	134	38	643
Total for Orissa ...	631,504	1,183,156	1,250,454	654,435	642,690	3,730,735	412·10	432	304	3,246
Chota Nagpore Division.										
Hazaribagh	185,280	324,772	343,595	220,131	216,246	1,104,742	157·35	167	58	327
Lohardugga	289,886	476,501	498,332	320,156	314,255	1,609,244	133·60	80	209	35,992
Singbhoom	85,843	142,631	144,941	84,050	82,153	453,775	120·91	.....	.....	2,988
Manbhoom	178,494	327,871	336,013	197,457	196,887	1,058,228	255·18	24	3	525
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	739,503	1,271,775	1,322,879	821,794	809,541	4,225,989	156·72	271	270	39,832
Grand Total ...	10,548,947	21,566,925	22,240,204	11,607,726	11,276,601	66,691,456	442·87	24,659	16,936	85,816

LATION—*concluded.*

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.				
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,541,061	213,141	1	22	6	37	254,540	604,243	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,891,484	233,098	.....	.....	4	.....	315,024	728,417	Ditto ditto.		
1,817,881	146,732	.....	.....	20	.....	328,421	621,829	Ditto ditto.		
2,323,979	308,985	.....	.....	158	.....	564,311	731,477	Ditto ditto.		
2,265,380	316,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	529,843	735,888	Ditto ditto.		
2,010,958	269,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	510,246	573,319	Hindi.		
1,476,985	242,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	395,639	474,988	Hindustani and Hindi.		
13,327,728	1,730,093	1	22	188	37	2,898,024	4,470,161			
1,774,013	187,517	.....	.....	7,153	.....	342,855	626,269	Hindi.		
1,764,304	185,533	.....	.....	15,732	11	392,663	586,456	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,076,539	71,130	.....	.....	679	12	345,126	591,954	Hindustani and Bengali.		
379,153	329,525	.....	.....	1,734	10	136,457	210,541	Bengali.		
847,590	108,899	.....	134	605,517	2,896	337,083	448,247	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
5,841,599	1,582,604	.....	134	630,815	2,929	1,554,184	2,463,467			
19,169,327	3,312,697	1	156	631,003	2,966	4,452,208	6,933,628			
1,687,608	47,257	.....	3	29	935	295,479	553,775	Uriya.		
100,366	275	.....	.....	304	952	21,410	30,409	Uriya and Aboriginal dialects.		
56,619	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,717	15,731	Ditto ditto.		
873,664	14,003	.....	.....	.....	1	180,534	266,075	Uriya.		
915,792	23,804	.....	4	4,332	533	199,446	262,015	Do.		
3,634,049	85,611	.....	7	4,665	2,421	709,586	1,128,005			
924,811	106,097	.....	.....	73,281	1	204,178	340,725	Hindi.		
868,842	77,403	.....	57	626,316	345	318,560	478,097	Hindi and Aboriginal dialects.		
447,810	2,329	.....	.....	648	.....	85,402	141,279	Uriya and Aboriginal dialects.		
946,247	45,453	.....	23	43,189	22,764	210,234	315,094	Bengali and Aboriginal dialects.		
3,187,710	231,282	.....	80	743,434	23,110	818,374	1,275,195			
43,245,206	21,493,001	156	156,734	1,631,248	37,700	13,392,253	19,782,398			

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by Professional Survey Parties in the*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah. Completed.	Pergunnah. Partially completed.	Number of pergunnahs and village circuits.
					Villages
No. 4 Party, Revenue Branch.	Major W. Barron, Deputy Superintendent.	Sarun and Shahabad.	Pergunnah Narwin ...		
			,, Bauliwal ...		
			,, Majhwar ...		
			,, Dhar ...	.....	265
			,, Rathupur ...	.....	144
			,, Mawai ...		
			,, Mahnari ...		
			,, Bara ...		
No. 6 Party, Revenue Branch.	Major S. H. Cowan, Deputy Superintendent.	Hooghly, Midnapore, and 24-Pergunnahs.	.....	Scale 16″=1 mile.	
			.....	Do. 6″=1 mile.	

FISCAL.

Lower Provinces for season 1882-83, *or from* 1*st October* 1881 *to end of Field Season.*

Average side of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated cost of all kinds including contingencies for season 1882-83, or from 1st October 1882 to 30th September 1883.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	Extracts from remarks by Executive officers.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	By Major W. Barron.
and estates along the Ganges and Gogra rivers. Scale of survey—4 inches to a mile.				*On Thakbust Maps.*
503 583	208·39 131·31	18,700 0 0	55 0 0	There are no thakbust maps. The boundaries were surveyed as pointed out by the villagers under the supervision of Deputy Collectors. All disputes and discrepancies reported for settlement.
				On Demarcation in the Field.
				In district Shahabad—The demarcation was not good at the beginning, and there are still many boundary disputes to be settled. In district Sarun—The demarcations were good and the boundary disputes were few, and only three or four remain to be settled.
				General.
				In these two districts the survey has supplied the Deputy Collectors with traces showing the boundaries as now surveyed, noting the disputes, and also on the same sheets the old boundaries of the surveys of 1843-44 and 1863-64, to enable them to decide the disputes. Surveyors have also been sent to them to map the boundaries as soon as settled.
				By Major S. H. Cowan.
Hooghly River Survey.				*General.*
.....	29	55,702 15 6	425 3 3	The field work for which No. 6 party was sent to the Hooghly river has been completed, and the computations and maps will be finished during the recess before the party leave for Assam.
.....	102			The position of all marks fixed by the River Survey Department have been determined, and their numerical data, plots, and description are being prepared, and will be made over to the Port Office.
				The work done includes a strip down the right bank ending at Sola Mohan in district Midnapur, a strip down the left bank ending at the sea face of the Sunderbuns, and the whole of Saugor island and the channel to the east of it.
				The survey is on the scale of 16 inches to a mile from Kanchrapara, 28 miles above Calcutta, to Akra, seven miles below Calcutta. From Akra to the mouth of the river the survey is on the six-inch scale.
				The suburbs of Alipur, Khiderpore, and Garden Reach have been included in the 16-inch survey.

E.—Fis

2.—*Statement of Work done by Non-Professional Parties*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	Districts in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the Surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.
Burdwan	Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	21	4,667
	Bankoora	181	43	.....	235	204
Orissa	Khurda in Pooree ...	.....	.....	The thakbust system is not followed.	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore	Manbhoom	32 holdings.		.....	538	91

5.—*Statement of Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Divisions.	Demand.			Collec	
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.
				Current.	Current.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	81,62,527	7,09,831	88,72,358	77,71,703	38,202
Presidency	51,28,292	2,15,703	53,43,995	49,61,224	24,042
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar... ...	49,54,169	1,78,254	51,32,423	47,71,150	35,066
Dacca	33,42,906	4,45,310	37,88,216	29,70,139	37,996
Chittagong	24,32,023	2,68,981	27,01,004	21,98,873	26,951
Patna	82,00,851	1,14,208	83,15,059	80,39,473	27,171
Bhagulpore	33,47,628	1,60,904	35,08,532	32,69,229	28,723
Orissa	19,23,911	2,78,926	22,02,837	16,20,538	15,968
Chota Nagpore...	3,69,618	9,718	3,79,336	3,42,642	16,791
Total ...	3,78,61,925	23,81,835	4,02,43,760	3,59,44,971	2,50,910

6.—*Land*

1	2	3	4	5
Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1881-82.		Revenue for 1882-83.	
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year...	3,52,54,124	3,50,73,470	3,54,02,032	3,52,46,751
Ditto ditto added to revenue-roll during present year	37,001	64,341	66,153	86,311
Ditto ditto taken off revenue-roll during present year	31,409	.....	4,48,153	.....
Collections from Government estates	24,77,510	24,79,044	28,41,893	28,34,898
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	.....	3,678	.....	1,811
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above...	.....	1,74,213	.....	1,55,601
Total ...	3,77,37,226	3,77,94,746	3,78,61,925	3,83,25,372

(a) These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures of column 5 from column 4 owing to the arrear collec and both arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 8. There

CAL—*continued.*

from 1*st April* 1882 *to* 31*st March* 1883.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of duplicate maps prepared.	Number of Registers Completed. English. Village.	English. Estate.	Vernacular. Village.	Vernacular. Estate.	Expenditure from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.	Rate per square mile of area demarcated.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	
.....	11	4	19	16	29,903	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,706	225	
.....	Not applicable.				74,316	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,480	.....	

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1882-83.

7	8		10	11	12	13	14
tions.				Net Balances.			
Credited to land revenue. Arrear.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates. Arrear.	Total.	Remissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Payments in advance.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,25,462	48,167	83,83,534	10,926	3,51,706	1,26,192	4,77,898	24,063
1.69,788	4,217	51,59,271	16,811	1,37,022	30,891	1,67,913	77,967
1,51,685	6,561	49,64,462	23.898	1,37,648	6,415	1,44.063	51,895
3,14,611	27,513	33,50,259	9,626	3.34,771	93,560	4,2[illegible],331	1,75,502
2,02.314	20,102	24,48,240	13,057	2,06,199	33,508	2,39,707	21,203
94,197	4,652	81,65,493	10,892	1,33,077	5,597	1,38,674	3,72,702
1,35,922	7,344	34,41,218	4,986	49,605	12.723	62,328	91,381
2,28,060	24,710	18,89,276	24,101	2,81,316	8,144	2,89,460	1,20,484
6,604	170	3,66,207	1,424	10,179	1,526	11,705	10,595
18,28,643	1,43,436	3,81,67,960	1,15,721	16,41,523	3,18,556	19,60,079	9,45,792

Revenue.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
.....	3,52,46,751	10,23,069(*a*)	.....	.....	The increase is due to the re-settlements of temporarily-settled and Government estates.
.....	86,311	9,203(*a*)	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,16,682	27,18,216	9,27,807(*a*)	.....	.....	
.....	.....	38	.....	.....	
.....	.....	14,404	.....	.....	
1,16,682	3,80,51,278	19,74,521	2,148	1,79,126	

tions (Rs. 19,72,079) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, is also a further difference *per contra* of Rs. 1,15,721 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—*Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in* 1882-83 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. I of 1883.			
An Act to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds ...	To correct a defect in the wording of the original Act, and make certain other amendments in it which experience had shown to be desirable.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 22nd January 1883; Governor-General's assent, 23rd February 1883.
Act No. II of 1883.			
An Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870.	Ditto	To empower the Port Commissioners to construct a warehouse for the sampling and sale of tea.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 21st February 1883; Governor-General's assent, 29th March 1883.
Act No. III of 1883.			
An Act to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of tramways in Bengal.	Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor.	To provide for the construction of road tramways in mofussil towns and stations and other localities, and for the regulation of traffic thereon.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 26th March 1883; Governor-General's assent, 25th April 1883.
Act No. IV of 1883.			
An Act to amend the law relating to jute warehouses and fire-brigades.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds ...	Mainly to provide for the maintenance of one general fire-brigade for the municipalities of Calcutta and its suburbs and of Howrah, and to fix the proportion of the jute warehouse fund of such municipalities to be made over to the Calcutta Commissioner of Police for the expenses of the fire-brigade.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 20th March 1883; Governor-General's assent, 4th May 1883.
Act No. V of 1883.			
An Act for the registration and control of porters and dandeewallahs in the Darjeeling and Kurseong municipalities.	Hon. Mr. Macaulay ...	For the licensing and control of porters and dandeewallahs employed for fixed periods of time exceeding 24 hours, as well as of those hired by the day or by the job, and to regulate the fares of the latter class.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 26th March 1883; Governor-General's assent, 9th May 1883.

3.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1882-83.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
1. Bill to amend the Estates' Partition Act, 1876.	Hon. H. L. Dampier...	To repeal section 11 of Bengal Act VIII of 1876, and to provide that no separate estate liable for an annual amount of land revenue less than Rs. 10 shall be created under the provisions of the Act.	Leave obtained on 16th December 1882, but Bill not further proceeded with.
2. Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities.	Hon. H. J. Reynolds...	To modify and extend the existing law relating to municipalities in the mofussil with the object of conceding to the people a larger share in the management of their own affairs by means of a general system of elective municipalities controlled by a central authority almost entirely independent of the Government.	Read in Council and referred to a select committee on 6th January 1883. Preliminary report of committee presented on 21st March, and Bill as amended ordered to be republished for general information.
3. Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal.	Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay	To give the people of Bengal a substantial interest and responsibility in the management of their own local affairs by the establishment of elective union committees and local boards throughout the province. The Bill specifies in detail the work to be done by those local bodies and the mode of their transacting business, and provides for the constitution of a central board for general supervision and control.	Read in Council on 24th February, and referred to a select committee on 10th March 1883.

B.—Judicial Statements.

1. *(Civil and Criminal.)—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year* 1882, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

B.—JUDICIAL.

1. (*Civil and Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year* 1882, *with the*

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under chief court, but superior to chief courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.				
							Judges of chief court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to chief district courts.	Judges of chief courts of districts.	Judges of district courts, other than chief courts.	Judges of other subordinate courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Sq. miles.	Souls.								
Lower Provinces of Bengal. Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	.....	.....	.....	30	(*f*)155	(1) 12	...	...	(3)73	(4)247
	Criminal...	138,865	64,862,963	(*e*)29	44	(*g*)130		...	(2) 30	(*h*)45	(*i*)1,663
	Revenue...	.....	.....	.....	44	(*g*)130		...	9	.....	29
*Ditto not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	12,180	1,828,493	1	4	8	1	...	3	8	21
	Criminal...										
	Revenue...										.....
	Total† ...	151,045	66,691,456	30	43·3	146·3	13	...	42	126	1,960

* Killah Banki was annexed to the Regulation District of Cuttack and ceased to be a Scheduled District from the 1st April 1883.

† The entries made here show the area and population of the entire province, the average number of districts and sub-districts for civil, criminal and revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

(*a*) Of these, eight are Deputy Commissioners and the remaining three are Civil Servants, vested with the original powers of a Subordinate Judge.
(*b*) Includes two Deputy Commissioners vested with small cause court powers.
(*c*) Of these, fifteen are Civil Servants vested with the powers of a Munsif, and the remaining one is an Assistant Commissioner.
(*d*) One of these is a Native Civil Servant vested with the powers of a Munsif.
(*e*) District Judgeships and Sessions divisions.
(*f*) Munsifs.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases Decided.				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.	Remarks.
Original.		Appeals.				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous and cases before appellate courts.			
12	13	14.	15	16	17	18
4,37,154	35,535	25,933	2,178	Rs. (*l*)93,95,033	Rs. (*l*)77,23,110	*Information required by Government of India Circular No. 6—436A, of 3rd April 1881.*
1,43,685	(*j*)8,126	6,189	(*k*)2,342			
10,425	665	390	68			
17,056	1,079	918	38	75,447	1,26,528	
6,08,320	45,405	33,430	4,626	94,70,480	78,49,638	

	Grades of Judicial Officers.	European.	Native.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	(1) High Court Judges ...	11	1
	(2) District Judges ...	28	1
	(2) Additional Judges ...	1	...
	(3) Subordinate Judges ...	(*a*)11	36
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	(3) Small Cause Court Judges ...	(*b*)11	15
	(4) Munsifs ...	(*c*)16	(*d*)231

(*g*) Executive divisions.
(*h*) District Magistrates, inclusive of two Presidency Magistrates.
(*i*) Three hundred and thirty-three Stipendiary and 1,330 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*j*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure, inclusive of seven cases for the restoration of abducted females.
(*k*) Applications for revision of proceedings of lower courts.
(*l*) Judicial receipts and charges as shewn in the treasury accounts, inclusive of charges on account of buildings (*vide* Home Department Resolution No. 211—1552-62, dated 20th October 1882). Charges on account of Law Officers, Advocate-General, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Standing Counsel, and Solicitor to Government, Pleaders, &c., are not included.

B.—JUDICIAL

2. *(Criminal.)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	2	.....	.....
Do. relating to the army and navy ... Chapter VII	.....	.....	.....
Do. against the public tranquillity ... do. VIII	2,872	2,405	2,137
Do. by, or relating to, public servants ... do. IX	289	258	230
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do. X	4,638	4,543	4,276
False evidence and offences against public justice ... do. XI	3,110	2,980	2,805
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps ... do. XII	160	148	132
Do. relating to weights and measures ... do. XIII	280	276	265
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals ... do. XIV	6,762	6,701	6,515
Do. relating to religion ... ... do. XV	46	39	31
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ... ... — Offences affecting life	1,182	1,047	916
— Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	227	192	142
— Hurt	13,277	11,254	6,916
— Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	4,456	3,133	2,085
— Criminal force and assault	54,179	42,582	18,632
— Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	461	318	226
— Rape	267	157	127
— Unnatural offence	94	77	66
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	32,153	24,293	15,881
— Extortion	1,454	895	522
— Robbery and dacoity	441	321	237
— Criminal misappropriation of property	819	509	445
— Criminal breach of trust	3,263	2,154	1,438
— Receiving of stolen property	2,128	2,045	1,968
— Cheating	1,857	1,081	688
— Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	17	14	12
— Mischief	8,498	6,122	3,350
— Criminal trespass	28,076	23,661	8,074
Offences relating to documents, and to trade or property marks ... ... Chapter XVIII	265	223	210
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... ... do. XIX	139	118	99
Offences relating to marriage ... ... do. XX	4,415	2,743	1,421
Defamation ... ... do. XXI	855	508	288
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance ... do. XXII	2,038	1,616	1,099
Offences under special and local laws	74,055	71,796	61,145
Total ...	252,775	214,299	142,378
For the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,904	5,865	2,944
GRAND TOTAL ...	259,679	220,164	145,322

* That is, the total of columns 6 to 9.
† Persons transferred from one court to another *in the*

3. *(Criminal.)—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209.	1,090	1,102
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	38	38
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII ...	1,050	1,443
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414 ...	32	33
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	225	242
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII, to prevent breach of the peace	2,764	10,848
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII	1,106	1,194
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	620	1,630
9. Possession, Chapter XL	(*a*) 421	.....
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI	951	951
Total ...	8,297	17,481
Total for the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.	104	131
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,401	17,612

N.B.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, there were seven cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter II,

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of Offence in the Provinces of Bengal in the year 1882.

Number of Persons					Remarks.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.*	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.†	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9,534	2,902	5,910	23	699	
314	156	145	1	12	
7,127	2,125	4,848	13	141	
3,821	1,791	1,836	33	161	
184	75	88	(a)4	17	(a) These persons were transferred to Sylhet.
328	78	244	.....	6	
9,879	852	9,003	1	23	
77	35	41	.....	1	
1,745	834	617	22	272	
192	95	73	5	19	
10,788	4,018	6,311	11	448	
3,798	2,096	1,506	9	187	
26,067	13,204	12,365	30	468	
465	312	84	1	67	
187	130	39	.....	18	
73	45	21	.....	7	
23,470	9,816	12,481	29	1,140	
772	540	181	.....	51	
829	476	262	2	89	
575	264	297	2	12	
1,737	1,074	576	8	79	
3,335	1,148	2,086	12	86	
903	588	279	2	34	
21	6	12	.....	3	
5,034	2,776	2,071	9	178	
12,753	5,720	6,572	16	443	
376	255	80	2	39	
187	58	126	1	2	
1,896	1,510	275	(b)14	97	(b) One of these was transferred to Cachar.
375	278	79	1	22	
1,530	593	906	1	30	
85,682	12,448	72,487	45	702	
(c)214,054	66,293	141,901	297	5,553	(c) The proceedings against 10 persons were suspended under section 459 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
4,600	1,507	2,966	8	119	
218,654	67,800	144,867	305	5,672	

same province are not entered in this column.

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1882.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
4	5	6
33	1,069	
3	35	
116	1,324	
19	13	
3	239	
2,712	7,952	
352	793	
305	1,298	(a) Of these, 409 cases were decided during the year.
.....	.....	
455	475	
3,998	13,198	
55	75	One case, with one person, pending in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
4,053	13,273	

Section 17 of the Presidency Magistrate's Act, which resulted in the discharge of our persons and the conviction of three others.

B.—JUDICIAL

4. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.‡	Persons whose cases were disposed			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 42	180	.....	89	86	.....
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,099	7	866	1,878	327
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	167,958	251	52,654	68,231	38,985
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	40,569	8	10,808	7,257	22,094
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under section 46, C. P. C.	251	.....	30	219	.....
Chief Magistrates of districts	1,814	13	588	555	524
Courts of Sessions*	(*a*) 3,344	13	1,212	1,625	.....
Superior Courts†	(*b*) 180	1	39	120	.....
Total ...	217,380	(*c*) 293	(*d*) 66,286	79,971	61,930
Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,729	8	1,562	1,674	1,351
GRAND TOTAL ...	222,109	301	67,848	81,645	63,281

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 18, 36, and 507, Criminal Procedure Code.
† Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 263 and 287, Criminal Procedure Code.
‡ That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same
‖ Omitting cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.

5. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to—									
				Imprisonment.					Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village officers	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 42 ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	75	...	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	..	75	7	...	2,149	...	3	.....
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	22,169	803	...	77,625	1,414	8,427	604
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	1,284	33	....	26,351	60	107	1
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under section 46, C. P. C.	...	...	...	181	...	...	45	36	1	.....
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	226	22	...	667	12	194	58
Courts of Session*	...	170	...	1,392	15	...	190	27	9	7
Superior Courts†	30	23	....	62	2	...	6	....	.....	.....
Total ...	30	193	...	25,404	882	...	1,07,108	1,549	(*a*) 8,741	670
Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	796	22	...	2,166	62	30	21
GRAND TOTAL ...	30	193	...	26,200	904	...	109,274	1,611	8,771	691

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on
† Includes cases decided by the High Court on
‡ Includes fines realized during the year,

(*a*) Of these, 792 persons were ordered, under section 489, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, there were 2,857 persons who were warned and discharged; 150 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts under them; and the master of a vessel was sentenced

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Tribunals of Various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1882.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.‖	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) The proceedings against 10 of these persons were suspended under section 459, Criminal Procedure Code.
.....	5	62	2·3	159	(*b*) Of these, five were remanded for re-trial.
.....	21	2,344	4·4	5,145	(*c*) Besides these, four persons, whose case was referred to the High Court under section 296, Criminal Procedure Code, were ordered by that Court to be transferred to Sylhet for trial.
3,201	4,636	105,094	(*e*) 10·8	338,543	(*d*) Besides these, there were seven persons whose commitment to the Sessions was quashed.
10	392	33,296	(*e*) 3·4	47,356	(*e*) Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and benches of Magistrates in the interior.
.....	2	170	2·6	20	Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and by benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
39	95	1,006	7·8	3,533	
97	387	1,585	45·3	11,284	
.....	15	128	28	435	
3,347	5,553	143,685	7·9	406,475	
15	119	3,027	.....	8,973	
3,362	5,672	146,712	.....	415,448	

Province appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1882.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	
Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.‡	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
66	9	...	...	...	...	473	504	.....	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2,056	92	1	...	...	...	5,364	5,277	590	44	38	....	...	...	....	....	....	.....
66,079	10,767	565	266	7	1	6,06,304	5,40,077	36,656	4,668	14,344	3,936	24	...	534	690	190	23
24,689	1,627	22	13	...	...	84,577	79,597	3,785	486	777	54	...	....	24	28	8	4
25	15	2	3	...	...	1,493	505	.....	1	53	127	...	...	7	22	7	.....
569	82	8	6	1	1	11,937	9,104	578	57	128	58	5	...	5	5	2	.....
15	138	22	19	...	1	14,591	5,695	240	9	190	420	689	99	1	11	15	2
1	2	1	1	...	1	2,660	110	.....	1	7	7	45	4	...	...	...	.....
93,500	12,727	621	248	8	4	7,27,399	6,40,869	41,849	5,274	15,544	4,602	763	103	571	756	222	29
6,315	2,483	570	1,000	...	...	12,127	11,141	490	192	465	150	11	...	7	33	22	.....
99,815	15,210	1,191	1,248	8	4	7,39,526	6,52,010	42,339	5,466	16,009	4,752	774	103	578	789	244	29

reference under sections 18 and 36, C. P. C.
reference under sections 263 and 287, C. P. C.
though imposed in previous years.
securities in addition to other punishments, and one was ordered to give recognizance as well as surety.
Act XII of 1859; 280 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages; 29 vagrants were sent to the workhouse; 17 deserters were sent to the military authorities to be dealt with by to suspension of certificate for three months.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5a. *(Criminal.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1882.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI,* 1864, *in lieu of other punishment.*

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENT. (SECTIONS 2 AND 3, ACT VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	53	...	238	10	149	2	124	7	28	1	23	2	637
" 380, " ...	29	...	99	8	96	5	85	2	19	...	18	...	361
" 381, " ...	4	...	34	...	18	...	25	...	4	...	2	...	87
" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 388, " ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 411, " ...	2	...	21	...	24	...	23	1	7	1	4	2	85
" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Lurking house trespass, as defined in ... ... " 443, " ...	2	...	4	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	17
5. Lurking house trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444, " ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	7
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... " 445, " ...	...	...	4	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	2	1	21
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... ... " 446, " ...	...	...	4	2	8	...	16	1	2	...	9	1	43
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,261

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI,* 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (SECTIONS 3 AND 4.)							
A.—Section 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	...	3	20	34	11	27	95
" 380, " ...	...	7	15	31	3	12	68
" 381, " ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 388, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 411, " ...	...	2	5	6	5	9	27
" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house trespass, as defined in ... ... " 443, " ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
5. Lurking house trespass by night, as defined in " 444, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... " 445, " ...	...	1	...	3	...	3	7
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... ... " 446, " ...	...	...	2	5	1	11	19
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PART II—*concluded.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes. 5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Total.
B.—Section 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 194, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 195, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in „ 211, „ and „ 377, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ... „ 354, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ... „ 375, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in „ 377, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ... „ 390, „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... „ 391, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 393, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 394, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... ... „ 413, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 463, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 466, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 467, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 468, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 469, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house trespass, as defined in ... ... „ 443, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house trespass by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14. House-breaking, as defined in „ 445, „	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... ... „ 446, „	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes. 5 and under. First conviction.	5 and under. Subsequent conviction.	6 to 10. First conviction.	6 to 10. Subsequent conviction.	11 to 15. First conviction.	11 to 15. Subsequent conviction.	16 to 20. First conviction.	16 to 20. Subsequent conviction.	21 to 25. First conviction.	21 to 25. Subsequent conviction.	26 to 30. First conviction.	26 to 30. Subsequent conviction.	Total.
Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 249, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 323, „ ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 324, „ ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 325, „ ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 352, „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 354, „ and section 5, Act VI of 1864 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 376, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 379, &c. „ ...	2	...	11	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ 471, „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 431. „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 448, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 451, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 456 and 511, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Act IV of 1879 ...	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other Punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
Total number of whippings awarded	1,549	Total number of persons who might have been, but were not whipped, 23,330.
Ditto of other punishments	1;42,235	
Percentage of whipping ...	1·07	

6. *(Criminal.)—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1882.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of districts*	3,249	.....	228	1,551	36	388	795	38	28	.....	185	.....	(a) In the case of two of these persons a further enquiry was ordered before the final disposal of their appeals. These persons have accordingly been entered twice in the details, once in column 10, and the second time in the columns showing the final results of their appeals.
„ Courts of Sessions ...	(a) 6,111	6	1,012	2,649	27	752	1,281	4	62	3	317	.....	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,175	1	619	285	2	74	84	.....	34	.....	76	.....	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal. ...	5	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	10,540	7	1,859	4,485	65	1,214	2,161	42	128	3	578	.....	
Total of the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	143	.....	9	78	...	13	15	2	12	.....	14	.....	
Total of Appeals ...	10,683	7	1,868	4,563	65	1,227	2,176	44	140	3	592	.....	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,377	1	722	216	...	6	54	1	202	105	70	.....	
„ Courts of Sessions ...	1,388	1	853	50	...	1	45	9	53	312	64	.....	
„ Superior Courts	1,152	.....	319	322	4	46	342	19	50	.....	50	.....	
Total ...	3,917	2	1,894	588	4	53	441	29	305	417	184	.....	
Total of the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7	.....	3	1	...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Revision ...	3,924	2	1,897	589	4	53	441	29	308	417	184	.....	
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,607	9	3,765	5,152	69	1,280	2,617	73	448	420	776	.....	

* Or other Magistrates authorised to hear appeals under section 266, C. P. C.

† That is, the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1882.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Suits under the Rent Law.							
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property, or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables, not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	104,950	11,711	10,034	3,560	5,754	1,420	3,294	4,994	4,480	2,816	154,955	1,271	282	278	96	753	969	414
Small Cause Courts	26,607	6,145	3,080	673	8,350	1,230	3,116	1,374	1,116	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District courts other than chief courts of districts	1,528	102	169	53	20	12	16	59	53	45	687	20	...	...	...	7	59	10
Chief courts of districts	14	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	26	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	133,099	17,962	13,284	4,286	14,121	2,662	6,426	6,427	5,650	4,442	155,668	1,292	282	278	96	760	1,030	424
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts...	3,622	725	1,496	370	739	132	249	322	405	...	3,662	1	1	18	9	637	7	209
Total of Civil Courts ...	136,721	18,687	14,780	4,656	14,863	2,794	6,675	6,749	6,055	4,442	159,330	1,293	283	296	105	1,397	1,037	633
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other subordinate courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,798	16	212	71	27	142	25	56
District courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,677	38	41	10	77	33	1	4
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,475	54	253	81	104	175	26	60
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	3	7	14	1	...
Total of Revenue Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,619	54	253	84	111	189	27	60
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	4,426	3,079	786	563	11,219	4,073	2,948	394	525	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	185	...	16	51	64	17	5	...	46	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,611	3,079	802	614	11,283	4,090	2,953	394	571	1,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	141,332	21,766	15,582	5,270	26,146	6,884	9,628	7,143	6,626	5,989	168,949	1,347	536	380	216	1,586	1,064	693

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1882—concluded.

Class of Tribunals.	Title and Other Suits.																		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act).	Other suits, not falling under any of the previous heads.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	20,096	588	3,988	5,992	676	262	27	417	30	489	463	1	8	...	12	2	...	616	3,45,698	
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,271	
District courts, other than chief courts of districts	871	56	24	532	26	46	2	37	1	7	53	...	...	1	2	...	...	54	4,552	
Chief courts of districts	21	1	...	8	1	6	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	101	145	14	356	
Total ...	20,988	645	4,012	6,532	703	314	33	455	33	496	516	1	8	3	14	103	145	684	4,03,877	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	557	5	16	1	17	6	1	3	71	9	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	13,307	
Total of Civil Courts ...	21,545	650	4,028	6,533	720	320	34	458	104	505	522	1	9	3	14	103	145	694	4,17,184	
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other subordinate courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,347	
District courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,881	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,228	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	471	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	10,699	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,553	
Superior Courts	7	1	6	34	31	66	2	1	4	...	16	3	...	4	...	14	19	17	616	
Total ...	7	1	6	34	31	66	2	1	4	...	16	3	...	4	...	14	19	17	30,169	
Grand Total ...	21,552	651	4,034	6,567	751	386	36	459	108	505	538	4	9	7	14	117	164	1,013	4,58,052	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1882.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits Instituted in the Different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
1.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village courts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	73,892	1,71,803	54,419	40,488	4,626	...	...	...	470	2,00,68,548	
Small Cause Courts	9,140	27,059	9,898	7,174	...	...	...	...	...	28,91,626	
District courts, other than chief courts of districts	32	546	9	10	1	3,266	395	276	17	3,24,13,692	
Chief courts of districts ...	...	4	17	90	57	122	19	11	36	10,45,230	
Total ...	83,064	1,99,412	64,343	47,762	4,684	3,388	414	287	523	5,64,19,096	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	5,428	5,830	1,272	684	91	35	6	1	18	4,79,610	
Total of Civil Courts ...	88,492	2,05,242	65,615	48,446	4,775	3,423	420	288	541	5,68,98,706	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid local tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other subordinate courts ...	2,777	3,113	741	618	37	19	2	...	40	3,26,025	
Collectors' Courts	643	1,359	363	436	40	24	1	...	15	2,19,064	
Total ...	3,420	4,472	1,104	1,054	77	43	3	...	55	5,45,089	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	66	48	24	24	4	3	...	...	302	16,896	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	3,486	4,520	1,128	1,078	81	46	3	...	357	5,61,985	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	10,776	12,130	2,851	3,050	612	134	...	...	...	18,28,343	
Superior Courts	...	1	...	7	10	260	59	53	226	22,08,941	
Total ...	10,776	12,131	2,851	3,057	622	394	59	53	226	40,37,284	
Grand Total ...	1,02,754	2,21,893	69,594	52,581	5,478	3,863	482	341	1,124	6,14,97,975	

9. *(Civil.)—Statements showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1882.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of Suits Disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														Days.	Days.	
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	3,99,703	...	46,024	48,088	31,791	1,28,439	9,958	807	287	62,870	19,320	52,119	17,328	99	47	
Small Cause Courts	57,560	...	8,408	7,000	9,803	17,757	331	100	24	7,804	3,129	3,204	10	28	22	
District courts other than chief courts of districts	6,849	...	455	648	331	1,308	7	24	8	1,540	622	1,906	1,291	295	95	
Chief courts of districts	570	...	54	44	14	31	...	6	...	132	75	214	131	126	154	
Total	4,64,682	...	54,941	55,780	41,939	1,47,535	10,296	937	319	72,346	23,146	57,443	18,760	95	44	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	15,023	...	2,824	1,519	2,833	2,222	559	320	129	2,185	1,071	1,361	228	...	...	
Total of Civil Courts	4,79,705	...	57,765	57,299	44,772	1,49,757	10,855	1,257	448	74,531	24,217	58,804	18,988	...	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other subordinate courts	11,613	...	2,347	519	1,060	3,652	44	3	36	2,019	721	1,212	105	68	46	
District courts	30	...	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	14	1	6	...	452	62	
Total	11,643	...	2,351	520	1,060	3,656	44	3	36	2,033	722	1,218	105	70	46	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	523	...	36	15	3	281	2	6	1	23	17	139	90	...	...	
[illegible]l of Revenue Courts	12,166	...	2,387	535	1,063	3,937	46	9	37	2,056	739	1,357	195	...	...	

COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts	30,886	...	4,345	11,040	1,980	6,161	48	340	116	4,057	1,242	1,557	228	54	10
Superior Courts	1,308	...	148	15	53	188	...	13	...	135	34	722	669	279	221
Total ...	32,194	...	4,493	11,055	2,033	6,349	48	353	116	4,192	1,276	2,279	897	62	14
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,24,065	...	64,645	68,889	47,868	1,60,043	10,949	1,619	601*	80,779	26,232	62,440	20,080	...	...

* That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

														Days.	Days.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	26,756	...	3,806	910	518	1,681	772	5	5	8,269	6,806	3,984	847	53	...	
Small Cause Courts	3,257	...	472	109	46	155	49	...	1	1,128	1,076	221	4	23	...	
District courts other than chief courts of districts	2,822	...	303	41	67	95	36	4	1	1,041	860	374	127	70	...	
Chief courts of districts	(a)8,338	...	773	85	26	4,534	174	1	...	782	476	1,427	456	82	...	
Total ...	41,173	...	5,354	1,145	657	6,465	1,031	10	7	11,220	9,218	6,006	1,434	58	...	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	894	...	284	35	301	50	106	...	...	42	9	44	7	...	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	42,067	...	5,638	1,180	958	6,515	1,137	10	7	11,262	9,227	6,050	1,441	...	...	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other subordinate courts	503	...	99	11	3	41	...	...	1	205	82	61	8	35	...	
District courts	234	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	204	3	11	...	53	...	
Total ...	737	...	114	12	3	41	...	...	1	409	85	72	8	41	...	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	297	...	132	1	68	12	6	...	...	12	2	64	49	...	...	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	1,034	...	246	13	71	53	6	...	1	421	87	136	57	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	373	...	...	...	...	344	...	...	...	11	13	5	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
Total ...	373	...	...	...	...	344	...	...	...	11	13	5	....	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,474	...	5,884	1,193	1,029	6,912	1,143	10	8	11,694	9,327	6,191	1,498	...	...	

(a) Inclusive of 60 redemption and foreclosure cases, which have not been included in columns 3 to 13.

* That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

10. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1882.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the court.*	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															Days.		
Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Chief appellate courts, other than chief courts of districts	16,446	...	7	885	219	29	161	29	7,398	1,263	2,578	458	3,419	2,839	261	415	
Chief appellate courts of districts ...	18,587	...	69	949	243	55	88	4	4,927	1,412	1,302	261	9,277	5,903	245	583	
Superior appellate courts, other than chief court of province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	35,033	...	76	1,834	462	84	249	33	12,325	2,675	3,880	719	12,696	8,742	254	998	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	835	...	125	26	119	2	33	154	171	10	49	96	50	4	...	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	35,868	...	201	1,860	581	86	282	187	12,496	2,685	3,929	815	12,746	8,746	...	998	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' appellate courts	492	...	4	25	24	5	2	1	170	51	82	26	102	7	68	...	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	27	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	519	...	4	35	24	5	2	1	185	51	83	29	103	7	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief court of province ... Appeals from original decrees	942	...	...	70	2	1	...	...	213	62	74	17	503	448	430	31	
Chief court of province ... Appeals from appellate decrees	5,729	...	312	106	...	...	...	...	1,955	76	231	479	2,570	1,819	304	76	
Total ...	6,671	...	312	176	2	1	...	...	2,168	138	305	496	3,073	2,267	326	107	
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,058	...	517	2,071	607	92	284	188	14,849	2,874	4,317	1,340	15,922	11,020	...	1,105	

* That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL).

															Days.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.—Civil Courts.																
Chief appellate courts, other than chief courts of districts	499	...	6	43	22	1	19	...	162	1	158	1	86	19	88	...
Chief appellate courts of districts ...	1,782	...	78	126	116	7	166	6	605	18	253	41	366	181	107	3
Superior appellate courts, other than chief court of province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,281	...	84	169	138	8	185	6	767	19	411	42	452	200	103	3
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	33	...	9	...	9	...	1	7	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...
Total of Civil Courts ...	2,314	...	93	169	147	8	186	13	768	19	415	43	453	200	...	3
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' appellate courts	74	...	9	5	7	...	...	2	24	5	15	1	6	2	46	...
Total ...	74	...	9	5	7	...	...	2	24	5	15	1	6	2	46	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	41	...	9	2	10	...	1	8	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...
Total of Revenue Courts ...	115	...	18	7	17	...	1	10	25	5	15	2	8	4	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief court of province ... Appeals from original decrees	316	...	20	13	...	...	...	...	100	7	38	19	119	59	159	...
Chief court of province ... Appeals from appellate decrees	207	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	84	3	27	16	55	30	128	...
Total ...	523	...	39	16	...	...	...	...	184	10	65	35	174	89	145	...
Grand Total ...	2,952	...	150	192	164	8	187	23	977	34	495	80	635	293	...	3

* That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Appeals transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL

11. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the courts.*	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	2,30,342	6,385	67,497	41,869	1,27,515	47,076	14,741	54,68,204	9,75,491
Small Cause Courts	42,473	231	5,464	6,365	26,978	3,435	169	3,39,894	63,984
District courts other than chief courts of district	12,456	390	2,302	1,929	4,686	3,149	1,770	60,83,591	5,66,050
Chief courts of districts	1,295	114	247	181	326	427	226	5,97,690	39,712
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,46,566	7,120	75,510	50,344	1,59,505	54,087	16,906	1,24,89,379	16,45,237
Civil courts in the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9,514	13	3,338	961	3,873	1,329	471	1,23,309	13,470
Total of Civil Courts ...	3,56,080	7,133	78,848	51,305	1,63,378	55,416	17,377	1,26,12,688	16,58,707
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts... ...	5,101	28	1,720	483	1,986	884	131	66,304	2,251
District courts	885	.....	398	120	222	145	.....	43,052	67
Total ...	5,986	28	2,118	603	2,208	1,029	131	1,09,356	2,318
Revenue Courts of the scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	537	2	357	3	26	149	59	19,330	11
Total of Revenue Courts ...	6,523	30	2,475	606	2,234	1,178	190	1,28,686	2,329
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts...	14,779	273	5,565	4,699	3,887	355	.....	1,95,540	2,02,254
Superior Courts	625	92	116	.....	96	321	291	27	.....
Total ...	15,404	365	5,681	4,699	3,983	676	291	1,95,567	2,02,254
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,78,007	7,528	87,004	56,610	1,69,595	57,270	17,858	1,29,36,941	18,63,290

* That is the total of

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1882.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.											
		On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given.				
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as specified in the preceding columns.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,710	5,064	8,798	4,662	23,389	358	13,872	88	6,890	121	74	7,321
419	1,183	2,897	1,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	1,255
55	53	128	60	1,172	32	772	22	266	.....	6	234
9	18	17	12	87	2	55	4	16	5	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,193	6,318	11,840	5,972	24,648	392	14,699	114	7,172	314	80	8,861
27	4	758	626	611	241	1,055	10	355	.....	.....	520
2,220	6,322	12,598	6,598	25,259	633	15,754	124	7,527	314	80	9,381
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	77	330	554	136	45	236	8	159	439	.....	5
18	23	45	64	123	.....	191	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
47	100	375	618	259	45	427	8	175	439	.....	5
.....	4	.....	3	.....	2	338	.....	2	.....	.....	8
47	104	375	621	259	47	765	8	177	439	.....	13
417	276	624	1,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....
21	7	6	12	15	.....	26	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
438	283	630	1,343	15	.....	26	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
2,705	6,709	13,603	8,562	25,533	680	16,545	132	7,599	753	80	9,394

the entries in columns 3 to 7.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

12. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1882.*

Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than chief courts of districts.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief courts of districts ...	455	154	15	102	103	6	...	75	114	11	11,484	11,513	1,561	1,571
Superior courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	455	154	15	102	103	6	...	75	114	11	11,484	11,513	1,561	1,571

* Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.
† That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

13. *(Civil and Criminal.)—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1883.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from.		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief courts of districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	2	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	92	36	3	All offences, including abetment and attempts, falling under chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna, and 24-Pergunnahs; other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrates' courts under chapter XXXIX, C. P.C.	Jurors ...	4, 5 or 11	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session	Jurors ...	(a) 3, 5, 7 or 9	370	...	308	38	24	30	46	...	...	...	
	Assessors	(a) 2 or more	...	1,092	...	...	...	...	...	806	109	177	
High Courts, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors...	(b) 9	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	494	1,223	366	38	24	30	46	898	145	180	

(a) Qualifications as described in sections 404, 405, and 406, Code of Criminal Procedure.
(b) Ditto ditto in rule 2 of the jury rules.

B.—Judicial Statements—*concluded.*

14.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices in Bengal in the year* 1882-83.

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.															
		COMPULSORY.								OPTIONAL.							
Number. DISTRICTS.	Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift, section 17, clause (a).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Perpetual leases, section 17, clause (d).	All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (d).	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Leases for one year or less, section 18, clause (c), and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.
Bengal.									Rs. A.								
Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
1 Burdwan	11	203	1,847	1,570	263	904	2,117	6,904	7,785 12	7,269	2,274	74	39	...	109	14	9,769
2 Bankoora	8	67	764	1,186	34	1,651	570	4,272	4,225 8	3,601	2,385	18	59	...	80	2	6,145
3 Beerbhoom	5	203	715	671	86	417	1,307	3,399	3,849 8	3,860	1,372	52	6	...	110	1	5,401
4 Midnapore	13	189	1,785	1,626	188	1,036	3,318	8,142	8,797 12	8,496	4,782	112	26	3	979	6	13,503
5 { Hooghly	8	158	1,503	1,088	235	663	3,380	7,037	8,364 0	3,951	1,026	78	41	1	102	1	5,200
5 { Howrah	5	81	935	689	171	1,665	3,012	5,953	6,139 12	1,694	485	43	56	...	2	...	2,280
6 { 24-Pergunnahs	17	198	3,156	5,474	438	4,619	7,280	18,165	19,349 12	6,581	3,739	162	367	2	156	17	11,013
6 { Calcutta	1	60	1,215	732	658	26	555	3,246	32,786 0	34	8	1	25	7	.....	...	75
7 Nuddea	12	101	911	1,164	250	1,713	3,524	7,653	7,846 12	2,042	1,526	35	35	...	41	4	3,683
8 Jessore	15	77	872	1,140	174	11,881	11,795	25,939	20,760 8	3,541	3,048	96	130	...	86	28	6,929
9 Khulnah	8	26	478	402	114	2,562	3,125	6,707	5,757 0	964	522	67	77	...	14	...	1,644
10 Moorshedabad	6	104	625	729	120	450	983	3,011	4,094 8	2,325	565	21	22	...	3	7	2,943
11 Dinagepore	3	36	529	338	94	20	394	1,411	1,880 4	1,376	221	3	61	...	13	6	1,680
12 Rajshahye	5	53	154	239	101	257	2,028	2,832	3,161 8	206	81	7	23	...	30	...	347
13 Rungpore	6	142	1,392	1,023	69	71	5,269	7,966	7,795 0	3,576	949	25	355	...	13	3	4,921
14 Bogra	1	56	137	223	31	75	1,499	2,021	1,941 0	244	356	7	10	...	.....	3	620
15 Pubna	4	89	284	428	44	789	3,512	5,146	5,016 12	770	485	3	113	...	10	...	1,381
16 Darjeeling	3	6	113	82	13	.....	59	273	788 8	32	17	2	23	...	.....	2	76
17 Julpaigooree	3	26	748	397	29	17	656	1,873	2,124 4	638	199	22	32	...	4	...	895
18 Dacca	6	304	1,999	1,826	171	535	6,263	10,998	12,452 0	2,226	877	114	289	...	141	12	3,659
19 Furreedpore	8	62	712	795	92	6,221	9,125	17,007	13,481 12	2,117	646	26	43	3	57	...	2,892
20 Backergunge	14	160	1,877	2,035	102	11,180	5,637	20,991	18,338 0	5,116	3,701	143	207	1	170	24	9,362
21 Mymensingh	8	310	1,575	1,284	163	443	9,961	13,676	14,046 12	1,631	683	62	315	1	102	...	2,794
22 Tipperah	10	112	1,282	1,409	112	2,033	7,796	12,744	10,296 12	4,462	1,269	38	254	...	137	...	6,160
23 Chittagong	10	76	1,617	975	175	15,803	545	19,191	15,674 0	2,828	1,183	136	131	2	125	7	4,212
24 Noakholly	9	61	1,185	1,579	162	3,931	6,136	13,054	11,074 12	3,039	1,631	45	574	...	86	1	5,396
Behar.																	
25 Patna	7	27	1,943	2,265	298	227	2,592	7,352	14,389 0	857	821	15	69	...	2	...	1,764
26 Gya	5	69	996	1,205	138	201	1,913	4,522	9,526 4	397	277	...	11	...	19	11	715
27 Shahabad	6	63	1,155	2,938	167	110	2,802	7,235	10,044 8	695	600	29	10	...	33	4	1,371
28 Mozufferpore	6	45	1,473	1,698	149	106	3,809	7,280	11,550 12	1,189	932	9	17	2	436	8	2,593
29 Durbhunga	6	39	1,016	1,922	275	52	7,097	9,701	11,983 8	593	600	57	7	...	189	...	1,446
30 Sarun	5	103	984	2,859	165	70	1,313	5,494	9,260 8	647	2,581	176	22	...	176	6	3,608
31 Chumparun	4	40	190	407	21	37	1,778	2,473	5,654 8	260	269	923	8	...	675	2	2,137
32 Monghyr	8	18	994	1,470	104	55	3,735	6,376	9,411 12	687	475	37	673	...	36	52	1,960
33 Bhagulpore	5	25	473	793	80	74	6,372	7,817	9,357 8	553	287	9	16	...	9	1	875
34 Purneah	4	42	606	503	31	125	3,240	4,007	5,512 8	1,406	410	1	61	...	106	40	2,024
35 Maldah	2	39	295	436	33	49	984	1,836	1,987 4	1,421	307	14	52	...	112	...	1,906
36 Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	26	316	473	23	38	326	1,202	1,554 0	2,736	1,868	29	29	...	3	...	4,665
Orissa.																	
37 Cuttack	4	55	793	573	74	40	780	2,315	2,951 0	2,242	317	9	17	1	5	11	2,602
38 Pooree	2	6	644	495	75	4	237	1,371	1,543 8	1,323	372	9	14	...	8	10	1,736
39 Balasore	3	57	347	230	78	40	646	1,398	1,478 4	991	228	27	4	1	40	3	1,294
Chota Nagpore.																	
40 Hazaribagh	3	10	178	503	22	220	831	1,764	2,448 8	160	449	15	171	...	6	...	801
41 Lohardurga	3	12	263	372	89	266	1,371	2,373	3,039 12	175	342	16	42	...	23	...	598
42 Singbhoom	1	1	14	15	7	9	311	357	312 8	13	10	7	...	...	.....	...	30
43 Manbhoom	4	31	217	357	28	679	1,185	2,475	2,391 4	495	910	3	8	...	.....	...	1,416
Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total ...	285	3,668	41,337	44,798	5,886	70,764	141,156	307,609	3,02,234 12	89,269	46,084	2,777	4,534	23	3,548	286	146,521

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1882-83.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.															
Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of sale of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money.	All other documents registered under section 18.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees.	Total expenditure.
Rs. A.	Rs.					Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	741 5 3	59,113 0 0
7,581 8	20,33,632	73	924	317	1,314	1,509 12	...	139	...	9	13	50	149	2,243	17,383 0	10,645 3 0	13,859 10 8
4,641 0	9,73,694	79	331	95	495	574 8	...	51	...	12	1	20	42	1,381	9,645 0	4,722 8 9	9,597 9 3
4,187 8	11,24,451	76	235	53	364	415 0	...	38	...	16	29	74	54	1,078	8,604 0	7,063 5 6	7,559 12 5
12,250 8	23,53,750	116	2,196	319	2,631	2,586 4	...	73	...	16	8	99	118	1,723	21,926 8	10,390 4 3	18,073 6 5
4,062 8	24,01,843	93	1,694	476	2,263	2,336 4	...	32	2	42	32	42	168	1,464	15,098 12	8,891 0 0	11,936 9 0
1,728 12	12,87,944	55	812	272	1,139	1,350 8	...	42	...	9	21	61	56	945	9,387 8	7,042 5 0	8,638 14 9
8,915 0	56,47,757	160	6,265	1,601	8,026	7,646 12	1	152	...	17	20	143	423	3,171	36,439 8	19,039 5 6	28,779 14 7
95 8	2,76,90,038	21	226	289	536	2,563 4	16	48	1	6	27	34	800	985	35,640 12	29,641 6 3	14,509 15 5
2,815 4	15,97,927	245	6,236	1,578	8,059	8,034 4	...	158	...	24	16	172	204	1,487	19,328 4	8,309 8 9	15,921 8 7
5,342 0	15,60,052	198	25,927	963	27,088	21,514 12	1	57	...	15	2	121	180	2,138	47,845 4	15,995 8 0	34,178 7 9
1,274 0	6,21,773	70	2,597	367	3,034	2,597 4	...	15	...	3	...	46	104	477	9,688 4	4,204 9 0	9,014 8 0
2,254 0	13,76,432	43	271	178	492	728 8	2	163	1	2	12	22	453	1,180	7,733 0	9,040 7 3	7,253 6 2
1,293 8	6,10,641	18	126	325	469	657 12	1	25	1	2	4	5	75	308	3,935 8	2,452 5 0	3,403 11 0
306 4	7,55,157	18	277	279	574	819 0	2	65	2	2	1	8	102	184	4,554 12	3,627 0 0	5,361 8 7
3,690 12	16,00,473	21	534	325	880	1,208 12	...	42	...	7	42	136	123	559	12,862 8	9,053 15 3	8,511 8 10
473 0	3,52,684	10	196	113	319	429 12	...	14	...	2	12	17	32	301	2,899 12	2,085 3 0	1,756 8 8
1,057 4	9,24,546	28	1,386	345	1,759	1,665 0	...	56	1	6	7	48	135	690	7,967 0	5,297 4 3	6,443 11 11
48 8	4,48,613	6	34	30	70	112 12	...	...	...	3	4	7	71	38	949 12	583 10 0	1,373 4 1
704 0	5,77,639	11	126	79	216	313 8	...	10	...	8	26	55	88	273	3,181 12	2,298 14 3	2,035 7 0
2,070 8	32,67,005	148	408	3,074	3,630	4,415 0	1	115	5	13	65	279	447	2,317	20,317 8	14,129 2 0	13,850 13 8
2,260 0	9,81,726	76	1,500	989	2,565	2,520 8	...	62	1	6	10	101	159	1,857	18,514 4	8,515 15 3	14,603 3 8
7,419 12	25,98,330	190	4,560	1,977	6,727	6,206 0	1	70	...	10	2	83	223	3,943	32,243 12	22,220 15 6	25,930 15 10
2,250 0	32,56,709	65	280	1,143	1,488	2,505 4	1	68	5	104	159	223	319	1,901	19,094 0	12,343 13 7	13,371 7 0
4,705 12	18,96,825	103	710	1,403	2,216	2,481 12	...	37	...	71	88	125	241	1,895	17,632 4	8,323 9 0	18,023 6 8
3,252 4	12,13,041	43	614	1,541	2,198	2,393 12	...	36	...	25	58	90	224	1,163	21,464 0	6,440 3 8	17,739 10 5
4,129 12	12,01,268	138	1,436	2,573	4,147	4,181 4	...	13	...	2	11	82	92	1,309	19,487 12	7,759 6 3	15,907 14 7
1,327 0	58,25,911	191	484	278	953	1,616 4	...	31	...	1	...	25	218	1,180	17,436 4	17,042 2 0	9,783 7 5
583 0	36,86,578	38	419	184	641	960 12	...	4	2	2	1	6	114	1,097	11,094 0	11,304 0 0	7,075 0 10
1,075 8	34,99,257	75	320	190	585	881 8	...	7	1	...	2	38	156	861	12,033 8	5,728 5 0	8,379 14 1
2,549 12	38,62,237	277	828	152	1,257	1,631 4	1	8	...	...	...	34	234	543	15,763 12	7,355 0 0	6,997 10 2
2,104 12	33,68,712	283	588	404	1,275	1,927 0	...	3	...	...	7	48	197	1,549	16,927 4	10,718 1 0	10,061 8 0
2,917 8	39,05,963	90	658	238	986	1,328 0	...	26	...	6	2	38	167	2,171	13,610 0	11,589 9 0	7,741 8 7
3,595 0	21,08,313	68	2,396	1,289	3,753	6,423 0	1	1	...	...	2	87	69	267	15,676 8	2,328 9 0	6,444 10 8
1,492 12	39,04,649	222	455	143	820	1,114 4	...	5	1	3	4	37	143	1,167	12,042 12	9,102 12 6	9,196 13 8
735 0	32,81,926	351	630	921	1,902	1,874 4	...	6	1	17	4	50	139	1,374	11,994 12	6,884 15 6	7,869 12 6
1,708 8	18,39,589	42	298	361	701	937 12	...	4	...	13	34	108	104	573	8,204 12	4,949 4 0	5,623 14 6
1,538 12	5,05,986	19	195	150	364	447 12	...	40	1	8	8	31	57	298	4,137 12	2,136 11 6	3,438 15 2
3,505 8	6,20,417	50	682	189	921	897 8	...	7	...	10	1	68	117	111	5,985 0	1,243 8 0	4,482 14 10
1,960 0	2,47,812	9	297	113	419	580 0	3	22	3	5	...	2	82	599	5,591 0	4,063 13 0	4,944 13 11
1,356 4	4,64,618	10	207	80	297	410 0	...	98	...	1	...	12	95	203	3,701 12	1,587 0 0	2,691 5 3
996 0	4,64,017	31	258	176	465	568 12	...	13	...	...	...	8	40	305	3,095 0	1,717 11 0	2,760 1 4
611 8	7,62,540	20	204	42	266	360 4	...	...	...	...	7	87	36	290	3,420 4	1,645 14 0	3,153 11 1
468 8	7,63,713	24	296	45	365	443 12	...	...	...	1	1	7	45	341	3,952 0	2,436 10 6	2,883 1 1
18 0	29,702	1	9	21	31	42 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	372 12	127 12 0	487 9 11
1,062 4	5,20,051	12	236	144	392	445 4	...	5	...	1	...	17	33	421	3,918 12	1,684 7 6	2,904 12 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	11,268 12 0	322 0 0
1,17,264 4	10,86,35,971	3,917	69,351	25,824	99,092	1,04,656 8	31	1,891	28	500	723	2,846	7,132	48,165	5,91,831 8	3,56,272 15 0	4,95,180 8 0

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1882.			Received during the year 1882.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	2,015	...	2,015	2,687	...	2,687	4,702	...	4,702
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	526	...	526	538	...	538
Diamond Harbour	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	151	5	156	153	5	158
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	181	3	184	181	3	184
Barripore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	119	3	122	121	3	124
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	111	2	113	114	2	116
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	78	1	79	84	1	85
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	92	1	93	95	1	96
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,136	...	1,136	1,559	...	1,559	2,695	...	2,695
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	480	...	480	492	...	492
		Civil ...	18	...	18	461	...	461	479	...	479
	European Jail ...	Convicts ...	60	...	60	441	...	441	501	...	501
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	65	...	65	76	...	76
		Civil ...	2	...	2	57	...	57	59	...	59
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	798	54	852	1,005	83	1,088	1,803	137	1,940
		Under-trial ...	24	3	27	552	49	601	576	52	628
		Civil ...	7	...	7	65	...	65	72	...	72
Tumlook ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	224	13	237	224	13	237
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	225	14	239	234	14	248
Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	130	14	144	133	15	148
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	131	14	145	132	14	146
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	224	11	235	226	11	237
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	200	12	212	205	12	217
Bhagulpore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	975	52	1,027	667	56	723	1,642	108	1,750
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	942	...	942	693	...	693	1,635	...	1,635
Hazaribagh ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	280	18	298	579	29	608	859	47	906
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	281	20	301	286	20	306
		Civil ...	4	...	4	11	...	11	15	...	15
Pachumba ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	1	14	275	9	284	288	10	298
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	292	9	301	293	9	302
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Rajshahye ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	594	9	603	840	75	915	1,434	84	1,518
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	377	26	403	391	26	417
		Civil ...	2	...	2	44	...	44	46	...	46
Nattore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	264	11	275	269	11	280
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	196	15	211	207	15	222
Nowgong* ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	11	1	12	11	1	12
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	25	1	26	25	1	26
Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	690	9	699	1,158	29	1,187	1,848	38	1,886
		Under-trial ...	6	2	8	126	12	138	132	14	146
		Civil ...	13	...	13	139	4	143	152	4	156
Manickgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	222	4	226	224	4	228
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	124	4	128	124	4	128
		Civil ...	...	...	...	18	1	19	18	1	19
Moonsheegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	222	4	226	233	4	237
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	62	3	65	64	3	67

* A new subsidiary jail opened

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1882.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1882.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,719	.....	2,719	1,983	.....	1,983	1,975·22	.....	1,975·22	2,003·10	.....	2,003·10
518	.....	518	20	.....	20	27·88	.....	27·88			
138	5	143	15	.....	15	3·20	0·07	3·27	12·63	0·20	12·83
179	3	182	2	.....	2	9·43	0·13	9·56			
121	3	124	.....	.....	.....	1·05	0·01	1·06	4·08	0·02	4·10
113	2	115	1	.....	1	3·03	0·01	3·04			
79	1	80	5	.....	5	1·08	.....	1·08	5·52	.....	5·52
88	1	89	7	.....	7	4·44	.....	4·44			
1,601	.....	1,601	1,094	.....	1,094	1,092·70	.....	1,092 70	1,128·78	.....	1,128·78
483	.....	483	9	.....	9	13·27	.....	13·27			
461	.....	461	18	.....	18	22·81	.....	22·81			
443	.....	443	58	.....	58	68·54	.....	68·54	72·61	.....	72·61
73	.....	73	3	.....	3	2·04	.....	2·04			
56	.....	56	3	.....	3	2·03	.....	2·03			
1,027	110	1,137	776	27	803	747·22	38·04	785·26	784·73	40·99	825·72
540	48	588	36	4	40	32·38	2·95	35·33			
65	.....	65	7	.....	7	5·13	.....	5·13			
221	13	234	3	.....	3	2·44	0·13	2·57	13·83	0·59	14·42
218	14	232	16	.....	16	11·39	0·46	11·85			
126	14	140	7	1	8	1·83	0·20	2·03	7·17	0·46	7·63
131	14	145	1	.....	1	5·30	0·26	5·56			
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
225	10	235	1	1	2	2·80	0·23	3·03	8·84	0·38	9·22
205	12	217	.....	.....	.....	6·04	0·15	6·19			
648	62	710	994	46	1,040	992·61	56·70	1,049·31	992·61	56·70	1,049·31
724	.....	724	911	.....	911	904·15	.....	904·15	904·15	.....	904·15
466	32	498	393	15	408	350·97	18·40	369·37	359 85	18·60	378·45
278	19	297	8	1	9	7·62	0·20	7·82			
12	.....	12	3	.....	3	1·26	.....	1·26			
283	10	293	5	.....	5	10·41	0·36	10·77	18 57	0·62	19·19
288	9	297	5	.....	5	7·99	0·26	8·25			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·17	.....	0·17			
829	51	880	605	33	638	618·19	32·29	650·48	638·04	33·07	671·11
390	24	414	1	2	3	17·29	0·78	18·07			
44	.....	44	2	.....	2	2·56	.....	2·56			
267	11	278	2	.....	2	3·74	0·11	3·85	10·37	0·50	10·87
201	15	216	6	.....	6	6·63	0·39	7·02			
6	1	7	5	.....	5	0·51	0·05	0·56	6·22	0·10	6·32
17	1	18	8	.....	8	5·71	0·05	5·76			
1,285	29	1,314	563	9	572	644·97	6·41	651·38	668·54	7·65	676·19
115	14	129	17	.....	17	9·66	0·92	10 58			
140	4	144	12	.....	12	13·91	0·32	14·23			
216	4	220	8	.....	8	3·58	0·12	3·70	8·76	0·17	8·93
122	4	126	2	.....	2	4·86	0·04	4·90			
18	1	19	.....	.....	.....	0·32	0·01	0·33			
222	4	226	11	.....	11	2·72	0·08	2·80	5·25	0·17	5·42
64	3	67	.....	.....	.....	2·53	0·09	2·62			

from the 4th November 1882.

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1882.			Received during the year 1882.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	90	7	97	369	33	402	459	40	499
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	278	26	304	291	26	317
		Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23
Cutwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	59	9	68	59	10	69
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	69	11	80	73	11	84
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	138	8	146	139	8	147
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	130	11	141	133	11	144
Culna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	110	11	121	110	11	121
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	66	14	80	68	14	82
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	513	1	514	718	35	753	1,231	36	1,267
		Under-trial ...	22	...	22	191	17	208	213	17	230
		Civil ...	10	...	10	84	5	89	94	5	99
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	137	4	141	141	4	145
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	64	10	74	65	11	76
Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	1	11	300	27	327	310	28	338
		Under-trial ...	4	5	9	289	29	318	293	34	327
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	496	21	517	504	21	525
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	318	21	339	324	21	345
Oolloobariah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	83	3	86	83	3	86
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	56	5	61	56	5	61
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Moorshedabad ..	District Jail	Convicts ...	153	35	188	670	65	735	823	100	923
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	314	33	347	325	33	358
		Civil ...	4	...	4	81	4	85	85	4	89
Kandi	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	66	14	80	69	14	83
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	80	7	87	80	7	87
Jungipore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	219	7	226	220	7	227
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	156	7	163	157	7	164
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dinagepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	141	2	143	448	10	458	589	12	601
		Under trial ...	23	1	24	433	10	443	456	11	467
		Civil ...	10	...	10	103	4	107	113	4	117
Gya	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	369	5	374	686	32	718	1,055	37	1,092
		Under-trial ...	18	1	19	256	13	269	274	14	288
		Civil ...	3	...	3	40	...	40	43	...	43
Nowada... ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	105	2	107	111	2	113
		Under-trial ...	18	...	18	162	6	168	180	6	186
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	129	4	133	135	4	139
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	190	8	198	196	8	204
Aurungabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	2	4	85	3	88	87	5	92
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	93	11	104	97	11	108
Bankoora ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	258	13	271	355	16	371	613	29	642
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	214	7	221	220	7	227
		Civil ...	9	...	9	58	...	58	67	...	67
Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	83	11	94	83	11	94
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	80	6	86	85	6	91
Beerbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	158	11	169	555	63	618	713	74	787
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	186	38	224	188	38	226
		Civil ...	1	...	1	20	...	20	21	...	21

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1882.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1882.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
350	35	385	109	5	114	86·62	11·35	97·98			
252	24	276	39	2	41	18·19	0·94	1·913	106·03	12·29	118·32
23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	1·21	.....	1·21			
57	10	67	2	.....	2	1·13	0·21	1·34			
71	10	81	2	1	3	4·00	0·48	4·48	5·13	0 69	5·82
129	8	137	10	.....	10	2·90	0·23	3·13			
109	10	119	24	1	25	4·04	0·21	4·25	6·94	0·44	7·38
110	11	121	.....	.....	.....	2·09	0·17	2·26			
66	14	80	2	.....	2	3·58	0·40	3·98	5·75	0·57	6·32
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	0 08	.....	0·08			
818	31	849	413	5	418	447·99	5·39	453·38			
204	16	220	9	1	10	13·70	0·61	14·31	467·75	6·30	47·405
89	4	93	5	1	6	6·06	0·30	6·36			
134	4	138	7	.....	7	3·56	0·13	3·69			
64	11	75	1	.....	1	2·72	0·27	2 99	6·28	0·40	6·68
308	28	336	2	.....	2	4·28	0·32	4·60			
290	32	322	3	2	5	7·92	1·65	9·57	12·20	1·97	14·17
504	21	525	.....	.....	.....	3·58	0·13	3·71			
315	21	336	9	.....	9	7·89	0·96	8·85	11·47	1·09	12·56
83	3	86	.....	.....	.....	0·62	0·04	0·66			
56	5	61	.....	.....	.....	1·33	0·16	1·49	1·97	0·20	2·17
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·02	.....	0·02			
673	91	764	150	9	159	130·60	18·74	149·34			
315	30	345	10	3	13	11·13	1·06	12·19	146·23	19·91	166·14
75	4	79	10	.....	10	4 50	0·11	4·61			
68	14	82	1	.....	1	1·79	0·08	1·87			
80	7	87	.....	.....	.....	3·98	0·08	4·06	5·77	0·16	5·93
219	7	226	1	.....	1	5·41	0·12	5·53			
155	7	162	2	.....	2	6·75	0·32	7·07	12·23	0·44	12·67
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·07	.....	0·07			
473	10	483	116	2	118	126·26	1·26	127·52			
430	9	439	26	2	28	16·27	0·80	17·07	149·07	2·13	151·20
109	4	113	4	.....	4	6·54	0·07	6·61			
831	27	858	224	10	234	252·90	7·70	260·60			
263	13	276	11	1	12	13·89	0·86	14·75	270·74	8·56	279·30
41	.....	41	2	.....	2	3·95	.....	3·95			
109	2	111	2	.....	2	1·57	0·06	1·63			
175	5	180	5	1	6	4·22	0·10	4·32	5·79	0·16	5·95
135	4	139	.....	.....	.....	1·23	0·07	1·30			
193	8	201	3	.....	3	7·43	0·17	7·60	8·66	0·24	8·90
82	5	87	5	.....	5	0·99	0·06	1·05			
96	10	106	1	1	2	3·07	0·21	3·28	4·06	0·27	4·33
449	24	473	164	5	169	210·56	11·80	222·36			
205	7	212	15	.....	15	8·55	0·38	8·93	224·74	12·18	236·92
64	.....	64	3	.....	3	5·63	.....	5·63			
83	11	94	.....	.....	.....	1·26	0·10	1·36			
80	6	86	5	.....	5	3·95	0·15	4·10	5·21	0·25	5·46
562	65	627	151	9	160	158·50	11·71	170·21			
188	38	226	.....	.....	.....	5·12	1·14	6·26	165·16	12·85	178·01
18	.....	18	3	.....	3	1·54	.....	1·54			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1882.			Received during the year 1882.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rampore Haut ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	109	10	119	112	11	123
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	90	7	97	91	7	98
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nuddea	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	170	13	183	937	62	999	1,107	75	1,182
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	213	20	233	227	21	248
		Civil ...	2	...	2	28	...	28	30	...	30
Meherpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	111	16	127	111	16	127
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	125	15	140	125	15	140
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	199	12	211	199	12	211
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	152	9	161	155	9	164
Chooadangah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	304	16	320	305	16	321
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	213	17	230	217	18	235
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	322	10	332	323	10	333
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	180	8	188	182	8	190
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	1	11	181	9	190	191	10	201
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	119	12	131	124	12	136
Jessore	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	208	8	216	1,114	19	1,133	1,322	27	1,349
		Under-trial ...	10	2	12	366	12	378	376	14	390
		Civil ...	3	...	3	71	1	72	74	1	75
Narail	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	232	1	233	233	2	235
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	101	3	104	106	3	109
Jhenida	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	142	1	143	142	1	143
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	166	4	170	168	4	172
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	13	2	15	233	7	240	246	9	255
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	110	6	116	120	6	126
Khoolna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	223	1	224	223	1	224
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	157	2	159	162	2	164
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	322	1	323	327	1	328
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	240	5	245	242	5	247
Satkhira ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	134	2	136	135	2	137
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	132	...	132	135	...	135
Rungpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	214	4	218	513	29	542	727	33	760
		Under-trial ...	17	2	19	293	26	319	310	28	338
		Civil ...	3	...	3	105	...	105	108	...	108
Gyebanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	143	8	151	148	8	156
		Under-trial ...	19	...	19	140	10	150	159	10	169
Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	67	1	68	67	1	68
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	141	6	147	144	6	150
Kurigaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	129	5	134	136	5	141
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	132	3	135	138	3	141
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bogra	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	84	6	90	403	20	423	487	26	513
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	452	22	474	462	22	484
		Civil ...	9	...	9	87	1	88	96	1	97
Furreedpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	302	3	305	731	6	737	1,033	9	1,042
		Under-trial ...	30	2	32	335	11	346	365	13	378
		Civil ...	9	...	9	46	...	46	55	....	55

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1882.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1882.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
111	11	122	1	.....	1	1·31	0·11	1·42			
88	7	95	3	.....	3	3·60	0·10	3·10	4·31	0·21	4·52
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
926	60	986	181	15	196	186·44	12·39	198·83			
217	21	238	10	.....	10	11·42	0·74	12·16	199·89	13·13	213·02
28	.....	28	2	.....	2	2·03	.....	2·03			
111	16	127	.....	.....	.....	1·17	0·31	1·48	2·81	0·58	3·39
125	15	140	.....	.....	.....	1·64	0·27	1·91			
198	12	210	1	.....	1	2·06	0 20	2·26	6·21	0·40	6·61
140	8	148	15	1	16	4·15	0·20	4·35			
305	15	320	.....	1	1	3·24	0·24	3·48	10·48	0·72	11·20
211	18	229	6	.....	6	7·24	0·48	7·72			
320	10	330	3	.....	3	2·31	0 05	2·36	8·73	0·19	8·92
181	8	189	1	.....	1	6·42	0·14	6·56			
185	9	194	6	1	7	2·87	0·13	3·00	5·83	0·41	6·24
122	12	134	2	.....	2	2·96	0 28	3·24			
1,100	26	1,126	222	1	223	279·16	7·29	286·45			
340	13	353	36	1	37	19·39	0·66	20·05	302·91	7·99	310·90
71	1	72	3	.....	3	4·36	0·04	4·40			
228	2	230	5	.....	5	4·09	0·01	4·10	8·27	0·09	8.36
104	3	107	2	.....	2	4·18	0·08	4·26			
142	1	143	.....	.....	.....	1·11	0·02	1·13	5·16	0·09	5·25
168	4	172	.....	.....	.....	4·05	0·07	4·12			
231	9	240	15	.....	15	6·49	0·26	6·75	10·98	0·47	11·45
116	6	122	4	.....	4	4·49	0·21	4·70			
202	1	203	21	.....	21	3·96	0·04	4·00	9·45	0·20	9·65
158	2	160	4	.....	4	5·37	0·16	5·53			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	0·12	.....	0·12			
306	1	307	21	.....	21	8·34	0·01	8·35	14·22	0·15	14·37
237	5	242	5	.....	5	5·88	0·14	6·02			
132	2	134	3	.....	3	2·35	0·04	2·39	6·98	0·04	7·02
135	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	4·63	.....	4·63			
542	29	571	185	4	189	183·82	6·54	190·36			
285	28	313	25	.....	25	19·19	1·41	20·60	211·37	7·95	219·32
106	.....	106	2	.....	2	8·36	.....	8·36			
142	8	150	6	.....	6	2·94	0·04	2·98	11·06	0·37	11·43
153	9	162	6	1	7	8·12	0·33	8·45			
67	1	68	.....	.....	.....	0·56	.....	0·56	4·23	0·24	4·47
138	6	144	6	.....	6	3·67	0·24	3·91			
135	5	140	1	.....	1	2·31	0·04	2·35	5·89	0·19	6·08
138	3	141	.....	.....	.....	3·57	0·15	3·72			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
424	22	446	63	4	67	94·78	2·86	97·64			
447	22	469	15	.....	15	14·98	0·38	15·36	115·48	3·27	118·75
95	1	96	1	.....	1	5·72	0·03	5·75			
747	6	753	286	3	289	283·94	2·63	286·57			
356	13	369	9	.....	9	20·84	0·90	21·74	309·52	3·53	313·05
49	.....	49	6	.....	6	4·74	.....	4·74			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1882.			Received during the year 1882.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	106	4	110	106	4	110
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	137	9	146	138	9	147
Madareepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	356	3	359	362	3	365
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	217	3	220	226	3	229
Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	479	4	483	1,135	10	1,145	1,614	14	1,628
		Under-trial ...	21	...	21	627	12	639	648	12	660
		Civil ...	13	...	13	127	...	127	140	...	140
Perozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	25	...	25	386	2	388	411	2	413
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	165	...	165	170	...	170
Patoakhally ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	342	2	344	347	2	349
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	339	5	344	342	5	347
Bhola	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	157	...	157	168	...	168
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	94	4	98	94	4	98
Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	382	5	387	1,123	16	1,139	1,505	21	1,526
		Under-trial ...	34	...	34	487	9	496	521	9	530
		Civil ...	18	...	18	122	...	122	140	...	140
Attia	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	156	4	160	163	4	167
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	129	5	134	134	5	139
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	183	2	185	184	2	186
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	145	1	146	154	1	155
Kishorgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	157	5	162	165	5	170
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	130	8	138	137	8	145
Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	488	7	495	488	7	495
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	214	...	214	214	...	214
Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	101	2	103	495	14	509	596	16	612
		Under-trial ...	29	1	30	495	23	518	524	24	548
		Civil ...	6	...	6	35	1	36	41	1	42
Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	76	1	77	77	1	78
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	88	1	89	90	1	91
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Noakholly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	118	...	118	345	2	347	463	2	465
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	273	2	275	287	2	289
		Civil ...	20	...	20	195	1	196	215	1	216
Fenny	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	145	...	145	148	...	148
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	143	4	147	148	4	152
Patna	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	155	5	160	962	47	1,009	1,117	52	1,169
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	371	21	392	385	21	406
		Civil ...	12	...	12	64	1	65	76	1	77
Barrh	Subsidary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	115	2	117	115	2	117
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	119	2	121	124	3	127
Behar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	198	10	208	201	10	211
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	225	12	237	235	12	247
Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	175	17	192	665	53	718	840	70	910
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	347	36	383	357	36	393
		Civil ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26
Sasseram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	191	16	207	199	17	216
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	174	14	188	177	14	191
Buxar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	222	18	240	225	18	243
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	195	25	220	197	25	222

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1882.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1882.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
105	4	109	1	.....	1	0·86	0·08	0·94	4·03	0·28	4·31
136	9	145	2	.....	2	3·17	0·20	3·37			
347	3	350	15	.....	15	12·83	0·15	12·98	23·99	0·44	24·43
210	3	213	16	.....	16	11·16	0·29	11·45			
1,319	14	1,333	295	.....	295	382·52	2·59	385·11	431·96	3·11	435·07
630	11	641	18	1	19	37·59	0·52	38·11			
130	.....	130	10	.....	10	11·85	.....	11·85			
386	2	388	25	.....	25	8·45	.....	8·45	15·18	.....	15·18
168	.....	168	2	.....	2	6·73	.....	6·73			
330	2	332	17	.....	17	6·77	0·01	6·78	23·88	0·16	24·04
330	5	335	12	.....	12	17·11	0·15	17·26			
164	.....	164	4	.....	4	2·98	.....	2·98	6·94	0·19	7·13
89	4	93	5	.....	5	3·96	0·19	4·15			
1,146	17	1,163	359	4	363	370·82	4·04	374·86	410·67	4·94	415·61
501	7	508	20	2	22	31·83	0·90	32·73			
129	.....	129	11	.....	11	8·02	.....	8·02			
155	4	159	8	.....	8	5·24	0·09	5·33	12·48	0·33	12·81
129	4	133	5	1	6	7·24	0·24	7·48			
181	2	183	3	.....	3	5·04	0·07	5·11	12·10	0·07	12·17
151	1	152	3	.....	3	7·06	.....	7·06			
160	5	165	5	.....	5	7·19	0·18	7·37	14·12	0·69	14·81
127	8	135	10	.....	10	6·93	0·51	7·44			
456	6	462	32	1	33	12·85	0·19	13·04	23·16	0·19	23·35
199	.....	199	15	.....	15	10·31	.....	10·31			
444	14	458	152	2	154	113·26	3·11	116·37	133·77	3·91	137·68
512	23	535	12	1	13	16·76	0·78	17·54			
39	1	40	2	.....	2	3·75	0·02	3·77			
75	1	76	2	.....	2	1·66	0·01	1·67	4·72	0·13	4·85
89	1	90	1	.....	1	2·65	0·12	2·77			
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	0·41	.....	0·41			
374	1	375	89	1	90	97·11	0·04	97·15	125·19	0·24	125·43
281	2	283	6	.....	6	12·97	0·06	13·03			
203	1	204	12	.....	12	15·11	0·14	15·25			
127	.....	127	21	.....	21	4·55	.....	4·55	10·90	0·08	10·98
143	4	147	5	.....	5	6·35	0·08	6·43			
868	42	910	249	10	259	206·29	9·60	215·89	224·65	10·04	234·69
375	21	396	10	.....	10	13·03	0·39	13·42			
71	1	72	5	.....	5	5·33	0·05	5·38			
114	2	116	1	.....	1	1·50	0·02	1·52	4·46	0·06	4·52
122	3	125	2	.....	2	2·96	0·04	3·00			
195	9	204	6	1	7	3·51	0·14	3·65	11·14	0·52	11·66
230	12	242	5	.....	5	7·63	0·38	8·01			
699	54	753	141	16	157	164·85	16·02	180·87	179·55	17·72	197·27
342	35	877	15	1	16	12·81	1·70	14·51			
23	.....	23	3	.....	3	1·89	.....	1·89			
192	17	209	7	.....	7	4·31	0·29	4·60	8·53	0·56	9·09
173	14	187	4	.....	4	4·22	0·27	4·49			
224	18	242	1	.....	1	2·66	0·19	2·85	7·47	0·70	8·17
193	25	218	4	.....	4	4·81	0·51	5·32			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1882.			Received during the year 1882.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhubooah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	166	22	188	169	22	191
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	175	16	191	177	16	193
Mozufferpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	196	10	206	701	41	742	897	51	948
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	204	21	225	212	22	234
		Civil ...	6	1	7	71	2	73	77	3	80
Hajeepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	138	10	148	146	10	156
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	108	9	117	112	10	122
Seetamurhee ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	257	15	272	265	15	280
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	267	15	282	269	15	284
Sarun	District Jail ...	Convicts	76	3	79	673	48	721	749	51	800
		Under-trial ...	10	2	12	353	25	378	363	27	390
		Civil ...	2	...	2	59	1	60	61	1	62
Sewan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	348	24	372	351	24	375
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	250	27	277	255	27	282
Chumparun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	340	11	351	645	35	680	985	46	1,031
		Under-trial ...	26	2	28	361	20	381	387	22	409
		Civil ...	3	...	3	60	...	60	63	...	63
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	15	1	16	312	21	333	327	22	349
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	295	13	308	299	13	312
Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	164	10	174	647	30	677	811	40	851
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	325	12	337	334	12	346
		Civil ...	10	...	10	155	...	155	165	...	165
Jamooee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	19	...	19	224	8	232	243	8	251
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	270	7	277	281	7	288
Begooserai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	143	12	155	143	12	155
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	107	7	114	107	7	114
		Civil ...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25
Bhagulpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	143	2	145	732	3	735	875	5	880
		Under-trial ...	5	2	7	142	11	152	147	13	160
		Civil ...	15	...	15	166	1	167	181	1	182
Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	100	3	103	100	3	103
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	136	3	139	136	3	139
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	2	14	12	2	14
Muddhopoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	103	2	105	103	2	105
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	45	...	45	45	...	45
Purneah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	137	2	139	529	10	539	666	12	678
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	318	3	321	326	3	329
		Civil ...	1	...	1	24	1	25	25	1	26
Kissengunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	116	4	120	118	4	122
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	158	7	165	160	7	167
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	125	2	127	128	2	130
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	167	3	170	172	3	175
Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	222	14	236	583	39	622	805	53	858
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	348	32	380	364	33	397
		Civil ...	7	...	7	75	2	77	82	2	84
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	121	9	130	125	9	134
		Under-trial ...	1	2	3	106	6	112	107	8	115
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	75	4	79	75	4	79
		Under-trial ...	...	1	1	80	3	83	80	4	84
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continue*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1882.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1882.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
165	22	187	4	.....	4	3·35	0·29	3·64	9·84	0·62	10·46
176	16	192	1	.....	1	6·49	0·33	6·82			
729	37	766	168	14	182	219·97	11·64	231·61	234·87	12·29	247·16
207	22	229	5	.....	5	8·75	0·57	9·32			
71	3	74	6	.....	6	6·15	0·08	6·23			
145	10	155	1	.....	1	0·97	0·08	1·05	4·23	0·53	4·76
112	10	122	.....	.....	.....	3·26	0·45	3·71			
258	15	273	7	.....	7	3·11	0·23	3·34	12·93	0·70	13·63
266	15	281	3	.....	3	9·82	0·47	10·29			
588	38	626	161	13	174	110·61	6·96	117·57	134·66	8·47	143·13
324	26	350	39	1	40	17·34	1·50	18·84			
52	1	53	9	.....	9	6·71	0·01	6·72			
348	23	371	3	1	4	4·63	0·41	5·04	11·17	1·16	12·33
245	26	271	10	1	11	6·54	0·75	7·29			
781	35	816	204	11	215	339·32	11·40	350·72	361·97	12·94	374·91
351	19	370	36	3	39	17·94	1·54	19·48			
60	.....	60	3	.....	3	4·71	.....	4·71			
326	22	348	1	.....	1	2·79	0·17	2·96	10·78	0·39	11·17
296	12	308	3	1	4	7·99	0·22	8·21			
670	30	700	141	10	151	153·01	8·42	161·43	180·90	8·70	189·60
315	11	326	19	1	20	15·71	0·28	15·99			
154	.....	154	11	.....	11	12·18	.....	12·18			
235	8	243	8	.....	8	3·01	0·10	3·11	11·34	0·22	11·56
276	7	283	5	.....	5	8·33	0·12	8·45			
140	12	152	3	.....	3	1·42	0·11	1·53	4·16	0·24	4·40
107	7	114	.....	.....	.....	2·45	0·13	2·58			
25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	0·29	.....	0·29			
748	5	753	127	.....	127	130·37	0·18	130·55	154·36	0·94	155·30
142	12	154	5	1	6	3·87	0·70	4·57			
165	1	166	16	.....	16	20·12	0·06	20·18			
100	3	103	.....	.....	.....	0·95	0·03	0·98	5·94	0·18	6·12
133	3	136	3	.....	3	4·87	0·12	4·99			
10	1	11	2	1	3	0·12	0·03	0·15			
100	2	102	3	.....	3	1·59	.....	1·59	2·98	.....	2·98
45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	1·39	.....	1·39			
543	11	554	123	1	124	145·70	3·12	148·82	158·88	3·20	162·08
314	3	317	12	.....	12	10·90	0·01	10·91			
22	1	23	3	.....	3	2·28	0·07	2·35			
117	4	121	1	.....	1	1·17	0·07	1·24	4·66	0·34	5·00
158	7	165	2	.....	2	3·49	0·27	3·76			
127	2	129	1	.....	1	1·81	0·02	1·83	7·20	0·16	7·36
171	3	174	1	.....	1	5·39	0·14	5·53			
556	40	596	249	13	262	252·26	14·24	266·50	276·17	15·60	291·77
358	32	390	6	1	7	15·77	1·32	17·09			
76	1	77	6	1	7	8·14	0·04	8·18			
122	9	131	3	.....	3	1·68	0·09	1·77	3·49	0·18	3·67
107	8	115	.....	.....	.....	1·81	0·09	1·90			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
74	4	78	1	.....	1	0·55	0·01	0·56	2·87	0·12	2·99
76	4	80	4	.....	4	2·32	0·11	2·43			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1882.			Received during the year 1882.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ungool ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	62	4	66	64	4	68
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	100	7	107	100	7	107
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Khand Mehal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	20	2	22	20	2	22
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	53	2	55	54	2	56
Russa, 24-Pergunnahs ...	District and Central Female Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	181	181	...	266	266	...	447	447
		Under-trial ...	...	1	1	...	42	42	...	43	43
		Civil ...	...	1	1	...	39	39	...	40	40
Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Sub-divisional Jail	Convicts ...	151	...	151	172	4	176	323	4	327
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	89	5	94	90	5	95
		Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14
Maldah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	40	2	42	269	13	282	309	15	324
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	207	12	219	209	12	221
		Civil ...	5	...	5	53	...	53	58	...	58
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	193	2	195	485	17	502	678	19	697
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	180	17	197	185	17	202
		Civil ...	3	...	3	38	...	38	41	...	41
Serajgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	267	9	276	270	9	279
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	238	8	246	241	8	249
Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	94	...	94	219	27	246	313	27	340
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	164	27	191	166	27	193
		Civil ...	...	1	1	29	1	30	29	2	31
Siliigoree ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	101	3	104	101	3	104
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	187	1	188	193	1	194
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	42	1	43	42	1	43
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Julpigoree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	70	3	73	309	13	322	379	16	395
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	99	5	104	99	5	104
		Civil ...	2	...	2	71	1	72	73	1	74
Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	29	...	29	30	...	30
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	47	1	48	50	1	51
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Tipperah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	169	4	173	641	12	653	810	16	826
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	351	9	360	357	10	367
		Civil ...	3	...	3	95	...	95	98	...	98
Brahmunberia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	288	2	290	293	2	295
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	126	1	127	127	1	128
		Civil ...	2	...	2	53	...	53	55	...	55
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	131	4	135	131	4	135
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	138	2	140	144	2	146
Durbhunga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	218	6	224	524	25	549	742	31	773
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
		Civil ...	1	...	1	30	...	30	31	...	31
Mudhoobunnee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	164	15	179	164	15	179
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	166	9	175	170	9	179
Tajpore	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	135	7	142	137	7	144
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	140	7	147	142	7	149
Pooree	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	68	5	73	459	28	487	527	33	560
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	456	26	482	462	27	489
		Civil ...	2	...	2	49	...	49	51	...	51

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1882.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1882.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
56	4	60	8	.....	8	3·33	0·17	3·50			
97	6	103	3	1	4	7·47	0·60	8·07	10·89	0·77	11·66
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·09	.....	0·09			
17	2	19	3	.....	3	0·75	0·10	0·85			
47	2	49	7	.....	7	2·90	0·06	2·96	3·65	0·16	3·81
.....	294	294	.....	153	153	.....	165·23	165·23			
.....	39	39	.....	4	4	.....	2·16	2·16	.....	168·65	168·65
.....	37	37	.....	3	3	.....	1·26	1·26			
219	3	222	104	1	105	146·85	0·63	147·48			
87	5	92	3	.....	3	2·84	0·18	3·02	150·21	0·81	151·02
12	.....	12	2	.....	2	0·52	.....	0·52			
256	10	266	53	5	58	49·70	3·02	52·72			
207	12	219	2	.....	2	10·85	0·92	11·77	64·52	3·94	68·46
56	.....	56	2	.....	2	3·97	.....	3·97			
500	17	517	178	2	180	176·19	2·57	178·76			
178	17	195	7	.....	7	10·74	1·00	11·74	189·83	3·62	193·45
39	.....	39	2	.....	2	2·90	0·05	2·95			
262	9	271	8	.....	8	6·04	0·17	6·21	14·76	0·44	15·20
228	8	236	13	.....	13	8·72	0·27	8·99			
232	24	256	81	3	84	98·81	2·85	101·66			
162	27	189	4	.....	4	5·49	0·35	5·84	105·69	3·40	109·09
28	2	30	1	.....	1	1·39	0·20	1·59			
100	3	103	1	.....	1	0·94	0·01	0·35			
188	1	189	5	.....	5	4·82	0·12	4·94	5·77	0·13	5·90
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	1·07	.....	1·07			
40	1	41	2	.....	2	2·27	0·11	2·38	3·60	0·11	3·71
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	0·26	.....	0·26			
289	12	301	90	4	94	90·06	2·84	92·90			
92	5	97	7	.....	7	3·47	0·65	4·12	97·90	3·53	101·43
70	.....	70	3	1	4	4·37	0·04	4·41			
30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	0·40	.....	0·40			
50	1	51	.....	.....	.....	1·98	0·22	2·20	2·56	0·22	2·78
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	0·18	.....	0·18			
678	12	690	132	4	136	146·85	3·77	150·62			
348	10	358	9	.....	9	13·20	0·26	13·46	167·16	4·03	171·19
90	.....	90	8	.....	8	7·11	.....	7·11			
276	2	278	17	.....	17	8·40	0·04	8·44			
121	1	122	6	.....	6	6·57	.....	6·57	17·29	0·04	17·33
53	.....	53	2	.....	2	2·32	.....	2·32			
129	4	133	2	.....	2	5·78	0·17	5·95	12·18	0·24	12·42
135	2	137	9	.....	9	6·40	0·07	6·47			
578	17	595	164	14	178	201·22	6·18	207·40			
3	.....	3	2	.....	2	1·31	.....	1·31	206·16	6·18	212·34
27	.....	27	4	.....	4	3·63	.....	3·63			
163	15	178	1	.....	1	2·13	0·15	2·28	7·07	0·43	7·50
167	9	176	3	.....	3	4·94	0·28	5·22			
137	7	144	.....	.....	.....	1·57	0·12	1·69	4·91	0·21	5·12
139	7	146	3	.....	3	3·34	0·09	3·43			
418	27	445	109	6	115	87·81	7·10	94·91			
456	25	481	6	2	8	9·93	0·84	10·77	104·12	7·94	112·06
48	.....	48	3	.....	3	6·38	.....	6·38			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1882.			Received during the year 1882.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Khordah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	128	5	133	134	6	140
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	111	5	116	117	5	122
		Civil ...	...	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26
Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	73	3	76	361	23	384	434	26	460
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	229	9	238	231	9	240
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Bhuddruck ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	128	8	136	132	9	141
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	114	8	122	119	8	127
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Lohardugga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	245	4	249	591	38	629	836	42	878
		Under-trial ...	18	...	18	546	42	588	564	42	606
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20
Palamow ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	160	13	173	164	14	178
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	190	8	198	203	8	211
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
Singbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	108	...	108	119	10	129	227	10	237
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	126	8	134	128	8	136
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	80	5	85	472	27	499	552	32	584
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	297	20	317	311	20	331
		Civil ...	1	...	1	45	...	45	46	...	46
Govindpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	90	2	92	90	2	92
		Under-trial ..	1	...	1	66	5	71	67	5	72
Nya Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	235	14	249	243	14	257
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	246	15	261	256	16	272
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	122	3	125	125	3	128
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	120	7	127	125	7	132
	Total of Jails ...	Convicts ...	14,347	550	14,897	30,984	1,513	32,497	45,331	2,063	47,394
		Under-trial ...	522	26	548	13,338	791	14,129	13,860	817	14,677
		Civil ...	243	3	246	3,149	70	3,219	3,392	73	3,465
		Total ...	15,112	579	15,691	47,471	2,374	49,845	62,583	2,953	65,536
	Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	318	16	334	14,370	603	14,973	14,688	619	15,307
		Under-trial ...	327	13	340	12,352	627	12,979	12,679	640	13,319
		Civil ...	2	...	2	181	3	184	183	3	186
		Total ...	647	29	676	26,903	1,233	28,136	27,550	1,262	28,812
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicts ...	14,665	566	15,231	45,354	2,116	47,470	60,019	2,682	62,701
		Under-trial ..	849	39	888	25,690	1,418	27,108	26,539	1,457	27,996
		Civil ...	245	3	248	3,330	73	3,403	3,575	76	3,651
		Total ...	15,759	608	16,367	74,374	3,607	77,981	90,133	4,215	94,348

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1882.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1882.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
133	6	139	1	.....	1	3·05	0·14	3·19			
116	4	120	1	1	2	2·09	0·21	2·30	5·71	0·35	6·06
26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	0·57	.....	0·57			
366	23	389	68	3	71	71·10	3·71	74·81			
225	9	234	6	.....	6	7·50	0·29	7·79	79·10	4·00	83·10
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	0·50	.....	0·50			
126	9	135	6	.....	6	2·05	0·18	2·23			
118	8	126	1	.....	1	3·26	0·26	3·52	5·31	0·44	5·75
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
641	34	675	195	8	203	218·87	6·18	225·05			
548	41	589	16	1	17	21·63	0·66	22·29	242·01	6·84	248·85
20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1·51	.....	1·51			
148	14	162	16	.....	16	10·92	1·05	11·97			
196	8	204	7	.....	7	6·90	0·18	7·08	18·80	1·23	20·03
12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	0·98	.....	0·98			
163	10	173	64	.....	64	76·93	0·85	77·78			
125	8	133	3	.....	3	6·10	0·13	6·23	83·06	0·98	84·04
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·03	.....	0·03			
452	30	482	100	2	102	82·96	2·93	85·89			
298	18	316	13	2	15	13·15	0·57	13·72	98·94	3·50	102·44
45	.....	45	1	.....	1	2·83	.....	2·83			
86	2	88	4	.....	4	3·29	.....	3·29	4·72	0·07	4·79
65	5	70	2	.....	2	1·43	0·07	1·50			
241	14	255	2	.....	2	2·39	0·10	2·49	9·33	0·74	10·07
243	16	259	13	.....	13	6·94	0·64	7·58			
122	3	125	3	.....	3	2·06	0·07	2·13	12·19	0·62	12·81
117	6	123	8	1	9	10·13	0·55	10·68			
31,894	1,561	33,455	13,437	502	13,939	13,969·59	550·72	14,520·31			
13,280	779	14,059	580	38	618	604·29	33·01	637·30	14,817·60	586·62	15,404·22
3,183	67	3,250	209	6	215	243·72	2·89	246·61			
48,357	2,407	50,764	14,226	546	14,772	14,817·60	586·62	15,404·22			
14,257	612	14,869	431	7	438	270·48	10·08	280·56			
12,314	626	12,940	365	14	379	441·20	19·76	463·96	720·74	29·88	750·62
178	2	180	5	1	6	6·06	0·04	6·10			
26,749	1,240	27,989	801	22	823	720·74	29·88	750·60			
46,151	2,173	48,324	13,868	509	14,377	14,240·07	560·80	14,800·87			
25,594	1,405	26,999	945	52	997	1,048·49	52·77	1,101·26	15,538·34	616·50	16,154·84
3,361	69	3,430	214	7	221	249·78	2·93	252·71			
75,106	3,647	78,753	15,027	568	15,595	15,538·34	616·50	16,154·84			

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails.				Grand total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.			
							A		B					A		B		A		B	
							To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	14,665	566	30,257	1,453	44,922	2,019	13,988	577	1,109	86	60,019	2,682	62,701	13,807	536	648	22	1,348	36	26,824	1,410

STATEMENT No. I.—(*Judicial*)—*continued.*

	8						9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
	Released during the year.						Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
	C.		D.																			
	Under remission rules.		By Order of Government.																			
			a.		b.																	
			On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,980	71	24	1	5	2	456	62	15	2	6	...	35	...	1,003	31	13,868	509	14,377	14,240·07	560·80	14,800·87

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December* 1882.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
	Christians.						Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other religions.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	A		B		C																	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	27	...	36	...	21	2	5,292	142	8,011	322	80	...	401	33	75	9	10,229	356	2,998	115	566	29

STATEMENT No. II.—(*Judicial*)—*continued.*

	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS.											Total.		
	Of Males.							Of Females.						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous, persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	506	532	1,249	8,940	661	307	1,673	183	12	227	87	13,868	509	14,377

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the* 31*st December* 1882, *according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.*

1	2																				3		
	Number according to Length of Sentence.																				Total.		
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation.				Sentenced to death.		
																	A — For life.		B — For a term.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	629	38	1,056	56	1,971	61	2,348	95	2,847	98	2,707	93	1,689	41	162	...	295	22	157	5	7	...	13,868	509	14,377

STATEMENT No. IV.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the* 31*st December* 1881 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number of convicts on the last day of the previous year.			Number Previously Convicted.									Ratio of column 3 D to column 2.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A — Once.		B — Twice.		C — More than twice.		D — Total.						A — Number in prison on the last day of the year.			B — Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	14,665	566	15,231	2,856	63	519	8	418	12	3,793	83	3,876	25·86	14·66	25·44	86	8	94	23	1	24

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IVA.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			Number Previously Convicted.									Ratio of column 3 D to column 2.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A		B		C		D						A			B		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	30,257	1,453	31,710	2,521	60	552	13	280	13	3,353	86	3,439	11·08	5·88	10·84	240	25	265	24	...	24

STATEMENT No. V.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1881 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the Year.			Recaptured during the Year.			Remained Uncaptured.			Unexpired Portion of Sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous year.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Total ...	194	12	8	20	6	14	20	188	6	194	13	5	2

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts *and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2		3		4								5														6
					Breach of Jails Rules.								Punishment Inflicted.														
													A		B By Jail Officers.										C		
															a		b		c		d	e					
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total number of offences.		Criminal courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	All other punishments.			Total punishments.		Ratio of column 5C to column 2.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
Total ...	14240·07	560·80	73	3	3,577	27	26,087	515	17,588	700	47,352	1,245	75	4	2,929	138	4,749	338	2,987	111	416	36,172	655		48,574		328·18

STATEMENT No. VII.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the State of Education of the Convicts *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
			Of those in column 2 there were—												Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail—						Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail—					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	30,257	1,453	26,050	1,444	3,124	9	1,083	...	14,240·07	560·80	27·76	...	27	...	24	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	22	...	1	...

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VIII.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the employment of Convicts *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reduction or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	14,240·07	560·80	739·19	10·09	5·19	1·79	1,520	17	1,573	5

STATEMENT No. X.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
	Average Number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		*Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	14,800·87	1,101·26	252·71	16,154·84	3,06,138	19 4 0	4,25,511	26 5 5	31,249	1 14 11	42,269	2 9 10	49 8 1	64,486	4 0 10	88,215	5 7 4	9,57,868	59 4 8

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Employment of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6											7		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.											RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.		
					A	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K	L			
						B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.						
											G	H	I	J					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, i.e., wheat-grinding, manufacturing prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
Total ...	133·80	14,569·37	847·65	687·88	331·82	749·28	1,386·04	895·09	407·45	161·84	495·19	875·53	116·32	1,889·54	5,699·76	25·78	5·14	9·51	39·12

STATEMENT No. XII.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Result of the Employment of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2	3								4								5			6		
		Debits.								Credits.								A	B	C	A	B	C
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1881.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1881.	Raw materials at the end of 1881.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1882.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1881.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1881.	Amount drawn from the treasury during 1882.	Total debits.	Cash in hand at the end of 1882.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1882.	Raw materials at the end of 1882.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1881.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1882.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1882.	Amount paid into the treasury by cash and invoice during 1882.	Total credits.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 4G over 3G, or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of 3G over 4G, or cash loss.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	14,569·37	20	2,63,401	1,05,740	2,189	20,998	4,49,637	8,35,004	16,76,989	2,973	2,95,008	1,23,552	114	23,167	5,23,649	11,70,545	21,39,008	4,62,019	31·7	156	3,35,541	23·0	...

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cost of maintenance (column 9 of Statement No. X).	Excess of payments over drawings from treasury (column 6A of Statement No. XII).	Excess of drawings over payments (column 6C of Statement No. XII).	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	9,57,868	3,35,541	Nil	6,22,327	42 0	42 11

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all Classes *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	21,583	1,430	23,013	15,538·34	616·50	16,154·84	21,306	1,205	22,511	25,906	1,248	27,154	815·84	33·93	849·77

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	7			8			9			10			11														
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio Per Cent. of Average Strength.														
													A			B			C			D			E		
													Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,044	41	1,085	113	7	120	433	17	450	148	4	152	166·72	202·43	168·08	5·25	5·50	5·26	·95	·64	·94	5·76	6·0	5·77	6·71	6·65	6·71

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XV.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2																				3							
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per cent. of Average Strength from—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	5	1	8,692	69	655	48	256	146	132	49	825	97	745	80	7,765	431	33	2	745	3	58·72	0·46	4·42	0·32	1·72	0·98	52·46	2·91

A.—Admissions.
D.—Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVI.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality according to Age among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2						3						4						5						6					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ..	86·15	7·95	3	...	3·48	...	10,436·97	413·82	605	15	5·79	3·62	3,088·29	115·73	315	12	10·19	10·36	676·50	22·57	78	4	11·52	17·72	14,287·91	560·07	1,001	31	7·00	5·53

STATEMENT No. XVII.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882 *according to Length of Imprisonment.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Under 6 Months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 Months.			From 1 to 2 Years.			From 2 to 3 Years.			From 3 to 7 Years.			Above 7 Years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
Total ...	6,332·30	382	6·03	2,708·57	240	8·86	2,201·01	215	9·76	1,324·17	81	6·11	1,764·33	93	5·27	517·60	21	4·05

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—(*Vital*)

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1882.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	849	39	25,690	1,418	26,539	1,457	27,996	1,048·49	52·77	1,101·26	11,222	554	11,776	12,300	724	13,024	2,028	117	4	...	40	10	945	52	997

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1882 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall, in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	24	2	51	.....	4	.....	213	36	10	.....	9	125	638	1,112			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	143	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	287	32	3	.....	.....	111	1,080	1,703			
Ditto, without ...	1,804	44	20	.....	392	.....	1,312	49	51	16	232	1,061	17,305	22,286	76·88	21,410	10,10,781
Total ...	1,971	46	71	.....	443	.....	1,812	117	64	16	241	1,297	19,023	25,101			
Total average population	989·62	19·93	28·95	.....	248·63	6·82	1,036·40	22·77	11·15	0·08	101·96	597·45	13,091·08	16,154·84			

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.

Showing the State of Health of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *Admitted and Discharged from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2			3	4			5			6						7		
	State of health on admission of those who were admitted during the year.			Number discharged during the year.	State of health of those in column 3 on admission.			State of health of those in column 3 on release.			State of weight of prisoners in column 3 on admission and discharge, *i.e.*, the number of prisoners discharged during the year who respectively gained and lost weight, and their average weight on admission and discharge.						State of health on admission into jails of those who died during the year.		
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Number of prisoners who gained weight.	Average weight on admission of those who gained weight.	Average weight on discharge of those who gained weight.	Number of prisoners who lost weight.	Average weight on admission of those who lost weight.	Average weight on discharge of those who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
												S. c.	S. c.		S. c.	S. c.			
Total of Jails...	39,574	7,662	2,609	49,666	41,581	6,096	1,989	43,822	4,520	1,324	18,380	50 1	52 14	9,320	52 5	50 5	517	295	251

STATEMENT C.

Showing Working of the MARK *System in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1882.

1	2	3										4										5									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										AVERAGE REMISSIONS GAINED BY CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.									
		Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—									
		2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of Jails ...	248	940	459	191	149	30	173	17	7	68	15	75	102	133	198	215	254	248	234	375	726	42	54	77	116	129	176	180	114	244	342
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL...	248	941	459	191	150	30	173	17	7	68	15	75	102	133	198	215	254	248	234	375	726	46	54	77	129	129	176	180	114	244	342

C.—Prisons—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December 1882 were convicted.

	Nature of Offences.	Convicts in Jail on the 31st December 1882 under Sentence not exceeding—																							
		One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceednig 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation bey and seas:				Sentenced to death:		Total.		
																		For life.		For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	116	1	195	7	292	7	261	3	293	2	315	9	103	3	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1,585	32	1,617
2	Serious offences against the person.	17	4	75	4	97	10	113	24	185	29	486	48	482	32	53	...	249	20	70	5	7	...	1,835	175	2,010
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.	2	...	6	...	15	...	26	...	60	...	271	...	490	...	76	...	38	1	40	...	...	...	1,024	1	1,025
4	Minor offences against the person	98	2	133	1	154	...	120	3	92	1	82	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	8	724
5	Minor offences against property ...	337	26	573	41	1,161	41	1,393	62	2,120	64	1,474	32	514	5	29	...	5	1	43	...	...	...	7,649	272	7.921
6	Other offences	59	5	74	3	252	3	435	3	97	2	79	3	63	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	21	1,080
	Total ...	629	38	1,056	56	1,971	61	2,348	95	2,847	98	2,707	93	1,689	41	162	...	295	22	157	5	7	...	13,868	509	14,377

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Police during* 1882, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal, and Water Police, paid for from Imperial revenues.						Total Police.		Total cost.
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Bengal.										Rs.
		Western Districts.										
Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	...	2	4	83	...	474	...	89	474	97,947
		Bankoora	...	1	2	57	...	323	...	60	323	57,531
		Beerbhoom	...	1	2	46	...	224	...	49	224	54,420
		Midnapore	...	2	6	142	...	808	12	150	820	1,50,354
		Hooghly	...	2	3	105	...	705	...	110	705	1,21,252
		Howrah	...	1	5	66	...	556	...	72	556	1,05,428
		Total ...	...	9	22	499	...	3,090	12	530	3,102	5,86,932
		Central Districts.										
	Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	...	3	6	175	...	1,040	83	184	1,123	2,05,110
		Nuddea	...	2	5	99	...	679	...	106	679	1,22,780
		Jessore	...	2	4	62	...	354	...	68	354	80,929
		Khoolna	...	1	3	55	...	245	41	59	296	67,998
		Moorshedabad	...	2	4	111	...	668	...	117	668	1,26,287
		Total ...	...	10	22	502	...	2,986	124	534	3,020	6,03,104
	Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	...	2	4	60	...	350	...	66	350	74,549
		Rajshahye	...	1	3	63	...	362	...	67	362	75,123
		Rungpore	...	1	5	75	...	423	...	81	423	85,725
		Bogra	...	1	2	42	...	217	...	45	217	53,036
		Pubna	...	2	2	59	...	309	...	63	309	68,220
		Darjeeling	...	1	3	39	...	205	...	43	205	50,937
		Julpigoree	...	1	2	45	...	234	...	48	234	58,787
		Total ...	...	9	21	383	...	2,100	...	413	2,100	4,66,377
		Eastern Districts.										
	Dacca.	Dacca	...	2	5	81	...	574	14	88	588	1,10,104
		Furreedpore	...	2	4	68	...	327	26	74	353	82,581
		Backergunge	...	2	4	91	...	473	...	97	473	1,16,635
		Mymensingh	...	2	5	79	...	418	7	86	425	92,348
		Total ...	...	8	18	319	...	1,792	47	345	1,839	4,01,668
	Chittagong.	Chittagong	...	1	5	69	...	371	...	75	371	80,108
		Noakholly	...	1	3	45	...	260	...	49	260	61,668
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	3	4	48	...	596	...	55	596	1,87,581
		Tipperah	...	1	3	43	...	278	...	47	278	62,691
		Total ...		6	15	205	...	1,505	...	226	1,505	3,92,048
		Total for Bengal ...	...	42	98	1,908	...	11,473	183	2,048	11,666	24,50,129
		Behar.										
Behar.	Patna.	Patna	...	2	7	124	...	1,167	...	133	1,167	1,84,636
		Gya	...	2	4	107	...	700	...	113	700	1,18,442
		Shahabad	...	2	5	85	8	519	...	92	527	1,01,804
		Mozufferpore	...	2	3	65	...	418	...	70	418	79,875
		Durbhunga	...	1	3	56	...	386	...	60	366	70,031
		Sarun	...	2	2	77	...	464	...	81	464	84,014
		Chumparun	...	1	2	56	...	269	...	59	269	58,911
		Total ...	...	12	26	570	8	3,923	...	608	3,931	6,97,713

D.—Police—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Police during* 1882, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal, and Water Police, paid for from Imperial revenues.						Total Police.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Behar—*contd.*	Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	...	2	3	61	...	421	...	66	421	82,015
		Bhagulpore	...	2	3	68	...	401	...	73	401	84,186
		Purneah	...	1	5	78	...	465	...	84	465	93,281
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	2	4	53	...	322	...	59	322	75,508
		Maldah	...	1	2	38	...	227	...	41	227	45,957
		Total ...	...	8	17	298	...	1,836	...	323	1,836	3,80,947
		Total for Behar ...	...	20	43	868	8	5,759	...	931	5,759	10,78,660
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	...	1	4	97	...	505	3	102	508	1,00,048
		Pooree	...	1	2	76	...	353	...	79	353	66,588
		Balasore	...	1	3	84	...	390	...	88	390	72,379
		Gurjhats	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	29,600
		Total ...	...	4	11	279	...	1,387	3	294	1,390	2,68,615
		Chota Nagpore.										
		South-West Frontier Agency.										
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	...	2	3	89	14	432	...	94	446	91,839
		Lohardugga	...	2	3	86	...	406	...	91	406	85,469
		Singbhoom	...	1	1	25	...	140	...	27	140	30,071
		Manbhoom	...	2	2	56	10	249	...	60	259	62,045
		Total ...	...	7	9	256	24	1,227	...	272	1,251	2,69,424
		Total of Districts ...	...	73	161	3,311	32	19,846	186	3,545	20,074	40,66,828
		Government Railway Police	1	.....	7	76	...	499	...	84	499	1,22,970
		Dacca Special Reserve ...	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	14,268
		Doomka Special Reserve ...	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	13,668
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve	...	.....	.....	5	...	50	...	5	50	6,344
		Inspector-General's Reserve	...	.....	3	.....	...	30	...	3	30	6,300
		Special Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases ...	...	.....	.....	2	...	.....	...	2	.....	2,400
		Salt guards in Orissa for different periods ...	...	.....	.....	69	...	481	...	69	481	23,326
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4	.....	1,15,581
		Total ...	5	.....	12	170	...	1,260	...	187	1,260	3,04,857
		Grand Total ...	5	73	173	3,481	32	21,106	186	4,732	21,334	43,71,685

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1882.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportions of Police (Officers and Men)					
			In District.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Bengal.																
		Western Districts.																
Burdwan ...		Burdwan ...	1	5	22	103	54	204	174	...	2,697	1,391,823	1 to 4·7	1 to 6·8	10 to 1	1 to 2,472	1 to 3,324	1 to 566
		Bankoora ...	1	5	2	12	50	191	122	...	2,621	1,041,752	1 to 6·8	1 to 9·9	4 to 1	1 to 2,719	1 to 3,754	1 to 505
		Beerbhoom ...	1	5	4	17	43	186	17	...	1,756	794,428	1 to 6·4	1 to 6·8	3 to 1	1 to 2,909	1 to 3,073	1 to 448
		Midnapore ...	...	...	16	95	124	574	161	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·2	8 to 1	1 to 2,595	1 to 2,995	1 to 585
		Hooghly ...	1	4	20	108	65	257	360	...	1,223	1,012,768	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,242	1 to 1,867	1 to 452
		Howrah ...	...	...	4	23	46	178	377	...	476	635,381	1 to ·7	1 to 1·8	34 to 1	1 to 1,011	1 to 2,114	1 to 280
		Total ...	4	19	68	358	382	1,590	1,211	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·6	8 to 1	1 to 2,035	1 to 2,834	1 to 438
		Central Districts.																
Presidency ..		24-Pergunnahs ...	1	5	11	67	115	583	501	24	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1·6	1 to 2·5	3 to 1	1 to 1,238	1 to 1,713	1 to 530
		Nuddea ...	...	...	10	57	82	363	273	...	3,404	2,017,847	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·5	5 to 1	1 to 2,570	1 to 3,531	1 to 401
		Jessore ...	1	10	9	72	55	230	45	...	2,276	1,577,249	1 to 5·3	1 to 6·0	7 to 1	1 to 3,753	1 to 4,145	1 to 318
		Khoolna ...	...	...	4	19	52	237	33	...	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·5	2 to 1	1 to 3,130	1 to 3,409	1 to 494
		Moorshedabad ...	...	...	6	36	99	409	227	8	2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2·7	1 to 3·8	8 to 1	1 to 1,562	1 to 2,051	1 to 418
		Total ...	2	15	40	251	403	1,822	1,079	32	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3·0	1 to 4·0	4 to 1	1 to 2,063	1 to 2,764	1 to 465

Bengal ...	Rajshahye	Dinagepore ...	1	6	2	27	61	289	30	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 9·8	1 to 10·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,640	1 to 351	1 to 521
		Rajshahye ...	...	...	6	32	56	268	67	...	2,361	1,338,638	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·5	8 to 1	1 to 3,120	1 to 3,619	1 to 421
		Rungpore ...	1	6	6	28	71	363	29	...	3,486	2,097,964	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·3	4 to 1	1 to 4,162	1 to 4,387	1 to 480
		Bogra ...	1	5	2	12	39	171	32	...	1,498	734,358	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·4	2 to 1	1 to 2,802	1 to 3,148	1 to 318
		Pubna ...	1	5	5	25	54	225	57	...	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 4·9	1 to 5·8	14 to 1	1 to 3,526	1 to 4,054	1 to 607
		Darjeeling ...	...	...	18	92	21	81	36	...	1,234	155,179	1 to 4·9	1 to 6·0	3 to 1	1 to 625	1 to 690	1 to 245
		Julpigoree ...	2	9	2	16	43	197	13	...	2,884	581,562	1 to 10·2	1 to 10·6	2 to 1	1 to 2,062	1 to 2,136	1 to 530
		Total ...	6	31	41	232	345	1,594	264	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	8 to 3,077	1 to 3,386	1 to 1,448
		Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	1	4	8	58	67	260	278	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 4·1	1 to 6·9	14 to 1	1 to 3,130	1 to 5,056	1 to 373
		Furreedpore ...	1	6	6	55	64	252	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·8	3 to 1	1 to 3,821	1 to 3,920	1 to 2,935
		Backergunge ...	...	...	6	34	87	353	90	...	3,649	1,900,889	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·5	3 to 1	1 to 3,334	1 to 3,881	1 to 529
		Mymensingh ...	1	6	6	28	72	310	88	...	6,287	3,051,966	1 to 12·3	1 to 11·9	2 to 1	1 to 5,972	1 to 5,722	1 to 787
		Total ...	3	16	26	175	290	1,175	499	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6·8	1 to 8·8	5 to 1	1 to 3,983	1 to 4,957	1 to 695
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	1	5	47	23	22	287	61	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 2,314	1 to 2,868	1 to 421
		Noakholly ...	1	5	3	22	44	219	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·5	8 to 1	1 to 2,656	1 to 2,774	1 to 344
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	2	8	53	588	...	...	5,419	101,597	1 to 8·3	1 to 8·3	.....	1 to 156	1 to 156	.....
		Tipperah ...	1	5	5	29	38	205	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7·6	1 to 8·7	4 to 1	1 to 4,674	1 to 5,262	1 to 713
		Total ...	3	15	57	82	157	1,299	118	...	12,118	3,574,048	1 to 7·0	1 to 7·5	10 to 1	1 to 2,064	1 to 2,178	1 to 511
		Total for Bengal ...	18	96	232	1,098	1,577	7,480	3,171	32	70,399*	34,922,970	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 2,548	1 to 3,175	1 to 491
		Behar.																
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	18	75	65	347	751	44	2,079	1,756,856	1 to 1·5	1 to 4·0	19 to 1	1 to 1,351	1 to 2,724	1 to 479
		Gya ...	...	...	7	30	92	427	257	...	4,712	2,124,682	1 to 5·7	1 to 8·4	8 to 1	1 to 2,613	1 to 3,603	1 to 471
		Shahabad ...	1	6	13	109	70	245	175	...	4,365	1,964,909	1 to 7·0	1 to 9·8	14 to 1	1 to 3,174	1 to 4,171	1 to 644
		Mozufferpore ...	1	6	8	48	50	225	150	...	3,003	2,582,060	1 to 6·1	1 to 8·8	13 to 1	1 to 5,295	1 to 7,327	1 to 701
		Durbhunga ...	1	6	3	16	48	242	130	...	3,335	2,633,447	1 to 7·4	1 to 10·5	14 to 1	1 to 5,904	1 to 8,086	1 to 677
		Sarun ...	1	6	16	108	53	186	175	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 4·8	1 to 7·0	12 to 1	1 to 4,184	1 to 5,951	1 to 446
		Chumparun ...	...	...	5	27	51	211	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10·7	1 to 11·9	5 to 1	1 to 5,248	1 to 5,750	1 to 911
		Total ...	4	24	70	413	429	1,883	1,672	44	23,647	15,063,944	1 to 5·2	1 to 8·3	13 to 1	1 to 3,318	1 to 5,011	1 to 534

* Add Soonderbuns ... 5,976

Total ... 76,375

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1882—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportions of Police (Officers and Men)					
			In District.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	1	6	3	29	52	263	133	...	3,921	1,969,774	1 to 8·0	1 to 11·0	14 to 1	1 to 4,044	1 to 5,343	1 to 588
		Bhagulpore ...	1	5	17	113	48	181	109	...	4,268	1,966,158	1 to 9·0	1 to 11·6	4 to 1	1 to 4,148	1 to 5,181	1 to 687
		Purneah ...	1	6	15	103	62	247	115	...	4,956	1,848,687	1 to 9·0	1 to 11·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,367	1 to 4,197	1 to 236
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	6	35	52	278	10	...	5,456	1,568,093	1 to 14·3	1 to 14·7	3 to 1	1 to 4,115	1 to 4,214	1 to 456
		Maldah ...	1	5	5	30	33	160	34	...	1,891	710,448	1 to 7·0	1 to 8·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,650	1 to 2,958	1 to 533
		Total ...	4	22	46	310	247	1,129	401	...	20,492	8,063,160	1 to 9·4	1 to 11·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,735	1 to 4,471	1 to 506
		Total for Behar ...	8	46	116	723	676	3,012	2,073	44	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·5	10 to 1	1 to 3,452	1 to 4,803	1 to 529
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	...	...	7	46	87	386	75	9	3,633	1,795,065	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·8	3 to 1	1 to 2,942	1 to 3,275	1 to 860
		Pooree ...	2	9	3	22	69	271	56	...	2,473	888,487	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·4	2 to 1	1 to 2,056	1 to 2,282	1 to 540
		Balasore ...	1	5	5	26	80	331	30	...	2,066	945,280	1 to 4·3	1 to 4·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,977	1 to 2,064	1 to 675
		Gurjhats ...	...	...	4	24	21	115	...	...	1,590	160,862	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·0	.....	1 to 609	1 to 609	.....
		Total ...	3	14	19	118	257	1,103	161	9	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·4	3 to 1	1 to 2,256	1 to 2,421	1 to 722

		Chota Nagpore. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	1	6	6	48	83	338	56	2	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 13·0	1 to 14·5	9 to 1	1 to 2,045	1 to 2,227	1 to 534
		Lohardugga ...	...	...	7	40	82	316	50	2	12,045	1,609,244	1 to 24·2	1 to 27·0	3 to 1	1 to 3,237	1 to 3,539	1 to 655
		Singbhoom ...	1	5	2	10	24	118	7	...	3,753	453,775	1 to 22·4	1 to 23·4	7 to 1	1 to 2,717	1 to 2,805	1 to 689
		Manbhoom ...	1	5	6	25	51	189	42	...	4,147	1,058,228	1 to 13·0	1 to 14·9	1 to 1	1 to 3,317	1 to 3,764	1 to 370
		Total ...	3	16	21	123	240	961	155	4	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 17·7	1 to 19·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,774	1 to 3,035	1 to 505
		Total of Districts ...	32	172	388	2,062	2,750	12,556	5,560	89	151,266	66,065,757	1 to 6·6	1 to 8·7	6 to 1	1 to 2,798	1 to 3,516	1 to 513
		Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...	84	499	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Dacca Special Reserve	...	...	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Doomka Special Reserve	...	...	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve	...	...	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Special Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Salt guards in Orissa for different periods...	...	...	...	...	69	481	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	187	1,260	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total ...	32	172	388	2,062	2,937	13,816	5,560	89	151,266	66,065,757	1 to 6·2	1 to 8·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,636	1 to 3,311	1 to 513
								Add Soonderbuns ...		...	5,976							
										Grand Total ...	157,242							

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police, during* 1882.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Western Districts.					Rs. A. P.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	12,358	24·4	19·8	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran land.	2,44,983 0 0
		Bankoora	7,836	21·7	32·9	Ditto	2,58,116 0 0
		Beerbhoom	7,481	26·2	16·4	Ditto	1,33,428 5 0
		Midnapore	10,230	41·6	16·6	Ditto	1,70,537 0 0
		Hooghly	4,939	43·7	27·6	Ditto	1,36,630 0 0
		Howrah	1,433	63·7	35·3	Ditto	50,672 0 0
		Total	44,277	31·6	22·4		9,94,366 5 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	3,326	67·6	52·8	By villagers, all under Act VI.	1,75,646 10 0
		Nuddea	4,358	79·9	45·4	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	1,98,118 8 0
		Jessore	3,154	71·9	40·5	Ditto	1,27,934 2 0
		Moorshedabad	4,078	61·7	36·	Ditto	1,46,804 0 0
		Khoolna	1,976	77·9	43·8	Ditto	88,536 0 0
		Total	16,892	71·4	43·6		7,37,039 4 0
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	4,475	60·2	26·7	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	1,19,720 8 0
		Rajshahye	3,219	69·9	38·6	Ditto	1,24,515 0 0
		Rungpore	4,707	68·9	36·2	Ditto	1,70,849 0 0
		Bogra	1,908	53·2	41·9	Ditto	80,059 7 0
		Pubna	2,207	90·5	49·2	Ditto	1,08,687 0 0
		Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Julpigoree	1,215	79·4	52·5	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	63,840 0 0
		Total	17,731	68·6	37·6		6,67,670 15 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca	3,502	86·2	39·6	By villagers, both under Regulation XX and Act VI.	1,38,885 0
		Furreedpore	3,014	73·2	35·7	Ditto	1,07,792 0 0
		Backergunge	4,542	50·	37·5	Ditto	1,80,645 0 0
		Mymensing	6,267	65·4	48·	Ditto	3,00,816 0 0
		Total	17,325	66·9	42·		7,28,138 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,003	106·4	34·9	By villagers, both under Regulation XX and Act VI.	71,851 0 0
		Noakholly	2,019	41·	38·8	The punchayets recover the pay from villagers, both under Regulation XX and Act VI.	78,360 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Tipperah	2,721	66·	39·3	The punchayets recover the pay from villagers, both under Regulation XX and Act VI.	1,07,144 0 0
		Total	6,743	101·9	37·8		2,57,355 0 0
		Total for Bengal	102,968	53·1	32·8		33 84,569 8 0

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police, during* 1882—concluded.

Province.	Commissioners' Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. a. p.
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	3,137	78·3	29·6	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	93,103 0 0
		Gya ...	6,221	55·	27·2	Ditto ...	1,69,428 0 0
		Shahabad ...	4,942	58·8	22·9	Ditto ...	1,13,359 15 3
		Mozufferpore ...	4,698	75·3	30·3	Ditto ...	1,42,663 0 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,843	70·9	31·6	Ditto ...	1,53,420 0 0
		Sarun ...	5,187	68·4	19·7	Ditto ...	1,02,536 0 0
		Chumparun ...	2,313	12·2	30·1	Ditto ...	69,693 0 0
		Total ...	31,341	70·8	26·9		8,44,202 15 3
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	3,585	75·8	33·5	By zemindars and villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	1,20,303 0 0
		Bhagulpore ...	3,695	85·8	22·	Ditto ...	81,392 6 0
		Purneah ...	7,948	37·9	21·9	Ditto ...	1,74,780 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,813	65·2	13·9	Ditto ...	53,354 8 6
		Maldah ...	1,595	79·2	47·1	Ditto ...	75,238 8 0
		Total ...	20,636	61·3	24·4		5,05,068 6 6
		Total for Behar ...	51,977	67·2	25·9		13,49,271 5 9
Orissa ..	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,553	60·7	18·3	By jagirdars and villagers.	1,01,947 3 0
		Pooree ...	2,045	66·9	12·3	Ditto ...	25,171 0 0
		Balasore ...	2,853	57·2	24·7	By jagir land and villagers.	70,481 15 4
		Gurjhats ...	356	56·2	11·4	By Government land as confirmed jagir and villagers.	* 4,085 0 0
		Total ...	10,807	60·8	18·6		2,01,685 2 4
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	5,856	32·	18·9	By zemindars and ryots	1,11,234 0 0
		Lohardugga ...	3,342	86·2	26·9	,, zemindars ...	90,202 14 8
		Singbhoom ...	544	156·5	17·5	,, villagers ...	9,529 8 0
		Manbhoom ...	5,556	31·9	15·2	Partly by village and service land and zemindar and digwars.	84,990 0 0
		Total ...	15,298	48·2	19·3		2,95,956 6 8
		Government Railway Police.	.....	.....	.....		.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....		.....
		Grand Total ...	181,050	57·1	28·8		52,31,482 6 9

* Act VI of 1870 is not extended to this district.

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force during the year* 1882, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	170
Sub-Inspectors	793
Head-Constables	2,609
Men	20,856
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with firearms	4,372
„ „ with swords only, or swords and batons	1,497
„ „ with batons only	18,406
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	2
Sub-Inspectors	15
Head-Constables	62
Men	760
Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	5
Sub-Inspectors	480
Head-Constables	1,321
Men	4,352
Punished judicially by a Magistrate under Police Act—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	5
Head-Constables	18
Men	277
Punished under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspector	1
Head-Constable	1
Men	2
Punished under Chapter IX of Penal Code—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	.....
Head-Constables	3
Men	31
Other offences—	
Inspector	1
Sub-Inspectors	9
Head-Constables	30
Men	304
Rewards.	
Number of police rewarded during the year—	
By promotion	816
By money rewards	1,823
Education.	
Number of police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	166
Sub-Inspectors	766
Head-Constables	2,096
Men	5,835
Number of police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspector	1
Head-Constables	58
Men	1,077
Number enlisted during the year	3,408
„ of men of one year's service and under ten years	12,565
„ of men of ten years' service and upwards	8,922
Number of men who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	222
„ gratuity	87
By resignation, without pension or gratuity	1,282
„ dismissal	839
„ discharged otherwise than stated above	757
„ desertion	165
„ death	597
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	57·1
„ of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·4

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1881, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	.....
Military or Covenanted Civil	9
Uncovenanted	63
Subordinate Officers—.	
On Rs. 100 or upwards	20
Below Rs. 100	11
Constables	2
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendent	1
Subordinate Officers—	
On Rs. 100 or upwards	11
Below Rs. 100	11
Constable	1
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	4
Subordinate Officers—	
On Rs. 100 or upwards	135
Below Rs. 100	3,368
Constables	20,485
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	137
Mahomedans	848
Hindus—	
Brahmins	761
Rajpoots	215
Goorkhas	53
Sikhs	47
High-caste Soodras	900
Low ditto	163
Hillmen	.....
Hindus of all other castes	478
Other religions	.....
Men.	
Christians	77
Mahomedans	5,864
Hindus—	
Brahmins	3,170
Rajpoots	3,799
Goorkhas	466
Sikhs	43
High-caste Soodras	2,296
Low ditto	942
Hillmen	3
Hindus of all other castes	3,068
Other religions	759
Total of Officers and Men	24,121

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases during the year* 1882 *in the several districts of Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	District.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,823	2,315	1,595	1,816	3,411
		Bankoora	1,041,752	845	649	369	1,018
		Beerbhoom	794,428	1,300	747	401	1,148
		Midnapore	2,517,802	3,874	1,823	1,360	3,183
		Hooghly	1,012,768	4,926	3,307	1,726	5,033
		Howrah	635,381	3,199	2,933	2,195	5,128
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,618,420	4,705	2,943	1,936	5,879
		Nuddea	2,017,847	3,917	2,030	1,034	3,064
		Jessore	1,577,249	2,287	1,136	1,432	2,568
		Moorshedabad ...	1,226,790	3,092	2,040	1,287	3,327
		Khoolna	1,079,948	1,742	1,175	600	1,775
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	1,514,346	1,865	811	474	1,285
		Rajshahye	1,338,638	2,217	1,331	601	1,932
		Rungpore	2,097,964	1,891	824	630	1,454
		Bogra	734,358	1,204	774	315	1,089
		Pubna	1,311,728	1,542	863	867	1,730
		Darjeeling	155,179	2,026	1,704	265	1,969
		Julpigooree	581,562	936	535	304	839
	Dacca ...	Dacca	2,116,350	2,849	2,083	1,951	4,034
		Furreedpore	1,631,734	2,439	1,149	2,079	3,228
		Backergunge	1,900,889	2,744	1,493	3,875	5,368
		Mymensingh	3,051,966	4,772	2,146	1,880	4,026
	Chittagong ...	Tipperah	1,519,338	2,208	1,370	1,439	2,809
		Chittagong	1,132,341	1,497	835	1,235	2,070
		Noakholly	820,772	1,071	712	844	1,556
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	101,597	49	54	68	122
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	1,756,856	6,766	5,234	2,018	7,252
		Gya	2,124,682	3,894	1,184	1,525	2,709
		Shahabad	1,964,909	4,082	1,646	1,163	2,809
		Mozufferpore	2,582,060	2,036	1,016	930	1,946
		Durbhunga	2,633,447	2,341	1,289	1,876	3,165
		Sarun	2,280,382	2,799	1,365	955	2,320
		Chumparun	1,721,608	2,053	938	534	1,472
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	1,969,774	2,102	1,663	1,428	3,091
		Bhagulpore	1,966,158	2,523	1,756	696	2,452
		Purneah	1,848,687	2,537	1,112	546	1,658
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,568,093	3,182	1,183	1,495	2,678
		Maldah	710,448	1,030	543	461	1,004
Orissa	Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,795,065	2,818	2,492	756	3,248
		Pooree	888,487	1,978	1,262	685	1,947
		Balasore	945,280	1,640	859	437	1,296
		Gurjhats	160,862	239	285	54	339
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	1,104,742	1,704	1,053	334	1,387
		Lohardugga	1,609,244	1,979	1,415	464	1,879
		Singbhoom	453,755	242	226	91	317
		Manbhoom	1,058,228	1,523	788	711	1,499

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	·4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	·4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	148·4	143	...	5	126	4	...	60	6	5	...
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	25·4	11	...	...	8	1	...	5	...	4	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	547·4	426	...	6	372	13	...	267	15	41	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,217·	2,065	2	24	1,377	231	4	818	175	600	4
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	62·8	59	1	2	54	4	...	42	1	1	...
		Total ...	3,001·8	2,705	3	37	1,938	253	4	1,192	197	651	4
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits ...	3·	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	...
10		Murder ... by robbers ...	12·2	5	...	1	6	...	...	1	1	2	...
11		Murder ... by poison ...	23·4	15	...	...	15	...	...	1	4	5	...
12		Other murders ...	297·0	274	...	12	269	10	...	78	21	139	1
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	68·4	47	...	1	46	2	...	18	9	12	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	245·0	230	1	7	228	4	1	61	51	95	1
15	376	Rape	330·2	256	1	9	215	23	...	31	101	10	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	60·6	80	...	1	66	14	...	16	17	5	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	125·8	100	...	8	101	2	...	49	3	9	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	434·6	416	2	5	413	...	1	224	25	7	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	2·	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	534·2	686	10	14	604	19	...	358	31	75	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	29·4	21	...	1	21	...	...	7	5	5	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	36·	22	·2	11	7	...	4	5	5	...	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	878·8	982	23	26	847	27	3	369	72	49	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	266·4	304	...	6	143	48	...	34	53	24	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	178·	142	2	1	63	28	...	13	34	16	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	20·8	15	...	...	10	1	...	1	2	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1882, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
166	33	204	1	13	190	83	13	62	14	4	...	...	8	6	...	...	.....	.....
16	3	23	...	...	23	13	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
561	76	678	1	10	667	199	2	450	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	.....	.....
6,729	1,336	8,669	15	114	8,521	2,538	429	4,543	187	20	...	19	785	19	...	...	.....	.....
74	6	81	...	1	80	20	4	52	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
7,546	1,454	9,655	17	138	9,481	2,853	448	5,115	203	27	...	19	810	25	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
39	2	41	...	1	40	2	24	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	260	81
10	.....	12	...	3	9	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	322	1
14	.....	19	...	3	16	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	114	.....
457	44	641	2	23	613	129	201	...	125	8	1	2	82	68	1	1	35	21
46	4	62	...	2	58	14	10	...	24	1	1	1	2	7	...	...	.....	.....
440	23	559	1	19	539	146	153	4	134	1	...	...	49	52	...	...	.....	.....
168	27	205	...	13	192	114	21	2	37	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	.....	.....
56	6	67	...	5	62	28	11	2	14	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	.....	.....
88	9	106	...	2	104	24	11	24	29	8	...	...	5	3	...	...	.....	.....
342	5	354	7	14	333	89	2	226	1	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
852	136	1,063	2	25	1,036	302	40	490	89	5	...	...	108	2	...	...	.....	.....
22	1	28	...	3	25	9	6	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	249	156
25	25	55	...	...	55	24	10	4	2	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	.....	.....
907	127	1,083	...	28	1,048	439	7	489	7	12	1	6	94	...	...	...	.....	.....
280	99	403	1	21	374	196	58	34	25	...	...	7	29	32	1	1	15	15
101	58	175	...	10	163	89	16	40	2	1	...	2	15	...	...	...	.....	.....
11	8	19	...	...	19	10	3	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—continued.											
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	·2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	1,133·6	1,154	1	19	810	115	1	369	126	64	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	74·2	76	...	...	76	...	...	40	2	10	...
		Total ...	4,853·8	4,831	40	113	3,949	300	6	1,676	564	532	2
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	203	158	...	11	153	5	...	31	37	42	29
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	3·4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means...	18·2	16	...	1	15	2	...	10	4	3	...
33	292, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house	20·8	11	...	1	12	...	...	2	5	3	...
		Robbery { on the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	31·4	33	...	3	32	3	...	7	14	3	...
		Robbery { other robberies	169·6	134	...	3	112	12	...	35	50	9	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	865·	785	4	31	648	96	3	129	157	57	...
34A	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	733·2	791	6	18	591	49	3	245	61	41	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	20,047·	17,775	313	469	17,601	77	32	1,302	1,093	141	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	228·8	263	2	6	217	28	1	128	32	17	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	9·4	6	...	1	7	...	...	4	...	2	...
		Total ...	22,331·8	19,973	325	544	19,389	272	39	1,893	1,453	318	29
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	96·4	94	...	...	76	5	...	73	...	2	...
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	7,360·2	9,721	3,203	55	2,948	551	76	2,115	131	196	1
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	3,644·6	3,243	21	55	1,336	468	5	491	512	155	...
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	42·4	29	...	1	29	...	...	21	2	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	4·	8	...	...	5	1	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	11,147·6	13,095	3,224	111	4,394	1,025	81	2,703	645	353	1

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1882, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,316	380	1,760	...	38	1,721	793	43	799	3	5	...	1	78	...	2	1	6	
96	2	108	...	4	104	48	6	39	7	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	.....	.....
5,270	956	6,760	13	214	6,511	2,465	634	2,156	524	45	3	19	500	187	13	8	1,001	275
467	22	560	1	25	534	147	177	2	136	3	...	...	26	43	114	63	53,490	7,358
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	.....
21	.....	24	...	...	24	3	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	4	11	6	552	50
8	1	12	...	...	12	7	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	91	3
22	13	38	...	1	37	22	5	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	6	796	185
106	12	127	...	12	115	50	1	44	8	1	...	...	11	...	63	35	2,059	473
433	229	719	...	33	684	356	47	210	22	1	1	1	42	6	...	...	.....	.....
604	129	774	...	43	731	290	11	385	3	8	...	...	33	1	1	1	5	5
3,351	171	3,663	4	339	3,314	1,238	115	1,679	151	12	...	6	102	17	10,127	2,166	3,63,979	46,238
274	84	375	...	11	364	144	4	207	3	1	...	...	5	...	35	22	294	194
71	.....	73	...	...	73	13	25	...	22	13	...	...	...	...	6	9	2,448	640
5,357	661	6,365	5	464	5,888	2,270	386	2,546	357	39	1	7	219	17	10,386	2,309	4,23,720	55,146
115	23	140	...	...	140	14	1	114	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,000	3,318	7,515	3	95	7,415	2,739	34	4,345	94	30	...	2	173	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,968	1,297	3,420	2	73	3,342	1,779	45	1,329	5	26	...	3	158	...	3	3	177	104
40	.....	40	...	...	40	13	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	4	12	...	...	12	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6,131	4,642	11,127	5	168	10,949	4,550	80	5,822	103	56	...	5	338	...	3	3	177	104

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1,121·8	930	6	18	855	44	3	293	70	16	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	2,182·8	1,787	11	56	1,646	131	3	797	220	66	...
		{ ordinary ...	31,808·8	27,245	353	697	20,567	1,889	33	6,993	3,726	808	7
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	2,132·	1,926	6	37	553	259	1	226	191	60	...
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	2,057·4	1,807	4	26	1,748	43	...	1,232	53	114	5
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	8,270·	7,395	30	67	2,327	976	6	1,636	560	230	...
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	24·2	38	...	4	41	...	...	7	7	...	...
		Total ...	47,597·	41,128	410	905	27,737	3,342	46	11,184	4,827	1,294	12
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	4·8	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,431·8	1,130	...	5	677	363	...	745	9	60	1
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	21·6	34	...	...	15	7	...	11	1	5	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	——— Gambling Act ...	130·4	116	...	3	111	6	...	110	1	11	...
52		——— Excise Laws ...	2,432·6	3,070	...	11	2,489	94	1	2,309	39	45	...
53		——— Railway Laws ...	356·4	368	...	5	326	9	...	271	2	4	...
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	1,359·6	847	...	8	737	1	...	647	7	4	...
55		Offences against Stage Carriage Act	8·	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Offences against Stamp Act	18·	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	12,789·4	19,578	1	8	18,694	190	1	17,697	6	54	...
		Total ...	18,552·6	25,164	1	40	23,051	670	2	21,791	65	184	1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	1,276·8	2,084	1	14	1,797	150	...	1,755	2	18	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,08,761·8	1,08,980	4,004	1,764	82,255	6,012	178	42,194	7,753	3,350	49

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1882, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
609	60	685	2	30	653	246	28	347	2	2	...	...	28	...	14	10	64	30
1,989	131	2,186	...	107	2,076	768	16	1,197	25	2	...	3	68	...	1,561	1,202	34,206	26,498
15,445	5,033	21,293	20	1,125	20,120	8,365	142	10,419	153	48	9	19	679	14	17,873	9,400	3,04,505	1,11,848
518	696	1,274	2	44	1,227	784	21	341	8	14	...	1	54	5	655	258	39,708	9,287
2,804	143	3,066	10	46	3,010	950	101	1,800	67	5	...	...	68	19	1,667	1,629	76,390	42,613
3,674	4,233	8,137	2	142	7,984	3,761	39	3,899	7	39	...	9	239	...	...	...	.....	.....
9	2	11	...	...	11	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	5	617	2
25,048	10,298	35,652	36	1,494	35,081	14,877	347	18,010	262	110	9	32	1,437	38	21,795	12,504	4,55,490	1,90,278
32	.....	33	...	2	31	4	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	.....	.....
880	269	1,210	1	6	1,202	350	1	788	4	5	1	...	54	...	...	...	.....	.....
61	11	77	...	...	77	34	3	35	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
527	12	550	...	8	542	79	1	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,980	633	3,658	14	38	3,605	678	10	2,870	1	4	...	1	42	...	...	...	.....	.....
381	63	448	3	1	444	67	...	366	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	.....	.....
801	133	938	...	2	929	85	...	837	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	32	32	...	...	32	8	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
22,290	1,150	23,494	15	21	23,455	1,828	...	21,567	...	14	...	3	46	...	...	...	.....	.....
27,952	2,303	30,440	33	78	30,317	3,133	15	26,949	18	23	8	4	165	14	...	...	.....	.....
2,368	293	2,679	5	9	2,661	334	5	2,307	...	...	1	3	15	...	...	...	.....	.....
79,672	20,607	1,03,678	114	2,565	1,00,888	30,482	1,915	62,905	1,467	300	22	89	3,484	335	32,197	14,824	8,80,388	2,45,803

D.—Police—*continued.*

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases Not Cognizable by the Police during the year* 1882, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	·2	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	·6	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	3·8	1	1	2	.....	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	3,503·2	3,545	1,313	4,858	264	4,565	7,479	7,562	208	2,082	35	5,071	13	148
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	365·4	246	38	284	35	250	340	348	30	124	14	163	1	15
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1,348·0	1,302	660	1,962	154	1,800	2,237	2,311	200	1,040	72	799	62	125
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	188·0	196	23	219	7	193	318	349	27	152	59	33	42	34
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	215·2	213	37	250	99	238	303	308	10	49	1	242	...	6
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	7·2	6	...	6	.....	4	4	4	2	.....	...	2	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	214·4	228	20	248	73	175	521	629	1	164	4	436	...	24
		Total ...	5,845·2	5,737	2,092	7,829	632	7,227	11,204	11,513	478	3,612	185	6,747	118	352

	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316	...	...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	115·2	84	5	89	47	54	69	82	11	39	12	1	9	10
12	370	...	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	5	8	...	8	.....	4	5	2	...	2	.....	.....	...	...
					Total	...	120·2	92	5	97	47	58	74	84	11	41	12	1	9	10
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against the Property.*																
13	384 to 389	...	...	Extortion	...	...	1,269·8	1,396	2	1,398	88	826	1,081	815	113	436	4	210	...	51
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																
14	345	...	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	9·6	50	...	50	20	29	37	37	...	19	...	17	...	1
15	352, 355, 358	...	...	Criminal force	...	...	48,569·4	47,693	71	47,764	1,307	35,811	40,421	23,076	2,743	9,216	6	10,672	3	423
					Total	...	48,579·0	47,743	71	47,814	1,327	35,340	40,458	23,113	2,743	9,235	6	10,689	3	424
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																
16	417 to 420	...	...	Cheating	...	...	1,635·8	1,635	5	1,640	77	919	1,096	864	114	461	3	250	...	34
17	403, 404	...	...	Criminal misappropriation of property		...	1,043·8	719	15	734	158	450	562	545	52	203	2	272	3	12
18	409	...	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.			129·0	220	15	235	27	165	195	188	22	68	6	75	6	10
19	426, 427, 434	...	...	Mischief (simple)	...	...	7,610·8	6,514	16	6,530	297	4,264	5,306	3,829	518	1,684	10	1,515	4	97
					Total	...	10,419·4	9,088	51	9,139	559	5,798	7,159	5,426	706	2,416	21	2,112	13	153
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																
20	298	...	...	Offences against religion	...	...	36·2	33	...	33	1	12	28	27	3	17	...	.....	7	...
21	490 to 492	...	...	Criminal breach of contract of service		...	127·0	107	5	112	4	95	185	175	10	55	1	106	...	3
22	493 to 498	...	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	3,400·4	3,776	2	3,778	114	2,120	2,536	1,741	334	1,027	39	202	42	92
23	500 to 502	...	...	Defamation	...	...	828·2	975	1	976	10	603	718	409	96	195	1	98	...	19
24	504, 506 to 510		...	Intimidation and insult	...	...	1,238·6	1,396	7	1,403	30	946	1,163	809	98	316	1	368	...	26
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.			Public and local nuisances	...	...	578·6	616	129	745	287	582	1,034	1,219	18	138	...	1,057	...	96
26	291A	...	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	3·6	8	...	8	5	7	9	9	...	1	...	8	...	...
27	.....			Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.			4,830·6	4,551	821	5,372	1,929	4,362	15,483	11,904	508	2,617	14	8,466	...	294
					Total	...	11,043·2	11,462	965	12,427	2,380	8,727	21,156	16,293	1,067	4,366	56	10,305	49	440

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D.—Police—*concluded.*

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases Not Cognizable by the Police during the year* 1882, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Special Laws, Offences under which are Not Cognizable by the Police.															
	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	37·2	25	4	29	4	26	30	34	...	6	...	28	...	...
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...															
	Act XVIII of 1854 ...	Railway Acts	298·4	472	10	482	230	392	568	638	5	52	...	578	...	2
	Act XXXI of 1867 ...															
	Act XIII of 1870 ...															
	Act XXV of 1873 ...															
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1878 ...	Abkari Act	304	376	50	426	57	374	546	589	20	146	...	418	...	5
	Act I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act	15·2	18	...	18	.....	18	48	48	...	2	...	46	...	...
	Act XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of contract	278·0	261	...	261	.....	233	338	169	9	54	...	106	...	...
	Act XI of 1878 ...	Arms Act	111·6	148	9	157	87	94	134	184	1	32	...	151	...	...
	Act V of 1861 ...	Police Act	489·0	865	95	960	543	446	1,128	1,339	7	196	6	1,123	...	6
	Act II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act	28·6	19	7	26	1	23	24	31	...	3	...	27	...	1
	Act XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act	40·4	102	...	102	1	99	151	153	2	23	...	120	...	8
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Salt Acts	265·0	1,681	50	1,731	110	1,685	1,765	1,851	7	142	...	1,700	...	1
	Act I (B.C.) of 1873 ...															
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Vaccination Act	31·2	6	2	8	2	5	5	9	...	2	...	7	...	...
	Act XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	5·8	1	3	4	.....	3	3	5	...	1	1	3	...	...
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Hackney Carriage Act	107·4	168	9	177	.....	176	211	212	8	29	...	175	...	...
	Act XIV of 1865 ...	Post Office Act	45·2	30	3	33	1	33	40	44	...	17	1	24	1	1
	Act XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act	264·4	479	84	563	1	553	779	787	14	115	...	645	...	12
	Act VII of 1870 ...	Court-fees Act	6 8	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Act I of 1871 ...	Pound Act	6271·0	7,552	37	7,589	75	6,048	7,876	4,106	337	1,787	...	1,915	...	67
	Act VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act	10 8	25	1	26	2	·24	46	45	1	12	...	26	...	6
	Act XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Census Act	4·2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...

Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	26·8	37	81	118	.....	64	66	122	...	.....	1	121	...	...
Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	129·6	171	39	210	27	209	230	231	1	42	...	187	...	1
Act V (B.C.) of 1876 ...	Bengal Municipal Act	5651·0	4,894	3,534	8,428	72	8,405	10,356	10,466	531	1,346	...	8,490	...	93
Act VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passengers' Ships Act ...	·8	2	...	2	.....	2	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...
Act XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act... ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Act III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	66·4	90	10	100	1	97	204	210	13	68	1	105	4	19
Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 ... Act I (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Village Chowkidari Acts	209·0	356	65	421	76	417	475	702	19	66	...	616	...	1
Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878 ...	Hazaribagh and Lohardugga Rural Police Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Act IX of 1878 ... Act XVI of 1878 ...	Native Press Acts	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
.....	Mutiny Act	·4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
.....	Other special laws	857·8	843	270	1,113	172	922	1,385	1,586	22	276	...	1,268	...	19
	Total ...	15556·0	18,621	4,364	22,985	1,462	20,349	26,411	23,564	997	4,418	10	17,881	5	242
	GRAND TOTAL ...	92833·4	94,141	7,550	101,691	6,495	78,325	107,543	80,808	6,115	24,524	294	47,945	197	1,672

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	26	12	...	...	12	...	...	7	3	1	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	37	35	...	...	35	...	...	10	7	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	12	10	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	5	1	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	80	58	...	...	54	...	...	23	10	1	...
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... by robbers...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... by poison...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	7	9	...	...	9	...	...	3	1	...	...
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	4	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	2	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	4	6	...	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...
15	376 ...	Rape	8	8	...	1	9	...	...	2	3	1	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	3	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	31	24	...	...	24	...	...	12	3	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	37	38	...	...	36	...	...	24	4	1	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	35	32	...	...	31	...	...	21	3	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	23	37	...	...	32	4	...	7	18	2	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes or extortion.	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1882 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial: In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial: On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
15	.....	16	...	2	14	4	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
41	.....	41	...	6	35	22	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
48	10	58	...	...	58	35	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
105	10	116	...	8	108	63	...	43	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
9	.....	9	1	...	8	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
5	.....	7	...	1	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	.....	7	...	1	6	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	.....	8	...	1	7	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	.....	4	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
24	.....	24	...	4	20	8	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
43	2	46	...	2	44	16	...	24	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	.....	6	...	...	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
35	1	36	...	1	35	13	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
22	3	27	...	6	21	11	...	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	15	4	182	32
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	100	98	...	...	86	5	...	56	12	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7	14	...	...	14	...	...	9	...	1	...
		Total ...	270	284	...	1	265	9	...	142	50	7	...
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery — in dwelling-house	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...
		Robbery — other robberies...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	189	187	...	...	187	...	...	70	17	2	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	18	27	...	...	27	...	...	14	3	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	213	220	...	...	219	...	...	88	22	6	...
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	5	9	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	...	...
38A	323 ...	Hurt	284	429	...	...	372	20	...	271	13	...	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	46	69	...	...	44	...	...	29	11	2	...
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	27	16	...	...	22	...	...	20	...	...	...
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	362	521	...	...	451	20	...	329	24	2	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1882 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	18 *a*	18 *b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
114	17	131	...	29	102	36	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
14	.....	15	...	...	15	4	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
297	23	327	1	47	279	100	6	139	24	2	...	...	7	1	15	4	182	32
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	8
2	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	799	.....
1	.....	1	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
123	.....	125	...	14	111	35	1	66	7	...	...	...	1	1	137	95	8,867	5,476
31	.....	31	...	7	24	10	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
159	.....	165	...	22	243	45	1	82	13	...	...	...	1	1	140	97	9,674	5,484
14	.....	14	...	...	14	2	...	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
492	40	534	...	37	497	111	...	377	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
50	20	70	...	4	66	21	...	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
24	1	25	...	1	24	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
580	61	643	...	42	601	135	...	456	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	17	11	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	16	17	...	...	17	...	...	13	1	...	...
			3,042	2,871	18	...	2,690	56	...	1,112	518	5	...
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	439	523	4	...	421	79	...	139	120	2	...
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	120	122	...	...	122	...	...	49	8	2	...
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	237	228	4	...	134	11	...	84	28	...	...
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,875	3,672	26	...	3,395	146	....	1,402	675	9	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	11	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	165	111	...	...	110	...	...	97	2	...	...
52		——— Excise Laws ...	270	298	...	...	259	...	...	241	2	...	...
53		——— Railway Laws ...	130	116	...	...	115	...	...	106	...	1	...
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	7	4	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act.	1,290	790	...	...	525	...	...	603	9	...	...
56		——— Stamp Act ...	67	37	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	606	363	...	...	326	...	...	289	3	2	...
		Total ...	2,547	1,724	...	...	1,343	...	...	1,361	16	3	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866—												
58	—— sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police-officers ...	9	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
59	—— section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	—— section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	48	45	...	...	45	...	...	11	14	...	...
61	—— section 33 ...	Taking liquor into Fort, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	—— section 34 ...	Ditto or drugs into jail.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	—— section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
64	—— section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	17	8	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
65	—— section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	—— sections 63, 65	Breach of passenger-boat registration.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	—— sections 66, 68, 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	4,375	3,648	...	...	3,363	...	...	3,056	7	...	...

(i) Eighty-eight in
(j) Eight in six
(k) One in a false
(l) Eight in eight

—*continued.*

during the year 1882 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
7	.....	7	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
25	.....	25	...	9	16	3	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	704	779
2,112	59	2,176	...	375	1,801	(*i*)537	3	1,226	28	...	...	...	5	2	2,213	1,487	1,01,186	57,704
330	40	372	...	70	302	(*j*)147	1	149	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	.....	.....
140	.....	142	...	35	107	37	4	56	6	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	.....	.....
171	111	282	...	45	237	(*k*)106	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,785	210	3,004	...	535	2,469	830	8	1,580	36	...	...	...	11	4	2,229	1,492	1,01,980	58,473
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	.....	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
202	2	204	...	6	298	22	...	186	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
333	50	383	...	8	375	92	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
149	1	151	...	...	151	...	...	133	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	4	6	...	...	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
559	128	687	...	2	685	(*l*)42	...	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	19	19	...	...	19	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
464	34	500	...	17	483	52	...	429	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,714	238	1,955	...	33	1,922	231	...	1,688	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	.....	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
53	.....	53	...	29	24	11	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	7	8	...	1	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,510	306	4,816	...	627	4,189	80	...	4,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

seventy false cases.
false cases.
case.
false cases.

D.—Police

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866—												
68	—— section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property.	422	211	...	...	211	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	462	482	...	...	54	...	...	238	3	...	...
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866—												
70	—— sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police-officers ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	—— section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	8	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
72	—— section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	—— section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	—— sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	789	1,636	...	...	1,636	...	...	1,613	...	...	...
75	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	397	406	...	...	308	...	...	223	...	...	...
77	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Port Acts—ditto	906	1,627	...	...	1,622	...	...	1,609	4	...	...
78	.....	Mutiny Act—ditto ...	14	23	...	...	23	...	...	17	...	...	...
79	Act XIV of 1868...	Contagious Diseases Act ...	2,621	370	...	...	398	...	...	221	1	13	...
80	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to Animals ...	2,411	2,929	...	...	3,040	...	...	3,019	1	2	...
81	Act XI of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy ...	22	29	...	...	29	...	...	26	...	...	...
82	.....	Jail Act ...	12	3	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	12,518	11,601	...	...	10,743	...	...	10,053	30	15	...
		Grand Total ...	19,865	18,180	26	1	16,471	175	...	13,397	826	43	...

Memorandum of Property

In cases enquired into ... ...
Ditto not enquired into ... ...

Total ... ...

—*continued.*

during the year 1882 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
160	.....	160	...	160	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
99	346	445	...	3	442	146	...	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	.....	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,310	.....	2,310	...	4	2,306	30	...	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
394	143	537	...	159	378	27	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,457	9	2,466	...	5	2,461	14	...	2,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
24	.....	24	...	...	24	7	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
492	.....	505	...	238	267	10	...	240	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,900	40	4,942	...	7	4,935	44	...	4,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
35	.....	35	...	...	35	5	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
15,451	853	16,319	...	1,233	15,086	677	...	14,792	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	.....	.....
21,091	1,395	22,529	1	1,920	20,608	1,782	15	18,680	82	3	...	...	41	6	2,384	1,603	1,11,836	63,989

Stolen and Recovered

Stolen.	Recovered.
Rs.	Rs.
97,900	58,307
.....	.....
97,900	58,307

D.—Police—*continued.*

8a.—*Return of Criminal Cases Not Cognizable by the Police during* 1882 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.					Persons.							
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases, in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	36	41	...	41	19	32	50	57	...	27	...	30	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	19	17	...	17	15	2	3	7	2	3	...	2	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	29	28	...	28	16	21	20	25	...	19	...	6	...	...
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	17	8	...	8	7	3	3	10	...	.....	4	.....	4	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	35	32	...	32	2	32	36	32	...	16	...	16	...	...
9	482 to 489.	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	136	144	...	14	139	6	14	462	...	51	...	411	...	...
		Total ...	274	270	...	270	198	96	126	593	2	116	4	465	4	2
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	16	9	...	9	9	1	6	10	...	7	...	3	...	...
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	2	4	...	4	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	.....	...	...
15	352, 355, 358.	Criminal force	2,872	3,022	...	3,022	156	2,774	4,299	2,431	16	1,261	...	1,153	...	1
		Total ...	2,874	3,026	...	3,026	158	2,776	4,311	2,433	16	1,263	...	1,153	...	1

		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
16	417 to 420	Cheating	131	135	...	135	90	53	55	101	16	44	2	37	2	...
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	43	43	...	43	35	9	12	45	1	9	...	35	...	...
18	409	Ditto breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	4	6	...	6	5	3	4	4	...	1	...	3	...	...
19	426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	170	273	...	273	152	119	191	240	51	50	...	129	...	...
		Total ...	348	457	...	457	282	184	262	390	68	104	2	214	2	...
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	151	171	...	171	7	112	169	135	2	116	2	14	1	...
21	298	Ditto against religion	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	18	20	...	20	1	19	34	33	...	2	...	31	...	...
23	500 to 502	Defamation	26	19	...	19	.....	16	30	28	...	14	...	14	...	...
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	520	734	...	734	320	399	575	770	1	195	...	568	...	6
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	3,621	4,837	...	4,842	4,150	686	752	6,403	508	165	...	5,729	...	1
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	100	.....	...	.....	7	85	100	77	...	.....	...	44	...	...
		Total ...	4,436	5,782	...	5,782	4,485	1,317	1,660	7,446	511	525	2	6,400	1	7
28	Act V of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
29	Act V of 1857 ...	Gas Company's Act	15	3	...	3	1	2	2	3	...	.....	...	3	...	...
30	Act XIII of 1859 ...	Workman's Contract Act	246	357	...	357	.....	355	382	290	...	56	...	233	...	1
31	Act I of 1876 ...	Telegraph Act	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
32	Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, &c.	Conservancy Acts	15,723	11,611	...	11,611	83	11,538	11,524	6,545	11	910	...	5,616	...	8
33	Act II (B.C.) of 1863 ...	Furnace Act	2	2	...	2	.....	2	4	3	...	3	...	.....	...	...
34	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers Acts	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
35	Act XI of 1878 ...	Arms Act	11	9	...	9	4	8	8	9	1	2	...	.....	...	...
36	Act XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	8	4	...	4	1	4	6	5	...	1	...	.....	3	...
37	Act XIX of 1850 ...	Apprentices Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
38	Act X of 1866 ...	Indian Companies Act	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
39	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act ...	21	34	...	37	19	21	26	60	...	9	...	48	...	...
		Inflammable Oils Act	3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	...
		Tramways Act	6	47	...	47	39	8	6	47	2	7	...	38	...	...
		Legal Practitioners Act	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
		Bengal Vaccination Act	.....	29	...	29	.....	29	108	63	...	10	...	53	...	...
		Emigration Act	2	2	...	2	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Canal Act	1	16	...	16	.....	16	28	28	...	1	..	27	...	...
		Cattle Trespass Act	.....	3	...	3	.....	3	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
		Registration Act	1	1	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
		Pound Act	1	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
		Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act ...	1	2	...	2	.....	2	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...
		Smoke Nuisance Act	.....	2	...	2	.....	2	2	2	...	2	...	.....	...	...
		Railway Act	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
		Forest Act	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	16,045	12,129	...	12,129	149	11,986	12,109	7,068	15	1,004	...	6,037	3	9
		Grand Total ...	23,994	21,758	...	21,758	5,282	16,361	18,465	17,941	613	1,73,019	8	14,272	10	19

F.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1882-83.

Detail of Vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.			Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
"Undaunted," steamer ...	6	59	69,845 7 8	10,075	
River-going Vessels.					
"Coleroon," pilot vessel ...	4	39	38,234 10 11	.....	
"Cassandra," ditto ...	4	39	39,549 0 0	.....	
"Chinsurah," ditto ...	4	39	*9,998 1 4	.....	Condemned and laid up from 1st June 1882.
Steam-launch "Calcutta" ...	...	5	2,761 8 9	.....	* Includes charges in connection with her despatch to Chittagong with moorings.

F.—Marine II.

Statement showing the Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1882-83.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost. (a)	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	26	32,647	.....	One pensioned from 11th April 1882. Ditto from 21st June 1882. One transferred from the Marine Survey Department from 15th August 1882.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried	4*	...	31,651	.....	* One only for two months.
Ditto, free	37	...	3,36,850		One for ten months. One died 10th March 1883.
Licensed	24	...	1,60,692		One left from 1st January 1883, being over 55 years of age.
Leadsmen apprentices	29	...	19,951	.....	Three passed for mate-pilot—two on the 17th July, and one on the 10th October 1882. Three joined 6th November 1882. One do. on 17th December 1882.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	2,545	.....	
Seventh crew	...	17	4,074	.....	
Examiners of masters, mates, and engineers.	9	...	1,978	.....	

(a) Cost of establishment only.

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

I.—Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year 1882-83.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against Income.			Net receipts.
			Salary and establishments.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	3,83,36,729	67,033	32,80,776	.....	.....	3,49,68,920
III. Forests	6,93,959	59	3,82,125	.....	.....	3,11,775
IV. Excise on spirits and drugs	97,88,966	7,672	2,67,916	.....	.....	95,13,378
V. Assessed taxes	15,20,538	60,648	94,833	.....	.....	13,64,857
VI. Provincial rates	36,06,713	5,658	.....	.....	.....	36,01,055
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,97,79,985
	.....	.....	.....	11,76,857	11,76,857	11,76,857
Total Territorial ...	5,39,46,705	1,41,070	40,25,650	11,76,857	52,02,507	4,86,03,128
VII. Customs	36,86,785	1,56,812	5,57,547	.....	5,57,547	29,72,426
VIII. Salt—						
Duty on imported salt ...	1,74,72,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise duty	7,27,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,83,65,140	2,84,801	33,690	.....	33,690	1,80,46,649
IX. Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium ...	5,27,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government sales, &c. ...	6,90,49,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,95,77,629	3,210	2,28,12,515	.....	2,28,12,515	4,67,61,904
X. Stamps	1,22,13,531	1,10,166	4,27,661	.....	4,27,661	1,16,75,704
XI. Registration	10,39,884	9,460	.....	.....	.....	10,30,424
XV. Minor departments ...	1,67,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,67,829
XVI. Law and justice—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c.	16,69,981	1,35,251	.....	.....	.....	15,34,730
XVII. Police real fines, &c. ...	4,86,449	15,381	.....	.....	.....	4,71,068
XVIII. Marine—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c.	9,54,342	1,735	.....	.....	.....	9,52,607
XIX. Education	5,21,235	175	.....	.....	.....	5,21,060
XX. Medical	1,32,934	861	.....	.....	.....	1,32,073
XXI. Stationery and printing ...	1,46,615	893	.....	.....	.....	1,45,722
XXII. Interest	8,06,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,06,697
XXIII. Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowance.	72,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,798
XXIV. Miscellaneous	6,25,729	1,02,030	.....	.....	.....	5,23,699
XXV. State Railways	37,88,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,88,453
XXVI. Irrigation and navigation	20,71,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,71,505
XXVII. Other public works ...	7,35,637	9,381	.....	.....	.....	7,26,256
Gain by exchange ...	1,03,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,03,472
Total ...	17,11,13,350	9,71,226	2,78,57,063	11,76,857	2,90,33,920	14,11,08,204
Municipalities	16,06,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,06,522
Local Funds.						
Incorporated local funds	44,07,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,07,246
Excluded Local Funds ...	6,27,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,27,677
Grand Total ...	17,77,54,795	9,71,226	2,78,57,063	11,76,857	2,90,33,920	14,77,49,649

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

II.—Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1882-83.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1881-82.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1882-83.	CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest on funded and unfunded debt.	33,61,489	35,29,226	These figures represent the interest on capital outlay for productive public works.
Interest on service funds ...	3,57,828	2,18,152	A special adjustment in 1881-82 of two years interest on Presidency Savings Bank deposits, in order to bring the charge of the year into the accounts of the same year.
Civil and Political salaries and establishment	40,48,913	35,07,376	
DETAILS.			
	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.	
Registration	5,35,556	5,35,921	.... No remarks.
Administration ...	15,31,804	15,60,739	.... Increase chiefly under Board of Revenue and Commissioners, partially covered by smaller payments under Legislative Council Secretariat and office of account.
Minor departments.	7,29,579	2,09,632	.... The large expenditure in 1881-82 was special on account of the census The other charges are trifling in amount, and cause no difference on the total, the few small increases being covered by the transfer of the Meteorological Department to the accounts of the Government of India.
Ecclesiastical	1,68,796	1,69,464	.... No remarks.
Political Agencies ...	1,971	6,151	.... A special payment in 1882-83 for salary of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Darjeeling, on political duty.
Medical ...	10,81,207	10,25,469	.... Smaller payments in 1882-83 under hospitals and dispensaries, vaccination, medical schools and college, and Lunatic Asylum against increase for medical establishments.
	40,48,913	35,07,376	....
Civil and Political contingencies ...	9,56,717	8,56,285	
DETAILS			
	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.	
Registration	93,463	91,380	... . Smaller expenditure in the Registration Department, against which there is a small increase under revenue record-room charges.
Administration ...	2,09,718	2,26,910	.... Increase under tour expenses, Civil Secretariat and office of account, partially covered by decrease under Commissioners.
Minor departments	2,44,133	1,47,109	.... The decrease is principally due to the large expenditure on census operations in 1881-82. There are also smaller payments under Archæological Department, public exhibition and fairs, and cinchona plantations; and the charges of the Meteorological Department have been transferred to India. There are increases under Economic Museum, Botanical Gardens, emigration, and traffic registration.
Ecclesiastical	33,842	25,155	.... A special charge in 1881-82 for passage and outfit allowance of clergymen, also a smaller payment for Roman Catholic ecclesiastical returns.
Political Agencies	18,334	20,187	.... Larger miscellaneous payments, against which there is a decrease under Durbar presents.
Medical ...	3,57,227	3,45,544	.... Smaller payments under grants for medical purposes, lunatic asylums, and medical schools and colleges, against which there is an increase under hospitals and dispensaries.
	9,56,717	8,56,285	....
Judicial charges, courts ...	88,35,627	91,41,843	The increase is mainly due to the revision of the Subordinate Judicial Service and the establishments for the new district of Khulna, as also the transfer of judicial refunds to this head from 3—refunds and drawbacks; and there are also larger payments under jails, criminal courts, small cause courts, High Court and Justices of the Peace.
Police	40,86,589	44,45,243	The principal increase is caused by the transfer of the municipal police to Government. Village police and Railway police also show a slight increase, but it is more than covered by decrease under Presidency police superintendence, special police, and pounds.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1882-83.—concluded.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1881-82.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1882-83.	CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Marine	10,55,248	9,46,851	The transfer of the port approaches to the Port Trust Commissioners causes a large decrease under this head, and there are also smaller payments for marine establishment and victuals; but against these reductions there is part cost of a new pilot vessel, and increases under pilotage, repair of ship, and purchase of coal, also refunds transferred to this head from 3—refunds and drawbacks.
Education	27,76,480	30,16,143	The increase under this head is principally on account of grants in-aid. There was also larger expenditure under inspection, Government colleges and schools, and scholarships.
Stationery and printing ...	22,63,222	14,68,108	Decrease chiefly owing to change of practice in procuring stationery stores from England instead of purchasing them locally. There was an increase under Stationery Office and Government presses, and for stationery supplied to the provincial Government.
Civil furlough and absentee allowance.	27,821	.....	These payments are now taken against the department to which the officers belong.
Superannuation, &c., allowances ...	9,51,006	11,79,455	Special payments for gratuities to customs officers consequent on the reduction of customs establishments, also larger payments for pensions partly due to the same cause.
Miscellaneous	3,52,729	4,03,812	Larger payments for special commissions of enquiry, municipal taxes on Government buildings, rewards for proficiency in oriental languages, and charges for remittance of treasure, partially covered by decrease under purchase of Port Canning debentures.
Famine relief charges ...	38,659	13,312	Special expenditure for relief of the hill tribes suffering from scarcity on the Chittagong frontier in both years.
State Railways	30,34,468	38,47,789	Larger expenditure for surveys and construction of new lines, also for working expenses of the Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railways, partially covered by a decrease under the Patna and Gya Railway.
Irrigation and navigation ...	36,60,235	35,15,198	This decrease is a net result caused by smaller expenditure under Calcutta canals and Nuddea rivers against an increase under irrigation works.
Other public works	67,57,554	67,73,105	Larger expenditure in the Public Works Department and refunds transferred to this head against smaller contributions to municipalities.
Loss by exchange	1,218	57,931	The charge in 1882-83 represents a write-back under instructions from the Comptroller-General of the amount credited to gain by exchange in the previous year on the Bruce legacy, remitted from England by the Secretary of State for India.
Total ...	4,25,65,803	4,29,19,829	
Municipalities	14,04,572	15,05,041	No details in this office.
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Incorporated local funds ...	50,93,607	44,99,230	Abolition of the Estates Improvement Fund and smaller expenditure under the District Road and Inland Labour Transport Funds.
Excluded local funds	5,53,598	8,83,692	This increase is nominal, being due to the investment of the Bruce legacy (Rs. 3,45,000) in Government securities. The principal fluctuations are under the following funds:—Increase under Port Funds, Shah Bunwary Lal's endowment, Pilgrims' Lodging-house, and Burial Board. Decrease under Prince of Wales' Reception Fund and Wahabee Fund. The net result is a decrease of Rs. 17,400.
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,96,17,580	4,98,07,792	
Surplus ...	11,61,71,586	9,79,41,857	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1882-83.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Maintenance of works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Total.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	.....	.....	2,88,910	31,650	3,20,560	59,021
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	9,72,956	3,34,288	13,07,244	2,16,349
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	8	.....	8	1
Total ...	.....	.....	12,61,874	3,65,938	16,27,812	2,75,371
Irrigation.						
Irrigation works—						
Productive public works	8,59,285	.....	8,59,285	.....	8,59,285	1,39,899
Irrigation and Navigation works—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	—2,900	.....	—2,900	.....	—2,900	.....
Agricultural works—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept	.....	.....	3,13,222	4,52,916	7,66,138	1,30,039
Total ...	8,56,385	.....	11,69,607	4,52,916	16,22,523	2,69,938
Total Imperial ...	8,56,385	.....	24,31,481	8,18,854	32,50,335	5,45,309
Provincial.						
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	40,06,814	5,54,134	45,60,948	6,96,511
Communications	.....	.....	7,04,230	12,76,155	19,80,385	3,01,988
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	1,16,556	77,919	1,94 475	29,630
Total ...	.....	.....	48,27,600	19,08,208	67,35,808	10,28,129
Irrigation.						
Irrigation works—						
Productive public works	.....	(a) 11,50,027	.....	11,50,027	11,50,027	3,76,949
Irrigation and Navigation works—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	.....	.....	8,39,981	33,602	8,73,583	1,66,855
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are *not* kept	8,86,812	2,63,494	10,93,272	2,57,118	13,50,390	2,82 174
Agricultural works—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are *not* kept	.....	.....	3,383	1,39,875	1,43,258	15,461
Total ...	8,86,812	14,13,521	19,36,636	15,80,622	35,17,258	8,41,439
Total Provincial ...	8,86,812	14,13,521	67,64,236	34,88,830	1,02,53,066	18,69,568
Local.						
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	21,531	164	21,695	4,008
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	.....	.....	1,747	2,898	4,645	858
Total ...	.....	.....	23,278	3,062	26,340	4,866
Incorporated Local Funds—						
Communications	.....	.....	17,972	.....	17,972	3,320
Nizamut Deposit Fund—						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	.....	255	255	47
Total Local ...	.....	.....	41,250	3,317	44,567	8,233
Railways.						
Guaranteed—						
State outlay on land and establishment ...	.....	.....	37,711	.....	37,711	20,475
42. State Railways, Capital—						
Imperial—						
Benares-Cuttack Railway Survey ...	.....	.....	14,868	.....	14,868	.....
Raepore-Burrakur Railway Survey ...	.....	.....	1,43,479	.....	1,43,479	.....
Provincial—						
Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour State Railway	.....	.....	11,81,226	.....	11,81,226	31,095
Total ...	.....	.....	13,39,573	.....	13,39,573	31,095
44. Subsidized Railways—						
Imperial—						
Bengal Central Railway	.....	.....	2,12,099	.....	2,12,099	.....
Provincial—						
Tarkessur Railway	.....	.....	23,525	.....	23,525	.....
Deoghur Tramway	.....	.....	7,762	.....	7,762	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	2,43,386	.....	2,43,386	.....
52. State Railways—						
Ranaghat-Bhugwangola State Railway ...	12,496	.....	12,496	.....	12,496	441
Total Railways ...	12,496	.....	16,33,166	.....	16,33,166	52,011
Grand Total ...	17,55,693	14,13,521	1,08,70,133	43,11,001	1,51,81,134	24,75,121

(a) Includes Rs. 2,060 expenditure in England on account of leasehold property in London taken over from the late East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company.

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

2.—*General Abstract of Financial Result showing the Estimated Cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of* 1882-83.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital Outlay.				Receipts during 1882-83.			Working expenses during 1882-83 and inclusive of indirect charges.	Net result excluding interest.				Interest charges during 1882-83.	Net result including interest.			
		Direct.		Indirect.		Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.							Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.				Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		
Productive Public Works—																		
Orissa project	2,22,35,681	3,64,960	1,99,24,492	7,520	7,49,514	3,20,007	...	3,20,007	3,55,280	.....	35,273	.....	·17	7,89,681	...	8,24,954	...	3·99
Midnapore canal	85,00,983	1,21,782	79,54,099	690	2,59,570	2,68,010	...	2,68,010	2,46,502	21,508	.....	·26	.....	3,15,728	...	2,94,220	...	3·59
Tidal	18,38,073	.....	17,72,699	4	65,378	45,032	...	45,032	41,897	3,135	.....	·17	.....	70,908	...	67,773	...	3·63
Sone project	2,92,88,304	3,72,543	2,36,65,975	10,889	9,40,640	6,84,677	...	6,84,677	5,49,774	1,34,903	.....	·54	.....	9,39,188	...	8,04,285	...	3·27
Total Productive Public Works ...	6,18,63,041	8,59,285	5,33,17,265	19,103	20,06,102	13,17,726	...	13,17,726	11,93,453	1,24,273	.....	·22	.....	21,15,505	...	19,91,232	...	3·59
Irrigation and Navigation Works—																		
Tirhoot project	3,51,079	.....	5,31,425	.....	74,650	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,257	...	21,257	...	3·50
Damoodur ,, ...	1,43,974	−2,000	1,53,873	.....	16,122	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,213	...	6,213	...	3·65
Hooghly ,, ...	4,12,142	.....	1,42,426	.....	2,816	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,697	...	5,697	...	3·92
Sarun ,, ...	6,96,632	40,424	6,68,025	1,229	26,971	18,027	...	18,027	34,948	.....	16,921	.....	2·43	25,912	...	42,833	...	6·16
Orissa coast canal	36,02,297	7,99,557	16,93,395	18,216	34,097	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,745	...	51,745	...	3·00
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...	52,06,124	8,37,081	31,89,144	19,445	1,54,656	18,027	...	18,027	34,948	.....	16,921	.....	2·43	1,10,824	...	1,27,745	...	3·82
Grand Total, Irrigation ...	6,70,69,165	16,96,366	5,65,06,409	38,548	21,60,758	13,35,753	...	13,35,753	12,28,401	1,07,352	.....	18	.....	22,26,329	...	21,18,977	...	3·61

C.—Railways, 1882.

Railway.	Miles open during the year.	Total miles open.	Number of Passengers.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts, including steamer, &c.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of native staff.	Total capital expended.
			First class.	Second class.	Third or intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.									
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
East Indian ...	.....	(a)1,596	45,739	161,884	602,129	9,627,597	10,437,349	1,31,92,310	2,55,91,914	9,85,136	4,71,17,594	1,74,05,083	2,97,12,511	1,532	54,752	33,56,47,143
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	(b) 173	30,223	68,038	405,839	1,910,101	2,414,201	15,48,430	37,74,847	35,280	61,25,725	24,87,290	36,38,435	248	7,007	3,45,76,650
Northern Bengal ...	.....	230	4,220	7,757	14,845	657,801	684,623	12,39,266	11,60,240	25,791	21,45,910	10,52,357	10,92,553	85	2,723	2,04,30,926
Tirhoot ...	.....	79	3,523	4,437	.....	483,701	491,661	2,97,688	2,04,889	55,116	6,60,021	4,05,975	2,54,046	37	1,226	75,89,162
Patna-Gya ...	.....	57¼	1,621	3,629	.....	618,988	624,238	3,64,769	1,44,258	20,610	5,46,164	3.30,459	2,15,705	16	514	36,98,501
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	.....	33¾	787	5,684	555,255	161,956	723,682	98,878	41,299	4,245	2,10,079	2,04,650	5,429	4	276	67,20,634
Nalhati ...	.....	27¼	669	3,479	.....	111,925	116,073	46,013	19.223	339	71,674	52,356	19,318	4	168	3,07,780

(a) Includes Barrh Branch, Sindia and Dildarnagar and Ghazipur Railways.
(b) Includes Damukdia Branch.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1882-83.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse power.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
"Undaunted," steamer ...	470	200	6	59	69,845 7 8	10,075	
River-going Vessels.							
"Coleroon," pilot vessel...	346·66	...	4	39	38,234 10 11	.....	
"Cassandra," ditto ...	299·19	...	4	39	39,549 0 0	.....	
"Chinsurah," ditto ...	282·$\frac{11}{64}$	...	4	39	* 9,998 1 4	.....	Condemned and laid up from 1st June 1882.
Steam-launch "Calcutta"	10·5	7	...	5	2,761 8 9	.....	* Includes charges in connection with her despatch to Chittagong with moorings.

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1882-83.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost. (a)	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	26	32,647	.....	One pensioned from 11th April 1882. One pensioned from 21st June 1882. One transferred from Marine Survey Department from 15th August 1882.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried	*4	...	31,651	.....	* One only for two months.
Ditto, free	37	...	3,36,850		One for 10 months. One died 10th March 1883.
Licensed	24	...	1,60,692		One left from 1st January 1883, being over 55 years of age.
Leadsmen apprentices	29	...	19,951		Three passed for mate-pilot,—two on the 17th July, and one on the 15th October 1882. Three joined 6th November 1882. One do. 17th December 1882.
Any Other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	2,545	.....	
Seventh crew	...	7	4.074	.....	
Examiners of masters, mates, and engineers.	9	...	1,978	.....	

(a) Cost of establishment only.

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	2,41,424	.....	2,88,409
Animals, living	No.	90	6,651	40	1,650
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	19,46,746	.....	23,73,738
Arms, ammunition, &c. (but excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	2,38,608	.....	2,51,626
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2,576	5,09,178	2,490	5,54,933
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	154,723	3,40,563	131,698	2,74,349
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,24,411	.....	1,63,673
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	487,207	1,50,969	789,163	2,33,169
Clocks and watches	No.	17,795	1,99,398	20,784	2,63,288
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	82,451	12,19,929	65,026	9,72,247
Coke	,,	3,256	82,882	1,574	37,985
Corals, real	lbs.	17	164	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	520	81,983	491	76,180
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	1	79	1	74
Twist and yarn	lbs.	13,820,987	1,12,06,054	12,621,615	99,11,916
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	683,966,527	7,75,77,268	661,279,844	7,43,54,299
White	,,	147,799,355	1,90,14,248	124,573,609	1,73,59,406
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	109,271,352	1,57,67,052	140,796,865	1,97,70,882
Other sorts	,,	117,000	5,14,520	202,060	5,03,063
	No.	1,570,334		2,205,170	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	352,708	4,28,154	465,178	4,99,521
Other sorts of manufactures	,,	29,392	4,72,450	34,067	6,51,931
	Yds.	528,619		988,811	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	15,20,264	.....	10,99,094
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	676	1,46,980	649	1,30,479
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	3,84,143	.....	3,60,834
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	217,110	95,651	578,208	1,89,943
Canvas	,,	642,587	3,06,737	817,802	3,82,319
Other sorts	lbs.	104,864	73,722	137,120	96,202
Other sorts	,,	2,500	954	448	129
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	7,420	.....	5,820
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	968	83,977	508	58,349
Other ware	Val.	.....	10,45,814	.....	10,90,844
Gums and resins	Cwt.	14,291	74,560	10,477	53,835
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Val.	.....	22,26,897	.....	27,72,428
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	4,00,448	.....	4,52,818
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	440	.....	653
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	10,68,487	.....	6,75,303
Leather, and manufactures of—	,,	.....	4,65,611	.....	6,75,478
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	540,126	13,16,780	505,637	12,03,121
Spirits	,,	253,503	23,66,114	274,624	25,41,561
Wines and liqueurs	,,	133,103	15,16,977	140,810	14,49,473
Other sorts	,,	4,091	18,275	2,249	10,566
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	48,64,934	.....	60,97,321
Matches, lucifer, and others	,,	.....	3,50,327	.....	3,23,294
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	58,462	24,65,968	6,418	2,72,616
Wrought	,,	76,122	32,01,891	107,500	44,00,231
Other sorts	,,	139	3,813	.....	.....

TRADE.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	53,136	.....	52,294	.....	91,712	.....	1,04,544
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
4	1,902	4	1,193	4	817	7	1,119
.....	.....	.....	.....	730	1,432	1,429	2,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	835	26	300	5,439	68,601	4,056	67,553
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	3,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,739	12,293	1,978	38,870
.....	.....	.....	40	2	382	8	1,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
296,083	3,21,003	264,699	2,67,107	59,035	69,583	47,200	50,319
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,630	3,441	48,058	17,603	292,882	1,22,781	138,472	50,102
611,333	1,03,894	232,815	40,701	68,119	18,576	482,312	72,630
.....	23,499	.....	19,356	.....	2,941	.....	900
15,804		9,126		25,150		400	
.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21,926	5	11,404	.....	6,757	.....	3,433
1,210		1,680		10,153		5,395	
.....	5,557	.....	1,573	.....	12,033	.....	5,977
3	1,512	93	32,386	33	16,606	85	16,870
.....	2,212	.....	310	.....	487	.....	3,992
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	.....	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,432	.....	3,836
170	28,162	79	12,865	10	14,001	6	6,539
.....	35,403	.....	18,990	.....	2,214	.....	2,234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,695	.....	8,878	.....	6,005	.....	7,004
.....	19,615	.....	10,856	.....	12,719	.....	12,383
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,281	.....	5,297	.....	2,07,088	.....	2,20,407
.....	739	.....	90	.....	5,795	.....	3,114
612	2,028	811	2,446	.....	.....	9	60
1	20	31	723	4,709	55,971	10,756	1,24,588
773	11,475	108	1,023	11,327	1,13,319	14,660	1,03,190
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	11,077	.....	4,476
.....	563	.....	2,610	.....	.....	.....	1,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
893	2,11,695	1,141	2,58,141	198	9,069	17	4,450
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	31,740	.....	21,758
Arms, ammunition, &c.	"	.....	165	.....	100
Books and printed matter, &c.	"	.....	85	1	705
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	27	127	243	1,356
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	50
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	6	1,005	451	7,390
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	25	375	40	800
Coke	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	134,259	16,42,223	120,609	16,74,814
Corks	Cwt.	37	8,368	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	41,780	47,182	66,180	69,271
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	321,123	1,47,672	111,535	46,530
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	11,120	2,356	326,191	52,130
Other sorts	"	.....	21,640	.....	20
	No.	11,527		13	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	"	118	33,443	.....	7,487
	Yds.	51,069		3,282	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	3,854	.....	7,988
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	64	2,272	4	1,400
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	184	.....	649
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	"	792	300	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	430	.....	380
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	6,949	2,67,277	8,433	3,33,179
Other ware	Val.	.....	1,089	.....	4,801
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	5,699	.....	1,250
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	.....	1,716	.....	2,442
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	2,641	.....	4,987
Leather, and manufactures of—	"	.....	164	.....	2,000
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	4	12
Spirits	"	392	4,347	127	1,144
Wines and liqueurs	"	4,700	28,951	2,647	22,617
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	58	520
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	1,758	.....	1,831
Matches, lucifer, and others	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	"	425	1,20,636	188	53,379
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	18		60		6		
			32				
			10				
2	95	2	15				
75	1,050	10	100			1,378	27,233
44	9						
	40						
	10						
	4						
	503		135				
					4		
	3,156		4,803		26		
			78		100		
		4	11				
		23	113				
156	489	259	651		36		396
			150		150		
89	2,814	265	7,625			115	3,250
220	6,700						

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United States.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	218
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arms, ammunition, &c.	"	.....	200	.....	.....
Books and printed matter, &c.	Cwt.	5	150	1	150
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	252	1,940
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	30,000	6,562
White	"	27,282	5,542	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	" / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	" / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	7,500	.....	6,400
Dying and colouring materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Val.	.....	30	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	.....	.....	6,275
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	.....	.....	.....	60
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, and manufactures of—	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines and liqueurs	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer, and others	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	"	132	3,737	268	7,387
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	842	.....	7,543
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	190
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,175	5	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	60	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	70	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	302	4,100	165	2,275
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,339	30,448	35	929
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	51	406	37	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,800	13,175
.....	.....	.....	.....	460	180	1,400	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	41,505	8,491	9,788	5,906
.....	.....	.....	.....	342	168	106,735	23,944
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1,208
.....	.....	.....	.....	31		356	
.....	.....	.....	.....	275	275	437	465
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	112	4,410
.....	.....	.....	.....	203		.....	
.....	498	.....	80	.....	969	.....	15,068
.....	.....	3	207	3,686	23,549	.....	2,454
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,156	.....	146
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	390
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1,22,702	.....	9,52,675
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	437
.....	324	.....	7	.....	1,452	.....	6,252
161	1,448	10	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	681	.....	167	.....	807	.....	5,532
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	1,466
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	450	.....	19,615	.....	1,916
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	125
.....	.....	36	121	.....	.....	9	30
.....	.....	6	59	15	171	107	1,636
.....	.....	30	438	160	668	1,238	9,820
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	16,600	.....	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	937	.....	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1,357
.....	.....	203	5,680	.....	.....	121	24,918
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		China.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	450	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Val.	.....	13,178	.....	18,650
Arms, ammunition, &c.	,,	.....	.....	.....	28
Books and printed matter, &c.	Cwt.	2	145	1	35
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	2	77	71	500
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	5	50	.....	.....
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	112	10	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	4,000	2,000	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	120	71	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	9,130	2,657	4,094	1,963
Other sorts	,, / No.	300 /	30	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	120	90
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	..... / 85	60	..... /	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	1,98,169	.....	4,45,333
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	5,201	35,281	7,668	69,555
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	25,426	.....	45,281
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	25	.....	30
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	59	2,072	49	1,740
Other ware	Val.	.....	1,52,547	.....	2,01,224
Gums and resins	Cwt.	108	2,273	3	21
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	926	.....	1,330
Instruments and apparatus, &c.	,,	.....	262	.....	487
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	33	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	12,237	.....	17,879
Leather, and manufactures of—	,,	.....	157	.....	48
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	2	6
Spirits	,,	2	25	9,083	18,163
Wines and liqueurs	,,	155	637	260	3,521
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	.....	.....	750
Matches, lucifer, and others	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	25,455	10,84,102	40,161	16,55,034
Wrought	,,	83	2,568	262	8,230
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
					1,510		60
				24	1,040		
					11,655		6,315
					384		415
					85	4	832
				64	225		
							497
				2	32	1	40
				750	11,550	5	105
				234	3,600	41	913
				66	31		
						240	48
				414	153	2,400	850
				16,517	4,529	1,742	714
					30	16	3
				30	5		
					65,295		94,316
				9,510	60,329	3,442	26,245
					15,685		17,633
				240	260		
					3,83,311		1,10,198
				19	576	34	1,247
					4,629		3,757
				16,576	2,33,541	16,057	2,79,480
					1,550		1,371
					360		50
					358		
					41,145		20,683
					819		1 115
				202	504	16	50
33	552			22,160	32,660	21,240	32,053
				231	822	160	3,069
					67		9,724
					11	117	5,716
				12	1,617	4	105

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	Australia.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living ... ... No.	2,566	10,96,300	1,951	7,15,862
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) ... ... Val.	.....	410	.....	1,490
Arms, ammunition, &c. ... ... „	.....	15	.....	.....
Books and printed matter, &c ... ... Cwt.	10	1,208	30	2,195
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts ... ... lbs.	25	8	.....	.....
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	22	300	.....	.....
Coal—				
Coal ... ... Tons.	502	5,030	5,924	59,531
Coke ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks ... ... Cwt.	.....	17	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „ / No.	..... /	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing ... . lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... „ / Yds.	..... /	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	.....	2,173	.....	1,330
Dyeing and colouring materials ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	.....	4	.....	.....
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	17,484	3,325	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	.....	3,115	.....	5,950
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware ... ... Val.	.....	2	.....	8
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	.....	22,589	.....	35,110
Instruments and apparatus, &c. ... ... „	.....	65	.....	200
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c. ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	11,050
Leather, and manufactures of— ... ... „	.....	685	.....	2,091
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... Gals.	.....	.....	72	223
Spirits ... ... „	566	4,507	387	6,543
Wines and liqueurs ... ... „	811	6,479	684	3,856
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	.....	10	.....	1,116
Matches, lucifer, and others ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	12,123	5,30,937	69,531	29,40,173
Wrought ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	300	.....	2,43,485	.....	2,88,987
6	3,000	1	100	2,686	11,06,991	1,995	7,17,672
.....	1,812	.....	7,289	.....	21,51,255	.....	25,93,697
.....	160	.....	46	.....	2,39,682	.....	2,52,437
2	200	8	1,690	2,605	5,14,945	2,551	5,63,092
.....	.....	17	46	155,556	3,12,407	133,387	2,78,551
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,24,611	.....	1,64,220
.....	.....	1,17,519	34,496	487,232	1,50,980	906,692	2,67,670
2	76	22	2,900	23,346	2,70,499	25,665	3,43,926
734	9,869	2,062	24,428	85,044	12,54,953	74,610	10,86,719
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,256	82,882	1,574	37,985
231	2,400	308	4,260	138,931	16,91,138	122,971	17,19,786
.....	.....	.....	.....	559	90,750	499	78,020
.....	.....	.....	.....	52	485	38	374
.....	.....	46,134	45,642	14,221,951	1,16,45,853	13,058,628	1,03,57,430
.....	.....	.....	.....	683,966,987	7,75,77,448	661,311,484	7,43,61,209
.....	.....	.....	.....	148,489,355	1,93,02,408	124,883,862	1,74,80,397
.....	.....	.....	.....	109,987,913	1,58,99,232	141,950,754	1,99,62,964
.....	83	.....	.....	117,000	5,62,753	202,060	5,24,550
63		.....		1,623,089		2,215,081	
3,211	5,150	7,800	6,506	356,194	4,33,579	473,605	5,06,652
.....	.....	287	355	29,540	5,34,882	34,471	6,79,020
.....		.....		591,339		999,168	
.....	235	.....	110	.....	18,16,587	.....	16,77,269
52	697	417	4,005	19,225	2,87,236	12,307	2,83,601
.....	202	.....	1,558	.....	4,29,503	.....	4,30,403
.....	.....	.....	.....	217,350	95,911	578,208	1,89,943
.....	.....	2,560	1,920	643,379	3,07,037	820,822	3,84,299
.....	.....	.....	.....	122,348	77,047	137,555	96,598
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	954	448	129
.....	1,93,213	.....	1,02,373	.....	7,12,664	.....	11,81,262
2	45	17	550	8,177	3,96,110	9,136	4,14,906
.....	1,546	.....	25,947	.....	12,45,553	.....	13,54,199
35	1,302	395	4,600	31,175	3,13,150	26,942	3,38,096
.....	3,089	.....	16,380	.....	22,85,194	.....	28,60,528
.....	500	.....	3,020	.....	4,35,872	.....	4,83,860
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	.....	653
.....	13,738	.....	3,485	.....	13,81,232	.....	9,61,457
.....	320	.....	529	.....	4,74,475	.....	6,84,590
.....	.....	1,476	3,809	540,940	13,19,312	508,076	12,09,889
140	1,281	761	5,056	281,525	24,65,492	317,144	72,30,639
3,897	28,141	3,705	24,152	155,346	17,08,510	164,561	16,21,810
1	4	10	100	4,092	18,279	2,317	11,190
.....	50	.....	26,496	.....	48,94,589	.....	61,31,685
.....	.....	.....	900	.....	3,51,894	.....	3,39,228
.....	.....	2,438	97,734	96,040	40,81,018	118,697	49,72,630
299	8,689	394	12,796	78,253	35,62,716	110,478	47,86,192
111	4,599	163	5,726	470	15,112	163	5,726

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*contd.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	953,236	61,42,096	1,313,040	84,19,209
Other sorts	,,	73,061	1,92,429	141,151	3,07,202
Lead	,,	48,537	7,50,429	55,833	8,18,379
Steel	,,	25,671	2,07,278	19,319	1,65,215
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	87	5,500	454	24,314
Other sorts	,,	5	332	5	395
Zinc or spelter	,,	85,714	8,70,873	77,233	7,51,824
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	2,386	1,21,189	528	41,481
Oils	Gals.	587,511	4,71,435	802,919	5,56,912
Paints, colours, and painter's materials	Val.	.....	8,02,435	.....	6,28,116
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	21,94,778	.....	13,05,315
Provisions	,,	.....	15,37,555	.....	16,51,147
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	29,84,926	.....	39,93,483
Salt	Tons.	278,520	43,22,955	261,476	37,54,088
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	2	35
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	435,865	4,72,122	216,613	2,95,775
Other sorts	Val.	.....	94,162	.....	1,15,829
Spices	lbs.	519	178	1,891	751
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	167	3,716	85	1,848
Tea	lbs.	313	243	431	331
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	,,	23,467	4,400	21,000	6,964
Manufactured	,,	175,841	1,20,741	306,348	1,98,155
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	3,53,716	.....	3,43,446
Umbrellas	No.	1,342,257	10,31,239	1,589,903	12,15,576
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including firewood)	Val.	.....	61,215	.....	1,30,561
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	459	226	7,285	4,927
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	4,106,665	38,91,465	2,897,533	26,67,494
Other sorts	Val.	.....	13,34,837	.....	14,27,851
All other articles unenumerated	,,	.....	27,47,730	.....	35,14,898
Merchandise—					
Free	...	.....	8,25,91,939	.....	17,60,02,109
Dutiable	...	.....	10,22,58,176	.....	92,28,542
	Total ...	.....	18,48,50,115	.....	18,52,25,651
Treasure—					
Gold	...	.....	7,70,630	.....	7,55,216
Silver	...	.....	46,19,908	.....	58,96,135
	Total ...	.....	53,90,538	.....	66,51,351
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	.....	19,02,40,653	.....	19,18,77,002
Government—					
Stores	...	.....	96,06,909	.....	93,98,203
Treasure—					
Gold	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	.....	96,06,909	.....	93,98,203

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	44	.....	.....	108	4,832	51	4,550
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20
211	1,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	201	19	200
210	27,962	10	3,498	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	10	7	280	12	49
.....	357	.....	222	.....	11,430	.....	14,409
.....	1,06,456	.....	78,818	.....	880	.....	3,619
.....	4,601	.....	1,473	.....	38,353	.....	37,150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
.....	.....	99	1,354	1,975	26,605	748	11,230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,465	12,230	2,744	2,429	1,237,345	11,54,424	300,398	3,83,257
.....	800	.....	3,433	.....	93,893	.....	1,06,477
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	35	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,126	5,227	770	1,698	1,027	2,939	1,282	3,095
.....	5,747	.....	3,759	.....	3,434	.....	8,900
.....	.....	2	600	.....	.....	9	18
.....	10	.....	150	.....	890	.....	1,497
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34,133	23,491	15,499	15,952	111,999	95,593	19,472	21,252
.....	5,939	.....	20	.....	210	.....	204
.....	18,590	.....	66,385	.....	33,708	.....	49,213
.....	1,72,418	.....	9,40,517	.....	2,94,117	.....	13,27,902
.....	9,19,319	.....	5,546	.....	20,41,383	.....	2,36,788
.....	10,91,737	.....	9,46,063	.....	23,35,500	.....	15,64,690
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,59,165	.....	2,32,858
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,59,165	.....	2,32,858
.....	10,91,737	.....	9,46,063	.....	25,94,665	.....	17,97,548
.....	845	.....	3,220	.....	332	.....	2,745
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	845	.....	3,220	.....	332	.....	2,745

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	Italy.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*contd.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	366	2,871	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	476	5,734
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... ,,	17	2,287	1	450
Oils ... ... Gals.	.....	.....	1	20
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	3,011	.....	3,660
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	2,410
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	4,222	.....	7,447
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons.	8,279	1,15,081	6,683	91,032
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	22,839	37,992	3,129	8,632
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	3,376	.....	9,360
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	35	46	43	73
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	412	.....	1,207
Umbrellas ... ... No.	14	12	3	15
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including firewood) ... Val.	.....	100	.....	265
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	27,035	34,131	1,689	1,520
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	11,604	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	1,36,397	.....	1,76,517
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	3,15,622	.....	25,02,302
Dutiable	.....	24,13,619	.....	1,27,020
Total ...	.....	27,29,241	.....	26,29,322
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	174	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	4,00,000
Total ...	.....	174	.....	4,00,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	27,29,415	.....	30,29,322
Government—				
Stores	.....	8,686	.....	53
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	8,686	.....	53

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
507	1,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	300	18	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	60	187	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	20	12	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,239	.....	195	.....	14	.....	565
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	58	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,159	20,101	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	80	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	690
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,234	.....	2,439	.....	.....	.....	521
.....	28,702	.....	19,954	.....	150	.....	32,259
.....	21,550	.....	509	.....	545	.....	1
.....	50,252	.....	20,463	.....	695	.....	32,260
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50,252	.....	40,463	.....	695	.....	32,260
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Metals—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	5,300,912	24,46,411	12,189,679	40,81,883
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	14,583	.....	45,943
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... „	.....	1,152	.....	2,146
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... „	186	165	5,492	3,597
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including firewood) ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	940
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... „	.....	3,220	.....	595
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	24,46,781	.....	50,64,096
Dutiable	.....	35,909	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	24,82,690	.....	50,64,096
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	24,82,690	.....	50,64,096
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
230	1,150	90	350	.....	.....	22	247
30	45	7	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,103	32,573	176,649	2,25,748
.....	3,903	.....	6,578	.....	73	.....	2,042
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,279	.....	24,799
.....	3,09,803	.....	2,67,801	.....	437	.....	2,369
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,909	2,40,877	16,461	2,28,148	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	6,406	.....	6,307	.....	56,496	.....	1,01,371
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,643	15,242
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,318
3,636	2,272	15,820	7,662	1,372,394	1,15,340	18,564	1,613
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,379	1,595	12	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	5
20	2	.....	.....	100	192	264	813
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	2,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	654	540	144	1,036
.....	7	.....	1,300	.....	1,298	.....	625
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	196	135	3,737	2,893
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235
.....	4,728	.....	2,404	.....	68,588	.....	79,288
.....	3,00,756	.....	2,99,450	.....	2,68,034	.....	15,36,348
.....	2,71,694	.....	2,28,766	.....	2,47,300	.....	11,685
.....	5,72,450	.....	5,28,216	.....	5,15,334	.....	15,48,033
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,69,202	.....	13,82,530
.....	50,600	.....	21,500	.....	.....	.....	10,900
.....	50,600	.....	21,500	.....	11,69,202	.....	13,93,430
.....	6,23,050	.....	5,49,716	.....	16,84,536	.....	29,41,463
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	.....	921
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	.....	921

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		China.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	130	195	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	1,127	1,08,279	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	85	323	53	219
Paints, colours, and painter's materials	Val.	.....	2,02,626	.....	1,89,747
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	36,426	.....	36,674
Provisions	,,	.....	67,758	.....	89,079
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	2
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	49	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	54,709	1,09,676	84,978	1,44,702
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	21,348	17,935	9,487	12,838
Other sorts	Val.	.....	2,911	.....	5,356
Spices	lbs.	35,548	4,090	11,854	1,049
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	499	8,336	249	4,975
Tea	lbs.	161,808	90,513	43,826	23,598
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	,,	1,003	280	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	22,556	57,732	21,243	62,980
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	210	.....	82
Umbrellas	No.	19	150	4	69
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including firewood)	Val.	.....	2,965	.....	4,053
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	1,022	1,286	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	543	.....	125
All other articles unenumerated	,,	.....	1,87,172	.....	3,30,095
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	82,211	.....	33,72,821
Dutiable		.....	23,52,712	.....	21,720
	Total	.....	24,34,923	.....	33,94,541
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	61,35,090	.....	59,84,477
Silver		.....	38,90,030	.....	63,20,952
	Total	.....	1,00,25,126	.....	1,23,05,429
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	1,24,60,049	.....	1,56,99,970
Government—					
Stores		.....	500	.....	13,233
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Stores and Treasure		.....	500	.....	13,233

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	153	8	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,387	12,42,316	27,977	18,60,864
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,916	20,572	1,371	11,453
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,437	.....	1,07,890
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,650	.....	12,085
.....	100	.....	20	.....	1,47,535	.....	2,35,520
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	935	.....	.....
2,782	42,455	2,529	34,737	.....	1	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	1,465
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373	2,550	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,482	14,484	7,050	8,501
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,490,784	20,14,079	9,844,072	15,64,779
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,622	45,808	706	12,198
.....	.....	.....	.....	422,894	2,04,085	246,449	1,07,681
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,928	36,459	12,440	33,655
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	.....	420
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,904	1,048	288	360
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,374	.....	1,76,250
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,768	334	5,432	485
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	20	600	375
.....	90	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	81
.....	82	.....	.....	.....	2,88,506	.....	4,73,088
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	8,58,711	.....	51,89,120
.....	43,279	.....	34,737	.....	40,83,007	.....	35,857
.....	43,279	.....	34,757	.....	49,41,778	.....	52,24,977
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,875
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,91,478	.....	1,67,315
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,91,478	.....	2,29,190
.....	43,279	.....	34,757	.....	52,33,276	.....	54,54,167
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,525	.....	1,980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,525	.....	1,980

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	Australia.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	1	10	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... "	.....	1	623	6,339
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... "	.....	21	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	64	649	2,156	1,786
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard ... ... "	.....	80	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... "	.....	22,163	.....	18,737
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... "	.....	52,045	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons.	.....	2	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwt.	1	45	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	10	6
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	1,520
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including firewood) ... Val.	.....	22,648	.....	5,447
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	1,250	700	7,184	3,682
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... "	.....	9,066	.....	22,523
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	12,00,335	.....	38,36,086
Dutiable	.....	5,84,274	.....	10,682
Total ...	.....	17,84,609	.....	38,46,768
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	18,52,570	.....	16,87,235
Silver	.....	1,13,000	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	19,65,570	.....	16,87,235
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	37,50,179	.....	55,34,003
Government—				
Stores	.....	3,828	.....	7,970
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	3,828	.....	7,970

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20	25	53,260	2,36,559	954,473	61,52,408	1,366,471	86,61,015
.....	.....	7	20	73,471	1,92,969	141,183	3,07,293
4	64	.....	.....	48,541	7,50,493	56,311	8,24,133
.....	.....	2,595	20,032	25,882	2,08,955	21,914	1,85,327
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,474	12,47,816	28,431	18,85,178
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	332	5	395
.....	.....	20	276	85,727	8,71,075	77,895	7,58,639
.....	.....	4	100	3,517	2,60,018	735	49,289
10	10	12	30	5,921,628	29,72,273	13,172,865	57,78,138
.....	.....	.....	6,385	.....	10,60,885	.....	10,04,994
.....	240	.....	14,199	.....	23,51,789	.....	14,76,919
.....	7,807	.....	7,713	.....	21,42,739	.....	23,21,362
.....	.....	.....	19,640	.....	30,37,906	.....	40,17,623
6,431	87,840	7,696	1,07,933	315,896	48,35,816	295,692	42,28,547
.....	23,268	.....	71,499	.....	86,379	.....	1,80,732
.....	.....	.....	.....	56,082	1,12,226	84,980	1,44,737
.....	.....	2,083	2,321	1,752,351	17,09,197	554,147	7,28,995
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,95,758	.....	2,41,795
133,935	76,627	125,496	57,211	16,036,816	22,12,586	10,017,697	16,33,065
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,451	78,044	1,042	19,073
.....	.....	.....	.....	591,398	2,96,438	290,728	1,31,631
.....	.....	28	56	24,470	4,680	21,644	7,100
6,701	22,386	9,990	29,211	224,520	2,45,889	357,872	3,33,277
.....	.....	.....	4,884	.....	3,63,803	.....	3,67,145
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,345,848	10,32,989	1,590,353	12,17,674
.....	6,598	.....	2,941	.....	1,06,185	.....	3,24,854
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,477	1,260	19,901	9,094
55,481	47,230	29,857	33,445	4,336,548	40,93,356	2,968,387	27,42,931
.....	100	.....	6,559	.....	13,53,418	.....	14,35,094
.....	25,399	.....	51,263	.....	35,35,411	.....	47,69,229
.....	2,60,363	.....	10,00,410	.....	8,88,20,199	.....	20,11,23,394
.....	3,17,623	.....	1,41,171	.....	11,55,90,390	.....	1,00,78,024
.....	5,77,986	.....	11,41,581	.....	20,44,10,589	.....	21,12,01,418
.....	65,825	.....	40,900	.....	99,93,497	.....	99,12,233
.....	3,693	.....	990	.....	92,27,894	.....	1,30,70,650
.....	69,518	.....	41,890	.....	1,92,21,391	.....	2,29,82,883
.....	6,47,504	.....	11,83,471	.....	22,36,31,980	.....	23,41,84,301
.....	50	.....	5	.....	96,25,250	.....	94,28,530
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	.....	5	.....	96,25,250	.....	94,28,530

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce during the official years

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	160	174	20	20
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	13,662	1,684	4,746	615
White ... ... „	34,761	4,936	134	28
Coloured, printed, or dyed... ... „	.....	.....	12,470	3,268
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	150
... ... No.	.....		43	
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	36	132	1,700	1,439
... ... Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	114	1,464	450	17,442
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	17,802	25,309	8,213	12,599
All others unenumerated ... ... „	17,437	88,572	4,162	10,544
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	2,91,250	.....	3,40,795
Total of Foreign Merchandise	.....	4,13,521	.....	3,86,900
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	133	7,054	3	205
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Val.	.....	70,776	.....	87,674
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	7,491	7,10,424	5,712	6,66,010
Coffee ... ... „	2	140	.....	35
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... „	417	4,560	3,211	30,561
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... „	378,406	93,17,063	301,190	67,78,093
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	90	180	.....	.....
... ... No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	1,826	.....	3,490
Drugs and medicines ... ... „	.....	1,86,180	.....	1,76,331
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	44,394	1,52,85,140	46,908	1,38,29,812
Other sorts ... ... „	30,140	1,84,204	27,205	1,60,823
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... „	33	95	19	65
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	79	81	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk ... ... „	904,580	27,52,096	1,406,512	42,50,706
Wheat ... ... „	4,145,753	1,55,70,085	3,486,402	1,40,20,407
Other sorts ... ... „	40,901	1,25,145	47,709	1,22,309
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... „	6,752	1,19,903	783	8,292
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... „	3,667	34,948	7,846	70,449
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	261,469	94,95,770	303,617	1,11,04,874
... ... No.	3,271,902		3,931,825	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	4,540	2,53,640	7,566	3,85,917
... ... No.	70,693		1,222,114	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	7,482	3,98,907	3,138	2,13,814
... ... No.	604,801		261,937	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	1,909	2,28,529	863	1,15,313
... ... No.	260,013		130,658	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... ... Val.	.....	63,039	.....	79,893
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	5,627,335	4,03,08,978	7,826,561	4,70,50,509
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	106,520	29,592	819,450	2,09,918
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	1,500	187	400,300	62,537
... ... Cwt.	.....		.....	

TRADE—*continued.*

and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal 1881-82 *and* 1882-83.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
10	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,816	.....	5,425	.....	18,945	.....	36,852
.....	2,848	.....	5,425	.....	18,945	.....	37,052
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	110	.....	2,600	.....	5,334	.....	14,359
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	594
11	375	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	488	5,077	.....	.....
47,835	12,22,651	13,494	3,25,571	45,295	12,27,745	3,929	97,214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	287
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,372	36,25,865	7,861	25,00,674	14,518	49,88,896	14,437	45,75,627
47	234	68	1,717	14,695	62,397	11,139	60,109
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,275	9,640	10	41	107,565	2,86,372	550,792	12,60,571
55	225	.....	.....	696,799	26,12,595	137,771	5,71,978
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,002	7,334
.....	.....	200	3,000	1,991	31,061	3	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	43	467	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,264	11,14,358	18,732	7,36,420	19,513	6,65,441	16,531	5,46,241
350,225		248,262		260,277		211,892	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	4,000
.....		.....		.....	.....	576	
181	8,876	195	10,567	2,110	96,173	1,298	68,117
8,792		10,831		111,981		51,932	
10	1,580	12	2,150	58	9,874	33	4,160
1,802		1,500		9,624		7,650	
.....	2,700	.....	1,200	.....	10,750	.....	22,764
105,540	7,75,725	147,466	8,93,475	141,181	9,90,031	11,056	61,145
1,000	130	.....	.....	100	16	39,000	11,370
.....	.....	128,800	12,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	

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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce official years 1881-82

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	21,150	.....	62,485
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	21,150	.....	62,485
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	2	100
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	2,695
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	"	33,787	8,21,899	29,705	7,00,005
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	23,185	.....	15,814
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	1,280	4,64,073	862	2,84,234
Other sorts	"	672	3,045	200	954
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	"	21,747	67,061	165,662	3,90,229
Wheat	"	2,002	7,007	4,599	18,065
Other sorts	"	220	694	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	"	145	2,150	35	479
Hemp—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides — Raw	Cwt. / No.	57,336 / 772,324	21,02,128	45,982 / 609,910	16,78,182
Hides — Dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins — Raw	Cwt. / No.	317 / 10,788	18,331	1,253 / 54,139	63,009
Skins — Dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset	Val.	.....	.....	.....	500
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	82,308	6,32,384	65,528	4,51,629
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other kinds	Yds. / Cwt.	11,459 /	1,810	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1882-83—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
220,437	27,603	49,120	7,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
85,313	3,770	100	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
115,023	24,860	42,010	14,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	3,405	23	641	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	450	145	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	521	15	870	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37,883	.....	37,296	.....	150	.....	18,032
.....	98,857	.....	61,811	.....	150	.....	18,032
.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18,319	.....	16,203	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	4,450	21	525	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	912	581	5,302	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	2,177	113	1,722	.....	.....	.....	.....
672	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,280	909	5,500	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	301	.....	1,760	.....	1,600	.....	.....
.....	6,415	.....	4,282	.....	.....	.....	303
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
702	3,831	143	1,010	192	918	317	1,772
106,458	2,73,601	74,933	2,07,829	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,597,974	42,08,434	1,222,744	31,65,394	344,599	9,71,943	375,077	11,17,264
28,779	1,08,800	32,376	1,34,626	.....	.....	.....	.....
139.151	3,74,696	105,170	3,46,786	15,042	52,700	16,351	57,479
26	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	130	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,150	2,430	154,575	29,353	44,845	11,151	928,116	1,89,029
.....	.....	.....	1,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1881-82

Articles.		United States.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	600	125	.....	.....
White	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	13	253	27	399
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	12,004	20,434	21,238	36,048
All others unenumerated	"	1,040	1,600	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	3,072	.....	7,410
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	25,484	.....	43,857
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	3,660	.....	260
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	1,692	1,87,870	3,860	4,62,536
Coffee	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts	Val.	.....	2,156	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	3,225	.....	11,685
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	17,261	57,70,389	24,834	74,12,450
Other sorts	"	9,864	49,356	15,418	73,473
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	"	.....	.....	1	10
Wheat	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	"	48,580	6,90,714	10,735	1,45,365
Hemp—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides—Raw	Cwt.	87,870	18,40,381	104,221	23,74,565
	No.	468,071		545,360	
Hides—Dress or tanned	Cwt.	30	480	.....	.....
	No.	80		.....	
Skins—Raw	Cwt.	24,882	15,96,442	28,964	23,21,245
	No.	2,232,035		2,947,541	
Skins—Dressed or tanned	Cwt.	3,963	4,25,608	594	65,718
	No.	474,004		83,168	
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	1,431,014	67,57,183	2,002,731	81,48,470
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	6,099,500	9,05,884	10,744,600	16,86,932
Other kinds	Yds.	366,200	47,773	2,150,600	2,37,205
	Cwt.	718		.....	

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1882-83—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,212	6,200	2,400
.....	.....	858	40	9,740	1,350	39,449	10,178
16,600	2,931	.....	.....	37,007	7,030	75,196	14,992
.....	.....	5,350	518	11,369	3,299	800	225
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,200		1,200	
200	248	.....	.....	553	555	4	20
80		.....		36		.....	
.....	.....	3	48	32	460	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	385	374	2,140
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	258	92	4,589
.....	2,229	.....	2,392	.....	21,343	.....	19,878
.....	5,408	.....	2,998	.....	40,532	.....	54,572
.....	.....	1	200	23	447	.....	.....
.....	5,770	.....	4,737	.....	10,110	.....	5,438
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	425
10	218	.....	.....	1	16	1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	300
15,874	6,108	6,930	4,087	838	243	8,259	2,584
.....		.....		.....		100	
.....	500	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	190
.....	916	.....	1,942	.....	1,818	.....	1,818
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	104	.....	.....	33	260	59	412
.....	.....	.....	.....	34,546	98,421	30,325	84,446
.....	.....	.....	.....	65,761	88,511	16,607	19,836
638,226	17,46,588	503,255	14,06,689	2,27,3,589	61,28,669	1,675,697	45,12,570
400	1,635	6	16	49,294	1,97,174	2	9
1,116	2,990	58	149	18,896	59,926	20,351	69,532
.....	.....	.....	.....	153	2,747	129	2,598
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	610	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,000	1,650	.....	.....	118,392	34,721	103,506	26,882
.....	.....	.....	.....	42,862	5,644	141,610	16,370
.....		.....		1		2	

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1881-82

Articles.		China. 1881-82. Quantities.	China. 1881-82. Value.	China. 1882-83. Quantities.	China. 1882-83. Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	65	90	.....	.....
White	"	37,319	6,323	160	71
Coloured, printed, or dyed... ...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	"	.....	300	.....	885
	No.	100		295	
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	.....	110	.....	.....
	Yds.	196		.....	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	93	1,585	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured... ...	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	35	80	.....	.....
All others unenumerated	"	125	350	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	40,969	.....	22,742
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	49,807	.....	23,698
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	8	1,205	1	200
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ...	Val.	.....	7,354	.....	5,995
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	"	.....	.....	27	350
Cotton—					
Raw	"	183,587	56,31,090	154,149	47,34,852
Twist and yarn	lbs.	95,300	38,550	1,266,043	4,80,237
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	480	90	709
	No.	160		333	
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	60,286	.....	61,655
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	.....	.....	27	7,096
Other sorts	"	1,285	16,702	560	12,836
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	"	833	2,218	776	2,158
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	7	10	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	"	5,876	17,433	51,295	1,76,387
Wheat	"	9	37	7	30
Other sorts	"	38	122	11	54
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	"	.....	.....	133	1,817
Hemp—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	8	120
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ...	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Hides ... Dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....			
Skins ... Raw	Cwt.	157	8,570	87	5,600
	No.	12,000		7,500	
Skins ... Dressed or tanned	Cwt.	68	7,950	.....	.....
	No.	8,500		.....	
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset	Val.	.....	2,000	.....	1,241
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	182	1,350	17,421	94,999
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	9,948,610	2,81,022	13,444,150	17,46,363
Other kinds	Yds.	505,000	58,474	1,547,190	1,88,250
	Cwt.	.....		40	

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1882-83—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,073	1,215	2,160	335
.....	.....	.....	.....	72,107	13,570	47,051	11,101
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	390	55,096	6,085
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920		60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	8	468
.....	.....	.....	.....	90		900	
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	405	6	900
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	94	1,299	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	294	4	210
.....	1,702	.....	915	.....	1,59,997	.....	1,84,448
.....	1,702	.....	915	.....	1,77,978	.....	2,03,577
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,237	60,310	9,053	62,484
.....	1,307	.....	1,623	.....	60,845	.....	52,805
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	13,970
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	192	499	8,522
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,034	21,272
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000	9,187
1,293	499	6,970	3,010	63,325	8,270	6,556	2,831
.....		.....		31		75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	775
.....	64	.....	50	.....	7,411	.....	9,800
878	2,81,073	911	3,25,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	381	10,269	432	11,720
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,760	19,625	6,558	17,341
.....	.....	.....	.....	220	300	.....	.....
21,791	54,614	21,064	57,537	218,383	6,00,818	126,234	3,77,045
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,072	46,894	10,406	36,983
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,935	22,099	6,771	22,012
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	1,215
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	880	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	280		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,012
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,128	
.....	.....	.....	.....	122	3,050	27	1,170
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,600		2,758	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	1,960
.....	.....	.....	.....	327	2,429	707	4,085
80,000	6,000	19,300	4,620	6,399,812	15,00,959	8,871,404	18,95,141
30,400	3,800	.....	.....	40	6,922	36,080	10,864
.....		.....	.....	491		489	

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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce, and official years 1881-82

Articles.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	20	326	39	671
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	1	20	.....	.....
All others unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	20,235	.....	31,421
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	20,581	.....	32,092
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	307	1,167
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Val.	.....	5,366	.....	5,601
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	2	240
Coffee	,,	30	1,260	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	229	2,761	384	3,232
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	493	6,884	1,510	16,840
Twist and yarn	lbs.	340	140	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,838	.....	10,189
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	20	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	520	1,158	2,024	5,223
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	,,	5,747	14,020	25,890	66,034
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	,,	64,761	3,23,624	70,036	3,47,855
Wheat	,,	.....	.....	20	97
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	2,384	10,227
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	,,	100	1,451	100	2,325
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	200	2,368	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides — Raw	Cwt. / No.	163 / 2,372	8,052	.....	.....
Hides — Dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins — Raw	Cwt. / No.	33 / 1,032	1,806	21 / 2,000	1,775
Skins — Dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	4 / 600	540	.....	.....
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset	Val.	.....	349	.....	826
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	18,973	1,36,261	25,321	1,59,085
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	16,438,134	61,16,059	21,867,802	74,27,239
Other kinds	Yds. / Cwt.	11,050 / 158	3,702	22,500 / 114	5,916

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1882-83—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
237	150	788	439	5,407	5,568	7,008	2,859
27,874	3,499	45,888	5,321	277,451	35,566	142,221	23,569
7,994	1,872	7,004	1,554	291,101	40,432	129,645	27,770
3,553	1,589	48,698	4,720	131,145	30,138	164,424	29,266
.....	270	.....	2,732	.....	2,066	.....	3,947
90		2,284		9,610		3,882	
402	439	740	618	1,191	1,801	2,452	2,545
558		.....		960		900	
31	786	28	473	472	8,684	576	20,574
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
79	807	13	87	30,145	48,784	29,983	52,324
58	2,064	22	813	18,675	93,659	4,295	17,026
.....	65,334	.....	1,03,866	.....	6,87,075	.....	8,73,957
.....	76,810	.....	1,20,623	.....	9,53,773	.....	10,54,037
225	6,213	107	597	7,626	75,229	9,475	64,963
.....	23,187	.....	24,372	.....	2,12,138	.....	2,24,362
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,183	8,98,294	9,679	11,43,350
37	1,025	.....	.....	248	7,250	21	568
524	3,674	998	7,286	1,834	17,176	5,737	55,678
12,818	2,67,799	7,180	1,68,779	702,338	1,84,97,542	512,305	1,28,44,380
.....	.....	17,573	6,678	96,312	38,870	1,311,120	4,96,402
48,194	42,675	72,287	60,267	131,990	59,444	106,943	76,355
1		4,158		192		4,666	
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	8,271	.....	16,976
.....	961	.....	950	.....	2,90,481	.....	2,84,630
3,195	10,97,159	3,875	12,99,731	91,898	3,15,12,595	99,715	3,02,35,399
334	5,246	599	4,739	58,883	3,37,724	58,164	3,34,788
3,942	12,729	3,902	11,026	159,319	4,20,709	142,403	3,88,899
1,451	1,978	726	1,065	67,518	90,880	17,333	20,901
1,414,974	42,60,871	1,669,439	50,74,536	7,617,360	2,14,28,163	7,837,818	2,21,36,834
1,732,884	66,63,114	767,816	31,53,346	6,668,047	2,52,07,566	4,439,405	1,79,35,557
19,262	61,474	10,427	38,597	241,561	6,99,846	213,234	6,74,479
.....	.....	13	299	57,747	8,48,286	12,131	1,64,239
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,910	37,783	7,854	70,569
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
682	14,876	806	18,352	458,297	1,52,41,006	489,946	1,64,59,849
3,481		2,501		5,128,652		5,550,020	
3	119	1	60	4,575	2,54,619	7,636	3,89,977
19		12		71,072		122,702	
85	4,750	18	1,000	35,247	21,33,855	34,989	26,86,139
6,000		1,100		2,987,429		3,339,158	
1	60	.....	.....	6,136	6,77,267	1,529	1,88,511
120		.....		761,301		225,734	
.....	960	.....	450	.....	80,725	.....	1,09,109
103,221	6,97,420	244,350	15,62,223	7,510,081	5,03,01,752	10,341,141	5,84,25,620
2,110,037	7,47,053	2,331,670	7,55,028	41,315,100	1,06,36,667	59,323,573	1,39,81,875
6,600	642	148,234	15,061	975,111	1,28,954	4,575,314	5,50,961
2		6		1,370		782	

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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1881-82

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	3,962	70,614	3,217	35,486
Shell ... ... „	49,454	29,95,228	55,270	27,87,257
Other kinds ... ... „	22,116	13,19,429	27,852	11,90,145
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	1,647,201	164,5,372	1,421,629	13,98,771
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	11	400
Opium ... ... {Chests / Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	87,340	.....	1,00,194
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	145,951	15,04,464	130,128	12,21,105
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	2,555,843	1,42,73,553	3,225,018	1,63,80,030
Mustard and rape ... ... „	811,313	38,25,157	1,215,279	58,58,680
Poppy ... ... „	161,492	10,48,888	186,478	9,95,341
Til or jingelly ... ... „	8,971	54,053	8,010	48,056
Other sorts ... ... „	1,104	3,872	1,587	9,216
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	206,145	4,41,054	170,669	4,35,660
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	6,92,164	.....	15,09,146
Spices ... ... lbs.	16,393	3,849	27,783	3,514
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	86,519	8,90,971	156,146	15,54,950
Tea ... ... lbs.	46,740,507	3,44,74,694	53,415,603	3,38,94,068
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... „	3,483,683	2,04,598	4,370,020	2,32,629
Manufactured ... ... „	276,488	26,448	11,553	8,168
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	578	43,881	189	14,416
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons.	30	2,400	10	1,080
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	361	.....	1,734
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	13,366	4,802	2,000	968
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	79	3,020	114	4,938
Other sorts ... ... {lbs. / Yds.	121,272 / 62	2,19,263	127,322 / 899	2,82,559
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	12,43,739	.....	18,06,544
Indian produce and manufactures. ... {Free ... / Dutiable ...	..... /	15,74,75,579 / 27,52,177	..... /	16,49,52,386 / 42,50,706
Total ...	.....	16,02,27,756	.....	16,92,03,092
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	16,06,41,277	.....	16,95,89,992
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	10,160	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	10,160	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	16,06,51,437	.....	16,95,89,992
Government—				
Stores	.....	6,170	.....	4,920
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	6,170	.....	4,920

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1882-83—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,485	2,04,321	3,362	1,68,178	5,022	2,94,500	5,264	2,47,469
429	23,311	272	13,525	249	17,390	196	12,550
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,541	10,389	2,098	2,363
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,997	.....	3,681	.....	289	.....	45
.....	.....	213	2,550	7,515	63,260	56,240	5,48,286
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,234	63,192	7	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	130,291	6,60,382	211,699	11,01,801
.....	.....	.....	.....	217,788	14,34,418	187,649	9,52,835
.....	.....	.....	.....	251,867	14,77,407	163,539	8,57,645
.....	.....	4	17	27	309	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	639,243	14,74,632	836,867	22,97,387
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,32,295	.....	6,38,111
53,760	5,160	66,080	8,578	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	1,978	.....	.....	469	3,840	1,299	17,895
439	468	548	530	9,700	6,107	6,351	3,720
.....	.....	.....	.....	274,400	18,368	88,158	7,439
74	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	495	36,628	144	10,336
54	180	200	550	17,003	40,325	9,605	24,005
.....	44,792	.....	13,233	11	1,04,627	20	1,01,509
.....	70,36,160	.....	47,01,114	.....	1,73,44,216	.....	1,28,68,805
.....	9,640	.....	41	.....	2,86,372	.....	12,60,571
.....	70,45,800	.....	47,01,155	.....	1,76,30,588	.....	1,41,29,376
.....	70,48,648	.....	47,06,580	.....	1,76,49,533	.....	1,41,66,428
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70,48,648	.....	47,06,580	.....	1,76,49,533	.....	1,41,66,428
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....

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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1881-82

Articles.		Italy. 1881-82. Quantities.	Italy. 1881-82. Value.	Italy. 1882-83. Quantities.	Italy. 1882-83. Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Lac—					
Dye	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	"	2,332	1,39,883	3,057	1,61,104
Other kinds	"	54	3,000	.....	.....
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	559	1,100	1,740	1,800
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cwt.	.....		.....	
Provisions	Val.	.....	31,042	.....	29,641
Saltpetre	Cwt.	808	8,303	1,058	10,646
Seeds—					
Linseed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard and rape	"	29	180	.....	.....
Poppy	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingelly	"	31,162	1,74,977	10,421	55,570
Other sorts	"	931	4,220	.....	10
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	200,307	18,39,884	295,981	26,06,451
Manufactures	Val.	.....	24,483	.....	4,000
Spices	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ...	Cwt.	276	2,290	.....	.....
Tea	lbs.	1,155	966	960	754
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	"	612,000	51,000	324,138	29,717
Manufactured	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—					
Teak	C. Tons.	7	900	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	56	200	112	300
	Yds.	.....		.....	
All other articles unenumerated	Val.	.....	18,055	.....	1,17,330
Indian produce and manufactures ...	Free ...	.....	63,77,189	.....	62,32,989
	Dutiable ...	.....	67,061	.....	3,90,229
Total ...		.....	64,44,250	.....	66,23,218
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...		.....	64,65,400	.....	66,85,703
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...		.....	64,65,400	.....	66,85,703
Government—					
Stores		.....	212	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		.....	212	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1882-83—continued.

MAURITIUS				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104,775	1,19,820	83,625	97,690	8,035	9,378	10,013	12,529
115	208	30	345	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	63,100	46	56,965	.....	.....	.....	.....
70		66		.....		.....	
.....	2,64,925	.....	1,61,706	.....	22,779	.....	35,005
11,023	1,04,652	16,504	1,53,307	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	163	287	1,668	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,157	6,374	187	983	19	92	41	187
19	121	27	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	259	23	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,961	10,551	467	1,976	390	3,695	301	2,791
10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	62,199	.....	71,727	.....	.....	.....	.....
116,988	8,768	137,231	10,296	.....	.....	6,884	489
200	1,844	170	1,190	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,720	1,037	84	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
352,122	53,216	445,616	68,156	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	882	905	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	40	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
68,818	34,200	66,812	32,630	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	1,16,851	.....	1,45,219	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,46,004	.....	15,61,258	.....	1,02,313	.....	2,99,584
.....	42,08,434	.....	31,65,394	.....	9,71,943	.....	11,17,264
.....	58,54,438	.....	47,26,652	.....	10,74,256	.....	14,16,848
.....	59,53,295	.....	47,88,463	.....	10,74,406	.....	14,34,880
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	62,96,295	.....	47,88,463	.....	10,74,406	.....	14,34,880
.....	.....	.....	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1881-82

Articles.	United States.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	290	4,998	629	8,398
Shell ... ... ,,	24,660	18,23,035	33,391	20,82,127
Other kinds ... ... ,,	2,650	1,72,631	2,860	1,58,650
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	44,713	43,776	59,345	56,108
Other kinds ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... { Chests / Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	539	.....	763
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	103,273	10,37,163	103,853	10,33,756
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	293,464	16,78,616	259,881	12,26,052
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingelly ... ... ,,	80	480	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	20	128	35	246
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	2	17
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	13,398	.....	33,696
Spices ... ... lbs.	20,160	2,250	3,360	405
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	195,686	1,46,753	671,264	5,09,882
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	1,790
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	2	34	34	884
Other sorts ... ... { lbs. / Yds.	55,771 / 27	72,556	47,719 / 130	54,469
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	1,77,132	.....	2,98,396
Indian produce and manufactures ... { Free ... / Dutiable ...	..... /	2,34,54,610 /	..... /	2,84,05,543 / 10
Total ...	.....	2,34,54,610	.....	2,84,05,553
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	2,34,80,094	.....	2,84,49,410
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	2,34,80,094	.....	2,84,49,410
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1882-83—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	120	569	864	33,204	38,937	28,839	33,799
79	455	36	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	89	1,17,395	77	93,375
.....		.....		129		112	
.....	6,894	.....	3,063	.....	5,761	.....	8,232
.....	.....	.....	.....	954	6,100	33	450
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	896	5,811	251	1,456
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,938	39,464	3,087	84,344
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	500	.....	.....
.....	16,142	.....	22,576	.....	9,247	.....	9,007
10,764	3,543	21,553	2,117	29,266	3,474	81,569	11,828
743	11,949	2,396	36,087	2,904	50,241	1,494	21,379
.....	.....	.....	.....	170	180	.....	.....
7,958	926	7,672	682	9,418	1,102	24,608	3,933
20,195	1,876	31,290	2,450	12,778	1,923	24,828	4,319
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,350	.....	100	.....	1,279	.....	5,387
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	140	.....	.....	12	618	3	130
.....	.....	84	100	56	56	.....	.....
.....		.....		14		.....	
.....	2,461	.....	10,444	.....	1,55,216	.....	56,670
.....	67,772	.....	90,574	.....	8,49,441	.....	5,45,370
.....	17,46,588	.....	14,06,689	.....	62,17,180	.....	45,32,406
.....	18,14,360	.....	14,97,263	.....	70,66,621	.....	50,77,776
.....	18,19,768	.....	15,00,261	.....	71,07,153	.....	51,32,348
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,00,000	.....	28,75,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,00,000	.....	28,75,000
.....	18,19,768	.....	15,00,261	.....	89,07,153	.....	80,07,348
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,772	.....	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,772	.....	232

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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1881-82

Articles.	China.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	1	20
Shell ... ... „	717	45,484	398	20,370
Other kinds ... ... „	4	140	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	97,219	1,05,577	82,393	86,640
Other sorts ... ... „	33	350	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests.	45,731	6,05,63,975	44,961	5,49,52,810
Cwt.	67,074		65,843	
Provisions ... ... Value.	.....	23,825	.....	29,330
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	73,008	7,54,260	78,508	7,89,040
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	9	48	147	738
Mustard and rape ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingelly ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	513	3,164	19	129
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Value.	.....	364	.....	80
Spices ... ... lbs.	167,216	13,311	46,072	3,785
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	11,435	9,771	23,289	12,725
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... „	2,772	1,299	3,160	1,265
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	60	4,052	512	33,772
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	7	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	5	1,775	18	350
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	.....	200	4,670	8,232
Yds.	60		.....	
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	2,27,975	.....	2,18,626
Indian produce and manufactures { Free	.....	6,88,72,987	.....	6,35,02,474
{ Dutiable	.....	17,443	.....	1,76,387
Total ...	.....	6,88,90,430	.....	6,36,78,861
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	6,89,40,237	.....	6,37,02,559
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	1,734
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	1,734
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	6,89,40,237	.....	6,37,04,293
Government—				
Stores	.....	320	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	320	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1882-83—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	160	1	70	294	19,035	207	12,425
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	146,989	1,63,093	166,284	1,83,500
21	256	5	40	69	524	37	439
{	}	{	}	{ 10,005	} 1,31,64,205	{ 10,316	} 1,24,90,570
.....		.....		14,674		15,130	
.....	102	.....	150	.....	91,550	.....	1,33,060
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,381	62,762	6,213	60,128
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	25	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	56	165	753
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	12	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	68	368	222	1.330
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,362	40,010	3,138	17,825
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,677	.....	16,798	.....	13,917	.....	13,589
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,062	362	12,687	1,230
.....	.....	1	34	11	121	7	61
180	165	185	144	3,414	2,587	5,972	4,666
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680	180	3,400	300
695	71	1,817	288	97,385	23,939	115,703	25,877
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,346	1,06,187	2,856	2,05,063
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	300	.....	443	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	10	.....	.....	22	300	18	501
{	}	.....	.....	140	} 340	{ 15	} 10
.....		.....		{ 14		.....	
.....	105	.....	2,960	.....	2,93,739	.....	2,82,011
.....	2,99,289	.....	3,55,862	.....	1,57,33,613	.....	1,56,18,565
.....	54,614	.....	57,537	.....	6,01,118	.....	3,77,045
.....	3,53,903	.....	4,13,399	.....	1,63,34,731	.....	1,59,95,610
.....	3,55,605	.....	4,14,314	.....	1,65,12,709	.....	1,61,99,187
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,666	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,666	.....	.....
.....	3,55,605	.....	4,14,314	.....	1,65,15,375	.....	1,61,99,187
.....	1,507	.....	2,722	.....	800	.....	3,135
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,507	.....	2,722	.....	800	.....	3,135

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1881-82

Articles.	Australia.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... „	446	25,693	751	38,981
Other kinds ... ... „	36	1,990	34	1,347
Oil—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	543,701	5,10,047	454,684	4,30,645
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests / Cwt.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	17,615	.....	19,575
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	1,841	18,525	876	8,701
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	4,530	27,790	7,563	42,859
Mustard and rape ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... „	.....	.....	10	58
Til or jingelly ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	7	564	1	44
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	180	.....	652
Spices ... ... lbs.	110	60	2,006	164
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	2,017	19,250
Tea ... ... lbs.	871,913	6,34,043	2,713,268	17,71,671
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... „	644	1,499	687	894
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ...C. Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	800
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	5	85
Other sorts ... ... lbs. / Yds.	206 /	361	1,272 /	1,469
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	21,832	.....	36,217
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	75,64,234	.....	1,00,89,428
Dutiable	.....	3,23,624	.....	3,47,855
Total ...	.....	78,87,858	.....	1,04,37,283
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	79,08,439	.....	1,04,69,375
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	79,08,439	.....	1,04,69,375
Government—				
Stores	.....	60	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	60	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1882-83—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,252	75,612	3,847	43,904
.....	.....	301	16,061	86,413	55,47,339	102,502	55,34,054
.....	.....	99	4,950	25,540	15,38,060	31,313	13,81,167
65,823	71,792	33,782	38,373	2,700,851	27,19,401	2,345,001	23,43,082
91	609	133	298	408	2,402	252	1,922
622	8,29,895	645	7,47,115	56,495	7,47,38,570	56,045	6,83,40,835
914		945		82,861		82,096	
.....	1,51,954	.....	2,33,531	.....	7,07,612	.....	7,57,976
2,802	25,836	5,187	51,970	353,556	35,85,325	398,813	38,79,939
4	26	42	246	2,864,116	1,60,43,413	3,492,945	1,76,51,639
33,040	1,54,878	102,967	5,03,202	975,857	46,47,120	1,530,338	74,65,606
43,132	2,73,421	4,010	21,188	422,433	27,56,860	378,186	19,69,671
2,017	11,017	.....	.....	295,099	17,24,372	182,466	9,64,173
601	6,403	322	3,718	12,854	1,12,380	8,961	1,20,316
5,973	32,910	9,467	51,333	1,051,728	37,89,040	1,312,986	53,90,848
.....	42,878	.....	36,769	.....	18,12,944	.....	23,56,151
92,237	4,793	93,155	8,666	459,956	45,570	498,380	51,072
2,225	32,150	1,867	26,514	93,448	9,95,384	165,397	16,77,360
27,215	11,867	9,791	8,749	47,863,534	3,52,88,638	56,847,315	3,62,06,970
60,125	8,353	697,981	64,110	4,801,386	3,37,743	5,961,583	4,06,966
68,234	6,981	84,790	9,074	479,205	64,080	274,710	53,240
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,984	1,54,120	3,557	2,53,251
10	964	1	170	47	4,264	17	2,000
.....	634	.....	896	.....	6,074	.....	11,286
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,366	4,802	2,000	968
11	1,400	8	350	635	43,925	384	18,574
252	500	20	60	263,628	3,68,181	257,831	4,04,384
.....		3		188		1,052	
.....	62,990	.....	61,829	.....	24,69,514	.....	31,50,988
.....	1,13,83,387	.....	90,18,025	.....	31,82,06,794	.....	31,82,41,977
.....	42,62,849	.....	50,75,601	.....	2,15,19,043	.....	2,21,57,735
.....	1,56,46,236	.....	1,40,93,626	.....	33,97,25,837	.....	34,03,99,712
.....	1,57,23,046	.....	1,42,14,249	.....	34,06,79,610	.....	34,14,53,749
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,160	.....	1,734
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,45,666	.....	28,75,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,55,826	.....	28,76,734
.....	1,57,23,046	.....	1,42,14,249	.....	34,28,35,436	.....	34,43,30,483
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,941	.....	12,269
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,941	.....	12,269

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to Duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	1,01,725	1,01,326	3	.....
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	3,58,079	3,56,440	.....	.....
Manufactures	25,49,019	25,44,208	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	1,05,386	1,04,226	314	114
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	33,817	33,800	31,881	31,227
Spirits	10,98,448	10,94,465	11,79,122	11,75,345
Wines and liqueurs	2,27,122	2,25,714	2,24,409	2,22,882
Other sorts	797	791	1,162	.....
Metals—				
Copper	3,61,148	3,59,001	1	.....
Iron	67,725	65,667	23	.....
Tin	57,006	56,983	.....	.....
Other sorts	97,614	97,584	564	211
Provisions	82,268	82,035	27	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock	6	.....	.....	.....
Salt	2,37,15,928	2,34,63,796	1,74,72,613	1,71,91,598
Silk	98,385	98,071	.....	.....
Spices	1,04,003	1,03,965	.....	.....
Sugar	3,445	3,445	.....	.....
Wool, manufactures of	2,66,566	2,65,302	.....	.....
All other articles	5,60,432	5,27,674	49,512	17,618
Total duty on imports... { Including salt ...	2,98,88,919	2,95,84,493	1,89,59,631	1,86,38,995
Total duty on imports... { Excluding salt ...	61,72,991	61,20,697	14,87,018	14,47,397
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	17,520	16,402	4,311	2,265
Rice (not in the husk)	20,29,379	19,24,948	21,24,181	20,09,386
Total duty on exports ...	20,46,899	19,41,350	21,28,492	20,11,651
Grand total—Duty on imports and exports exclusive of penalty)	3,19,35,818	3,15,25,843	2,10,88,123	2,03,69,631

H.—Trade—*continued.*

IV.—Total value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1881-82 *and* 1882-83.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	74,35,307	93,86,773	9,42,114	7,61,547	83,77,421	1,01,48,320	1,000	12,800
„ Sind	13,781	28,770	300	.....	14,081	28,770	.....	.....
„ Madras	83,82,021	65,35,295	6,11,124	2,26,537	89,93,145	67,61,832	6,94,300	25,600
„ British Burma ...	40,19,369	55,99,641	3,05,355	2,52,062	43,24,724	58,51,703	65,33,612	38,39,400
From British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	1,98,50,478	2,15,50,479	18,58,893	12,40,146	2,17,09,371	2,27,90,625	72,28,912	38,77,800
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,00,26,396	1,32,59,826	61,17,061	59,25,211	1,61,43,457	1,91,85,037	28,27,184	28,46,190
From Goa	.....	.....	152	800	152	800	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry	627	22,022	9,842	32,665	10,469	54,687	3,50,000	3,00,000
„ Karrikal	63	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....
„ Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar, Beyt ...	.....	.....	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
„ Cochin, Narrakal ...	67,349	38,207	.....	1,740	67,349	39,947	.....	.....
„ Mahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552	.....
„ Travancore Allepey ...	5,90,106	4,37,430	15,663	2,478	6,05,769	4,39,908	.....	.....
„ Travancore Colachel ...	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
„ Travancore Quillon ...	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....
„ Travancore Porcot ...	17,901	6,017	.....	.....	17,901	6,017	.....	.....
From Indian Ports not British—Total	6,77,486	5,04,176	25,687	37,683	7,03,173	5,41,859	3,50,552	3,00,000
From All Ports—Total ...	3,05,54,360	3,53,14,481	80,01,641	72,03,040	3,85,56,001	4,25,17,521	1,04,06,648	70,23,990
Government stores and treasure	3,98,368	1,09,675	4,97,513	2,94,914	8,95,881	4,04,689	53,81,114	28,29,296
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,23,03,767	1,37,19,412	3,71,112	3,06,630	1,26,74,879	1,40,26,042	.....	.....
„ Sind	2,23,719	2,57,055	4,107	3,587	2,27,826	2,60,642	.....	.....
„ Madras	89,10,552	1,10,50,908	24,11,817	28,05,081	1,13,22,369	1,38,55,989	3,05,808	4,000
„ British Burma ...	1,14,43,337	1,09,51,366	43,43,401	46,70,674	1,57,86,738	1,56,22,040	63,22,568	1,29,44,100
To British Ports in other Provinces—Total	3,28,81,375	3,59,78,741	71,30,437	77,85,972	4,00,11,812	4,37,64,713	66,28,376	1,29,48,100
To British Ports within the Presidency	1,08,29,273	1,32,90,868	52,08,727	58,08,176	1,60,38,000	1,90,99,044	27,60,339	28,72,013
To Goa	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry	1,40,696	2,99,503	36,735	1,68,471	1,77,431	4,67,974	.....	.....
„ Cutch	14,657	.....	501	.....	15,158	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar ... Dwarka ...	5,213	5,009	27	13	5,240	5,022	.....	.....
„ Kattywar ... Nawanagur	4,486	.....	.....	.....	4,486	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar ... Serryah ...	11,413	8,677	84	125	11,497	8,802	.....	.....
„ Kattywar ... Verawal ...	3,750	6,467	.....	.....	3,750	6,467	.....	.....
„ Cochin, Narrakal ...	3,61,869	8,69,838	120	152	3,61,989	8,69,990	.....	.....
„ Travancore ... Allepey ...	1,73,731	1,68,395	7,128	467	1,80,859	1,68,862	.....	.....
„ Travancore ... Colachel ...	2,48,274	3,110	1,000	643	2,49,274	3,753	.....	.....
„ Travancore ... Porcot ...	35,376	1,16,479	347	259	35,723	1,16,738	.....	.....
„ Travancore ... Quillon ...	19,796	3,188	.....	40	19,796	3,228	.....	.....
„ Trevendrum	49,052	.....	1,400	.....	50,452	.....	.....	.....
To Indian Ports not British—Total	10,68,313	14,80,666	47,342	1,70,180	11,15,655	16,50,846	.....	.....
To all Ports—Total ...	4,47,78,961	5,07,50,275	1,23,86,506	1,37,64,328	5,71,65,467	6,45,14,603	93,88,715	1,58,20,113
Government stores and treasure	1,65,355	5,67,574	2,63,913	3,16,372	4,29,268	8,83,946	24,49,000	20,17,906

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and 1882-83, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	78	150,900	124	226,454	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	210	297,445	276	392,634	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	24	33,476	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	3	2,826	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	2	2,965	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	3	4,049	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	8	11,754	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	1,549	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	2	2,002	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coasts	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	2	2,840	8	9,643	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	3	3,038	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	44	44,504	.....	.....	.....	618
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	759	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	4,113	19	17,967	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	2	2,332	3	3,897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	16	22,218	65	86,192	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	3	3,884	6	8,722	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	4,797	4	3,123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	.....	.....	5	5,910	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,036	4	912
China, Hongkong	Steam	30	43,964	25	37,139	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	3	387	.....	.....	2	423
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	909	1	909	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	7	8,206	2	3,192	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	797	.....	.....	1	216	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	1	1,490	4	4,466	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	15	19,325	27	28,748	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	2	3,567	4	4,388	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	8	8,590	30	17,868	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1828-83	Steam	125	217,183	220	357,046	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	260	358,194	478	602,155	6	1,252	7	1,953
Total, 1881-82	Steam	280	433,286	389	585,674	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	285	375,981	421	505,376	9	2,380	13	4,996.

TRADE—*continued.*

cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official year totals of the year 1881-82.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	2	3,026	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	1	2,663	1	1,822	6	8,035	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
1	547	1	690	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	5	6,213	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	720	5	3,925
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
2	895	15	6,781	...	...	1	646	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	38	19,898	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	1	544	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	9	13,353	24	29,130	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
1	690	...	.....	1	646	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,331	3	1,773
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	145	1	145
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	2	938	...	...	...	...	2	1,486	1	1,190	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
2	798	10	4,217	...	...	1	700	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	1	2,663	6	8,035	6	8,035	...	.....	...	.....	1	720	5	3,925
6	2,932	67	33,068	1	646	2	1,346	13	17,865	25	30,320	5	2,476	4	1,918
13	14,128	15	16,086	5	6,457	5	6,457	...	.....	...	.....	4	3,284	4	3,284
7	3,973	57	28,486	1	541	1	536	10	13,804	22	27,020	6	2,591	6	2,591

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and 1882-83, *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,201	.....	.....	1	1,201
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,026	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	8	11,260	8	11,269	8	11,260	8	11,269
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,822	7	10,698
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	547	1	690
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	479	.....	.....	1	479
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6,213	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coasts	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	720	5	3,925
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	3	2,488	.....	.....	3	2,488
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	2	686	2	897	18	8,113
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	19,898
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	544
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13,353	24	29,130
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	5,275	6	5,040	12	8,942	9	6,813
Ceylon	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China, Hongkong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	145	1	145
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,486	3	2,128
Other countries	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	661	12	3,810	4	1,459	23	8,727
Total, 1882-83	Steam	8	11,260	12	14,958	15	20,015	24	29,580
	Sailing	8	5,936	21	10,015	33	29,855	119	76,667
Total, 1881-82	Steam	9	12,883	10	13,091	31	36,752	34	38,918
	Sailing	10	7,587	24	13,855	34	28,496	110	72,488

TRADE—*continued.*

cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official year of the year 1881-82—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1882-83.				GRAND TOTAL, 1881-82.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	78	150,900	125	227,655	160	292,543	195	340,780
.....	.....	.....	.....	212	300,471	276	392,634	251	341,996	213	300,421
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11,260	8	11,269	9	12,883	9	12,883
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,822	31	44,174	9	9,001	30	37,282
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	547	4	3,516	3	2,576	8	8,714
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,965	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,528	.....	.....	1	1,824
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11,754	.....	.....	4	4,812
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,549	.....	.....	11	14,886
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6,213	2	2,002	7	8,743	9	13,467
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	720	5	3,925	.....	3,284	4	3,284
.....	.....	6	739	.....	.....	7	1,379	4	.....	4	469
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,840	11	12,131	2	3,193	9	10,754
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,038	1	1,046	4	5,206
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	897	63	53,235	8	6,693	76	60,452
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	20,657	1	500	33	17,674
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,113	20	18,511	1	1,137	16	17,204
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,332	3	3,897	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	35,571	89	115,322	11	15,824	67	85,015
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,884	6	8,722	6	8,082	7	10,689
.....	.....	5	588	18	13,739	18	10,524	23	14,315	23	13,749
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5,910	17	19,309	47	57,443
3	332	3	454	8	1,368	7	1,366	11	2,125	15	3,448
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	43,964	25	37,139	24	35,981	25	37,177
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,163
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	2,226	24	3,002	20	2,371	30	3,957	28	3,142	30	3,490
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	909	1	909	3	1,677	1	909
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8,206	2	3,192	70	71,718	63	68,264
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,013	.....	.....	2	763	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,490	4	4,466	2	3,355	2	3,612
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	20,811	30	30,876	14	16,334	24	24,317
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,567	4	4,388	.....	.....	15	18,939
.....	.....	1	117	12	10,049	54	26,712	6	3,654	61	33,874
.....	.....	.....	.....	140	237,198	244	386,627	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	2,558	39	4,900	321	391,859	643	685,675	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	470,038	423	624,592
34	3,879	40	4,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	410,736	584	587,609

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered 1882-83, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered, and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	2	1,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	3	4,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	1	1,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam		3,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	31	35,980	.....	.....	1	618	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	1	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	31	38,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	2	3,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	21	28,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	12	11,954	.....	.....	1	172	.....	.....
China, Hongkong	Steam	1	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	13	16,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	7,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	34	43,563	1	1,199	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	Steam	19	32,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	62	50,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1882-83	Steam	66	93,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	179	190,232	1	1,199	7	790	.....	.....
Total, 1881-82	Steam	86	118,590	2	1,692	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	107	99,644	.....	.....	4	2,001	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official year totals of the year 1881-82.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered 1882-83, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered, and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	343	.....	.....	13	6,151	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	8,985	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	802	.....	.....	6	3,574	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	1	1,041	.....	.....	1	1,041	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	884	.....	.....	3	2,629	.....	.....
China, Hongkong	Steam	1	669	.....	.....	1	669	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,175	.....	.....	5	4,950	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	1	778	.....	.....	1	778	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	479	.....	.....	3	2,574	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,281	.....	.....
Other Countries	Steam	1	1,201	.....	.....	2	3,864	.....	.....
	Sailing	12	3,912	.....	.....	15	6,311	.....	.....
Total, 1882-83 ...	Steam	4	3,689	.....	.....	5	6,352	.....	.....
	Sailing	18	7,595	.....	.....	67	39,455	.....	.....
Total, 1881-82 ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	14	6,719	.....	.....	67	41,009	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official year totals of the year 1881-82—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1882-83.				GRAND TOTAL, 1881-82.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,176	.....	.....	5	6,794	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,059	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,079	.....	.....	5	6,134	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,297	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,515	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,491	.....	.....	31	39,653	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,492	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,907	.....	.....	5	8,478	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	42,749	.....	.....	49	40,951	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	8,985	.....	.....	31	16,964	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	42,039	.....	.....	11	13,593	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,537	.....	.....	3	4,647	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	29,238	.....	.....	16	22,310	.....	.....
1	215	.....	.....	17	14,970	.....	.....	10	9,439	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	269	.....	.....	4	4,924	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16,865	.....	.....	6	9,538	2	1,692
1	84	.....	.....	10	10,398	.....	.....	12	13,121	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	47,844	1	1,199	2	2,202	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	36,517	.....	.....	14	19,739	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	77	56,842	.....	.....	56	37,394	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	71	99,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	299	.....	.....	250	230,776	1	1,199	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	118,590	2	1,692
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	142,654	.....	.....

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the Interportal compared with the totals

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				Fore	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
With Cargoes.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
From or to Bombay	Steam	9	12,841	25	37,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,485
	Sailing	10	12,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,615
Sind	Steam	1	1,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	Steam	163	272,758	203	335,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14,755
	Sailing	10	9,406	23	9,427	21	4,913	37	8,516	.....	.....
British Burma	Steam	134	119,601	121	102,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	969
	Sailing	1	1,345	.....	.....	13	1,813	5	735	.....	.....
British Ports in other Provinces—Total.	Steam	307	406,489	349	475,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18,209
	Sailing	21	23,658	23	9,427	34	6,726	42	9,251	2	2,615
British Ports within the Province.	Steam	648	344,690	632	309,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	804	2	1,169	1,107	105,915	1,046	101,301	7	1,648
Indian Ports, not British.	Steam	3	5,008	11	18,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	971
Total, 1882-83	Steam	958	756,187	992	803,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18,209
	Sailing	24	24,462	26	10,596	1,141	112 41	1,088	110,552	11	5,234
Total, 1881-82	Steam	829	473,796	849	522,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	720
	Sailing	23	17,008	7	2,757	598	59,398	543	54,712	8	3,037
In Ballast.											
From or to Bombay	Steam	44	73,260	10	13,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	8	10,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	339
Sind	Steam	3	1,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	Steam	23	31,427	2	1,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	18	14,359	5	1,454	67	5,584	38	2,095	4	2,140
British Burma	Steam	19	25,043	3	2,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	10	12,659	.....	.....	2	298	2	239	1	700
British Ports in other Provinces—Total.	Steam	89	131,591	15	18,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	36	37,159	5	1,454	69	5,882	40	2,334	6	3,179
British Ports within the Province.	Steam	21	18,226	24	28,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	5	4,280	1	1,508	492	48,613	555	54,044	1	470
Indian Ports, not British.	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	1,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	11,461
Total, 1882-83	Steam	110	149,817	39	46,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	44	43,157	6	2,962	561	54,495	595	56,378	31	15,110
Total, 1881-82	Steam	96	124,077	44	45,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	37	38,059	4	1,867	203	18,932	298	29,044	11	5,543

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade, which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1882-83, *of the year* 1881-82.

IGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1882-83.				TOTAL, 1881-82.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15,326	25	37,086	118	164,033	140	210,410
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15,522	.....	.....	17	14,552	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,289	.....	.....	1	675	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	14,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	287,513	216	350,491	70	13,373	33	40,437
7	3,422	45	6,526	74	11,618	76	20,845	141	32,983	76	13,084	139	26,237
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	120,570	121	102,427	115	69,154	120	68,673
.....	.....	2	258	.....	.....	16	3,416	5	735	9	1,821	8	1,750
13	14,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	424,698	362	490,004	244	247,235	293	319,520
7	3,422	47	6,784	74	11,618	104	39,783	146	33,718	102	29,457	147	27,987
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	648	344,690	632	309,744	585	225,703	553	198,323
6	1,481	150	9,751	180	8,892	1,267	118,118	1,234	812,843	991	84,193	1,031	84,136
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,008	11	18,403	1	1,578	3	4,665
1	558	.....	.....	2	195	2	971	3	753	3	953	11	2,118
13	14,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	975	774,396	1,005	818,151	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	5,461	197	16,535	256	20,705	1,373	158,872	1,383	147,314	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	830	474,516	849	522,508
8	3,577	467	35,160	631	53,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,096	114,603	1,189	114,241
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	73,260	10	13,936	34	54,305	7	10,337
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10,480	.....	.....	28	31,410	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,861	.....	.....	1	996	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,471	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	31,427	2	1,371	26	33,722	6	7,705
.....	.....	40	6,613	2	95	129	28,696	45	3,644	84	15 310	25	1,506
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	25,043	3	2,858	3	16,731	9	9,501
.....	.....	2	202	.....	.....	15	13,859	2	239	6	941	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	131,591	15	18,165	74	105,754	22	27,543
.....	.....	42	6,815	2	95	153	53,035	47	3,883	119	49,132	25	1,506
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	18,226	24	28,223	21	17,188	22	17,788
2	926	39	2,440	42	2,571	537	55,803	600	59,049	363	30,377	429	36,326
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,135	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	27	13,179	.....	.....	9	3,513	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	149,817	39	46,388	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	926	81	9,255	44	2,636	717	122,017	647	62,932	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	124,077	44	45,331
1	167	240	20,488	151	6,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	491	83,022	454	37,832

I.—COINAGE AND

1.—*Coinage,*

BULLION AND COIN RECEIVED INTO THE MINT FOR COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1882-83.							COINED DURING			
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.					
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.
							Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
							11,663	10,360,408	1,161,264	6,252,286
Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Nil	Tolas.	Nil	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in
37	12,548	53,31,788	88,58,710		4,79,89,655		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
							1,74,945	1,03,60,408	5,80,632	15,63,071½

2.—*Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

	NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR, ON 31ST MARCH 1882.				Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR, ON 31ST MARCH 1883.		
	Small notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces	...	15,36,641	1,54,542	32,558	.....	.....	16,94,917	1,86,768	35,144
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value	...	1,74,17,255	1,30,55,400	3,86,52,000	35,14,38,575	35,83,01,305	1,65,06,535	1,57,60,350	4,37,20,500

CURRENCY.

1882-83.

THE YEAR 1882-83.							Sovereigns received during the year 1882-83.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COIN IN CIRCULATION.					
								Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
One-eighth rupees.	Pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits cents.	Straits half-cents.	Straits quarter-cents.	Total.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tolas.	Not known.					
14,359,716	52,291,200	4,344,000	618,000	700,000	200,000	90,298,537	6,193						
Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.							
17,94,964½	8,17,050	22,625	13,905	7,875	1,125	1,53,36,601							

Currency for the year 1882-83.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR, ON 31ST MARCH 1883, STATED IN RUPEES.												
Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	Foreign circle account.	Notes.				
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.			Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore Calcutta.	Other circles.	
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Closing debtor balance of foreign circle account—	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
...	1,22,01,675 11 7	...	...	13,72,008 6 1	...	5,99,99,965 14 4	Allahabad ... 2,77,44,675	4,74,820	6,67,450	...	9,01,745	
							Lahore ... 1,85,66,370 9					
							Madras ... 31,06,905					
							Total ... 4,94,17,950					

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government Superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1882.

Class and Object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income.			Number of institutions which afford relief.		In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	
					In land. / In money.				
Government Institutions.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. / Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and natives...	1	577·79	44,777	80,170 15 10	..... / 5,151 6 1	8,846 2 6	1	1	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	151·	3,295	59,781 8 3	..... /	41,661 10 5	1	...	
Campbell Hospital ..	1	350·66	5,669	47,055 5 10	..... /	31,443 7 9	1	...	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries	5	1,297·4	184,288	37,366 6 0	..... / 16,658 7 8	9,566 0 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and natives...	1	161·95	12,616	5,168 10 9	..... / 1,446 1 10	21,439 6 7	1	1	
Lunatic Asylum—									
For Europeans	1	22·9	40	6,350 0 0	..... /	14,786 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives	5	867·12	1,056	80,374 11 5	..... /	1,258 3 4	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.									
Hospitals and Dispensaries	226	8,298·29	960,061	43,951 2 7	1,108 0 0 / 28,427 8 2	2,88,744 15 5	134	225	
Total ...	241	11,727·11	1,211,802	3,60,218 12 8	1,108 0 0 / 51,683 7 9	4,17,745 14 0	146	232	

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency, for the year 1882-83.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of Persons outside Calcutta.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	7,723	13,216	4,818	119	137	1,72,932 15 11	
Do. of Scotland ...	1,725	779	462	16	18	17,386 0 7	
Do. of Denmark and Norway.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Protestant Dissenters ...	1,698	7,305	1,071	172	117	.....	
Roman Catholics	9,909	8,768	3,444	99	89	4,300 0 0*	
Greek Church	129	2	24	1	2	.....	
German Lutheran Church	.....	1,089	270	5	14	.....	
Armenians	564	30,169	98	20	125	.....	
Christians (sect not stated)	4,682	21,360	6,254	3	10	.....	
Syrians	1	10	13	...	.....	.....	
Jews	982	44	13	3	2	.....	
Parsees	141	22	.....	3	1	.....	
Hindus	278,762	42,979,302	330	...	.....	.....	
Mahomedans	124,430	21,336,320	2	...	.....	.....	
Buddhists	1,578	152,775	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jains	143						
Sikhs	278	751	.....	...	.....	.....	
Other sects	474	1,688,966	709	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	433,219	66,241,378	17,508	...	.....	.....	

* Exclusive of the pay of Roman Catholic Chaplains attached to Regiments, which is adjusted in the Military Department.

Note.—The figures entered in this statement do not agree exactly with the Census figures; but as the Census Report does not show, for natives and others separately, the number of persons of different denominations, it was necessary to adopt the figures furnished by the Commissioners. The latter figures give a total exceeding that of the Census by 649 persons.

B.—Education.

1.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for the official year* 1882-83.

Area and population of the province.				Colleges, Schools, and Scholars.		University education.	Secondary education.		Primary education.	Special or technical education.								Indigenous education.	Grand total.	Percentage of schools and scholars to population.		
Number of districts.	Number of divisions.	Total area.	Total population.			Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Schools of art.	Medical schools.	Engineering and surveying schools.	Normal schools.	Industrial schools.	Madrasahs.	Other schools.	Total.	Indigenous schools of special instruction.		High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10	11	12	13	14	15
46, including Calcutta.	9	150,603 square miles.	66,691,456	Institutions ... For males ...		33	232	1,733	62,551	1	5	4	20	3	15	7	55	2,869	67,473	·0003	·0025	·09379
				Institutions ... ,, females ...		1	6	46	1,346	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	14	1,415	·000008	·00006	·00201
				Total ...		34	238	1,779	63,897	1	5	4	22	3	15	7	57	2,883	68,888	·0003	·0026	·0958
				Scholar ... Males ...		3,752	49,735	100,182	10,66,745	96	437	162	1,067	127	1,449	244	3,582	29,735	1,253,731	·07	·1	1·5
				Scholar ... Females ...		4	871	3,595	51,878	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	2	77	936	57,361	·001	·005	·07
				Total ...		3,756	50,606	103,777	11,18,623	96	437	162	1,142	127	1,449	246	3,659	30,671	1,311,092	·07	·1	1·6

B.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

2.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for the official year* 1882-83.

B.—EDUCA

2.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower*

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.							AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning—			Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning—		
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	12	1,298	1,199	1,045	1,260	822	.....	5	951	845	692	951	893	.....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	7	143	207	170	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine	1	126	201	199	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	1	166	149	133	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.														
High and Middle Schools.														
For boys—														
High schools ... English	51	10,664	9,960	8,135	10,625	4,894	6,640	115	11,329	10,537	8,313	10,516	4,129	7,675
Middle schools ... English	9	512	479	375	355	110	417	500	12,245	11,120	8,545	8,401	103	11,430
Middle schools ... Vernacular... ...	187	3,262	2,970	2,314	396	.....	3,231	808	13,044	11,980	9,243	1,150	46	12,981
For girls—														
High schools ... English	2	214	209	122	51	8	206	2	179	168	156	179	31	39
Middle schools ... English	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	760	738	605	755	15	65
Middle schools ... Vernacular... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	227	215	163	7	.....	220
PRIMARY EDUCATION.														
Primary Schools.														
For boys	274	13,608	12,533	9,832	5,842	2,179	11,740	59,455	1,089,518	971,527	806,480	21,746	81,730	1,047,660
For girls	2	87	84	49	21	4	83	1,311	23,457	20,604	16,264	1,667	283	22,209
SPECIAL EDUCATION.														
Schools for special or technical training.														
School of art	1	96	90	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical schools	4	391	435	362	.....	.....	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering and surveying schools	3	146	112	97	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal schools for masters	15	712	639	536	21	408	691	5	384	372	338	97	30	384
Ditto for mistresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	46	48	48	41	5	41
Industrial schools	2	102	90	72	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madrasahs	5	1,139	952	687	295	1,070	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	126	97	64	.....	70	43
INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.														
Indigenous Schools of special instruction.														
Pathsalas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841	9,905	8,512	7,456	.....	10	9,905
Tols	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	3,818	3,569	3,129	.....	3,815	3
Maktabs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	6,546	5,827	5,036	5	5,431	1,519
Total ...	576	32,666	30,309	24,196	19,301	9,495	23,713	64,174	1,172,535	1,046,219	866,532	45,515	96,591	1,114,174

For the purpose of separation of expenditure between the higher and lower departments of high and middle schools in Form 3, each high and middle school has been schools are

In this return the lower departments of high and middle schools are shown as primary schools, and the expenditure on those departments as expenditure on primary instruction, and therefore constitute the primary schools. In high schools 14 per cent. of the expenditure, and in middle schools

TION—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal, for the official year 1882-83.

Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.							Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning—			Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommadans.	Others.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	28*d*	28*e*	29
6	651	593	510	651	621	.....	23	2,000	2,863	2,336	.....	37	2	2,698	115	28	
2	421	404	347	421	.....	.....	9	564	564	.....	.....	2	.....	543	17	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	126	126	.....	.....	51	2	68	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	166	166	.....	.....	64	.....	93	2	7	
66	13,336	11,946	9,872	12,805	4,737	6,962	232	35,329	33,946	13,760	21,277	1,055	278	30,612	3,166	218	
145	3,066	2,789	2,214	1,896	52	2,825	654	15,823	10,652	265	14,672	476	155	12,923	2,191	78	
84	1,458	1,296	1,000	92	8	1,458	1,079	17,764	1,638	54	17,670	.....	29	15,183	2,458	94	
2	209	200	184	209	21	.....	6	602	439	60	245	373	22	172	4	31	
5	66	72	62	66	.....	.....	29	826	821	15	65	691	123	1	.....	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	227	7	.....	220	1	26	195	5	.....	
4,787	73,479	65,835	55,008	8,634	2,791	70,140	64,516	1,176,605	36,272	86,700	1,129,540	1,215	3,961	809,955	341,533	20,936	
85	2,286	2,078	1,388	229	18	2,094	1,398	25,830	1,917	305	24,386	1,300	1,546	18,871	3,947	206	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	96	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	93	1	.....	
1	46	31	37	.....	.....	46	5	437	.....	.....	437	.....	2	346	77	12	
1	16	17	12	.....	.....	16	4	162	.....	.....	119	.....	17	131	14	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,096	118	438	1,075	.....	328	609	67	93	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	46	41	5	41	11	35	.....	.....	.....	
1	25	24	19	.....	.....	25	3	127	.....	.....	127	.....	28	64	33	2	
10	310	272	247	33	259	107	15	1,449	328	1,329	216	.....	.....	4	1,445	.....	
3	120	96	79	2	100	6	7	246	2	170	49	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	
270	3,257	2,850	2,478	15	365	2,392	1,111	13,162	15	875	12,297	.....	5	10,346	2,311	500	
397	3,154	2,803	2,288	.....	3,113	154	882	6,972	.....	6,928	157	.....	.....	6,969	.....	3	
290	3,991	3,592	3,246	23	3,484	1,700	890	10,537	28	8,915	3,219	.....	.....	1,499	9,037	1	
6,155	105,891	94,898	79,191	25,126	16,069	87,925	70,905	1,311,092	89,942	122,155	1,225,812	5,278	6,579	910,620	366,388	22,227	

divided in this return into a high (or middle) and a primary school, so that the total number of schools here shown exceeds that given in Form 1, in which the undivided.

education. In high schools 29 per cent. of the pupils, in middle English schools 62 per cent. and in middle vernacular schools 70 per cent. are in the primary stage of 33 per cent. is the cost of instruction of the lower department and therefore the proportion chargeable to the primary school.

B.—EDUCA

3.—*Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments in the*

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.								AIDED INSTITUTIONS.							
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3g	3
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.																
English	2,51,743	80	18,618	.....	1,02,290	.....	8	3,72,739	19,950	.....	22,400	21,104	43,641	.....	22,069	1,29,164
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Law	10,680	...	805	.....	15,601	.....	.....	27,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine	1,56,218	...	.....	.....	7,715	.....	.....	1,63,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	51,526	...	.....	.....	5,790	.....	.....	57,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For boys—																
High Schools ... English ...	1,49,982	...	10,962	7,142	2,44,213	381	4,262	4,16,942	73,419	189	24,210	72,321	2,38,919	8,435	34,674	4,52,167
Middle „ ... ditto ...	18,815	...	.....	279	11,192	400	.....	30,686	1,07,377	366	922	1,01,826	81,032	6,937	10,604	3,09,064
Middle „ ... Vernacular	36,848	...	.....	4,272	16,833	296	180	58,429	70,323	.....	225	56,038	65,951	2,098	4,561	1,99,196
For girls—																
High Schools ... English ...	11,471	...	.....	499	3,337	.....	.....	15,307	4,115	.....	.....	2,186	38,222	.....	.....	44,523
Middle „ ... ditto ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,831	.....	2,785	18,196	29,563	80	14,834	91,289
Middle „ ... Vernacular	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,641	.....	168	3,952	325	353	49	7,488
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary Schools (Vernacular).																
For boys	56,232	...	1,827	3,465	54,760	412	801	1,17,497	6,79,292	3,241	4,927	2,63,826	14,37,262	10,986	38,653	26,38,187
For girls	1,912	...	.....	83	556	.....	.....	2,551	67,661	.....	7,824	65,388	29,780	2,131	34,664	2,07,448
SPECIAL EDUCATION.																
Schools for Special or Technical Training.																
School of Art	14,381	...	.....	.....	2,466	.....	.....	16,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical schools	77,786	...	140	.....	9,068	.....	206	87,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering and surveying schools	7,482	...	.....	.....	889	.....	3	8,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal schools for masters ...	65,422	...	.....	.....	774	.....	352	66,548	4,547	.....	.....	9,610	335	.....	131	14,623
Ditto for mistresses ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,625	.....	.....	5,018	2,495	.....	.....	11,138
Industrial schools	1,290	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madrasahs	10,702	...	28,053	.....	4,555	.....	5	43,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sources	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	.....	.....	2,109	293	.....	.....	2,736
INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.																
Indigenous Schools of Special Instruction.																
Pathsalas	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,131	.....	.....	27	10,754	.....	9,564	21,476
Tols	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,580	.....	.....	1,372	315	8	12,834	16,109
Maktabs	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045	.....	286	904	11,527	.....	7,795	21,557
UNIVERSITY	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DIRECTION	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INSPECTION	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISTRICT COMMITTEES	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SCHOLARSHIPS ... Colleges ...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SCHOLARSHIPS ... Schools ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BUILDINGS	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRANTS FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	9,22,490	80	60,405	15,740	4,80,039	1,489	6,267	14,86,510	19,62,871	3,796	63,747	6,23,877	19,90,414	31,028	3,90,432	41,66,165

In this return the lower departments of high and middle schools are shown as primary schools, and the expenditure on those departments as expenditure on primary instruction, and therefore constitute the primary schools. In high schools 14 per cent. of the expenditure, and in middle schools

TION—*continued.*

Lower Provinces of Bengal, for the official year 1882-83.

Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.						Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.					Remarks.
										Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.		Unaided Institutions.	
Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.					Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,71,693	2,30,210	5,01,903	6·6	310 13 11	209 15 4	152 13 8	23 9 9	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,680	16,406	27,086	·3	130 13 7	51 9	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,56,218	7,715	1,63,933	2·1	815 9 4	777 3 3	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,526	5,790	57,316	·7	284 10 8	345 12 11	.....	.....	.....	
18,529	48,538	2,00,535	1,551	23,759	2,92,912	2,23,401	9,38,620	11,62,021	14·3	41 13 9	15 0 11	42 14 7	6 15 5	24 8 3	
1,068	17,594	14,555	841	5,471	39,524	1,26,192	2,53,082	3,79,274	5·2	64 1 0	39 4 5	27 12 8	9 10 5	14 2 8	
10	8,790	3,599	635	2,850	15,890	1,07,171	1,66,344	2,73,515	3·6	19 10 9	12 6 6	17 5 1	5 13 11	12 4 2	
.....	.....	39,197	.....	.....	39,197	15,586	83,441	99,027	1·3	73 3 9	54 14 1	265 0 3	24 7 11	195 15 10	
1,200	.....	7,080	.....	168	8,448	25,831	73,906	99,737	1·3	.....	.....	123 11 1	35 0 0	117 5 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,641	4,847	7,488	·09	.....	.....	34 13 3	13 4 6	.....	
3,658	33,293	1,28,959	3,138	26,891	1,95,939	7,35,524	22,16,099	29,51,623	39·	9 6 0	4 7 9	2 11 5	0 11 2	2 15 0	
642	11,401	10,815	1,166	1,155	25,179	69,573	1,65,605	2,35,178	3·1	30 5 10	22 12 2	10 0 7	3 4 4	12 1 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,381	2,466	16,847	·2	187 3 0	159 12 7	.....	.....	.....	
.....	12	38	.....	.....	50	77,786	9,464	87,250	1·1	200 7 4	178 13 1	.....	.....	1 9 9	
.....	.....	5	79	.....	84	7,482	976	8,458	·1	74 12 3	66 12 10	.....	.....	4 15 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,969	11,202	81,171	1·07	104 2 3	102 6 1	39 4 11	12 3 6	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,625	7,513	11,138	·1	.....	.....	232 0 8	75 8 4	.....	
.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	1,290	570	1,860	·02	19 5 4	14 5 4	.....	.....	5 0 0	
10,225	50	36,021	.....	3,000	49,296	10,702	81,909	92,611	1·2	45 7 10	11 3 10	.....	.....	181 3 8	
4,656	513	237	.....	1,331	6,737	334	9,139	9,473	·1	.....	.....	28 3 3	3 7 1	70 2 10	
.....	540	2,695	.....	504	3,739	1,131	24,084	25,215	·3	.....	.....	2 8 4	0 2 1	1 4 11	
441	2,650	268	36	30,134	33,529	1,580	48,058	49,638	·6	.....	.....	4 8 2	0 7 4	11 15 4	
.....	6,056	4,893	224	1,036	12,209	1,045	32,721	33,766	·4	.....	.....	3 11 2	0 2 10	3 6 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,160	66,160	·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,294	.....	54,294	·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,65,015	2,305	3,67,320	4·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,112	.....	18,112	·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,761	15,178	1,04,939	1·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,948	3,753	80,701	1·06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,38,098	11,617	4,50,315	5·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,473	5,717	33,190	·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40,424	1,29,563	4,48,897	7,670	96,299	7,22,853	30,56,262	44,94,897	75,51,159	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

education. In high schools 29 per cent. of the pupils, in middle English schools 62 per cent. and in middle vernacular schools 70 per cent., are in the primary stage of 33 per cent., is the cost of instruction of the lower department, and therefore the proportion chargeable to the primary school.

B.—Education—*concluded.*

4.—*Statement showing the result of prescribed examinations during the official year* 1882-83.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examiners.			Number of examinees.				Number passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year.	
	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arts Colleges—													
Master of Arts	7	3	10	53	17	4	74	31	4	1	36	2·3	·68
Bachelor of Arts	8	5	13	187	194	27	408	83	80	5	167	6·2	5·5
First Examination in Arts	12	12	24	473	603	42	1,118	199	168	4	370	15·1	11·6
Colleges for Professional Training—													
Law—													
Bachelor-of-law	6	1	7	98	18	.....	116	80	14	.....	94	29·6	7·3
Honours-in-law	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Doctor-of-law	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Medicine—													
M. B.	1	.....	1	18	.....	.....	18	7	.....	.....	7	5·9	.....
First M. B.	1	.....	1	40	.....	.....	40	12	.....	.....	12	10·2	.....
L. M. S.	1	.....	1	19	.....	.....	19	4	.....	.....	4	3·4	.....
Honours in Medicine	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Engineering—													
L. C. E.	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	2	3·03	.....
B. C. E.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Schools—													
Matriculation { Boys	50	15	207	797	1,319	40	2,156	418	518	13	949	2·8	1·6
Matriculation { Girls	1	3	4	2	3	.....	5	1	2	.....	3	1·	·3
Middle English Scholarship Examination. { Boys	7	35	363	24	815	55	894	13	434	18	(a)465	·9	1·1
Middle English Scholarship Examination. { Girls	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	·5	.....
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination. { Boys	170	874	1,044	617	2,178	1,141	3,936	328	1,074	244	(b)1,646	3·1	2·3
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination. { Girls	.....	2	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	·3
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination. { Boys	38	1,636	1,674	100	3,951	204	4,255	54	2,150	82	2,286	3·2	3·1
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination. { Girls	.....	12	12	.....	18	.....	18	.....	11	.....	11	.....	·1
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. { Boys	13	10,374	10,387	65	39,039	694	39,798	28	16,530	234	16,792	10·9	2·03
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. { Girls	.....	88	88	.....	236	.....	236	.....	160	.....	160	.....	1·5

N.B.—In columns 13 and 14 the percentage has been calculated on the total number of pupils on the rolls of all institutions of the class, not of those only which sent candidates to the examination.

(*a*) Exclusive of 24 candidates passed from middle vernacular schools.

(*b*) Exclusive of 180 candidates passed from middle English schools.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1883.*

C.—SCIENTIFIC

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From Endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P
Agri-Horticultural Society of India.	The promotion and improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture in India.	2,400 0 0	.....	14,500 0 0	16,900 0 0
Burra Bazar Family Literary Club.	To bring European and Natives together in closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than had existed before; to promote the cause of social and moral progress, and to diffuse among the masses such education as the club is capable of doing with its means and resources.	Supported solely by the Honorary Secretary at an annual cost of Rs. 100 (one hundred) only.			
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain intellectual, physical, social, and moral improvement.	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0
Soldiers' Institute	To afford a good Library and Reading-room for the use of all officers and soldiers serving in the Garrison of Fort William.	1,289 8 0	.....	1,202 2 0	2,491 10 0
Indian Museum ...	Devoted to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of natural history, and to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical, or economic.	12,660 0 0	.....	.....	12,660 0 0
Dalhousie Institute	To promote the literary, scientific, and social improvement of all classes.	Nil	Nil	2,624 0 0	2,624 0 0
The Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	To create a taste for study and to bring together many intelligent minds not likely to be brought together in any other way.	.....	.....	441 0 0	441 0 0
Bengal Economic Museum.	"The primary object of the museum is the bringing together of a careful and well classified selection of specimens of all the products of Bengal, together with printed papers telling all that is as yet known concerning every article of importance" (*vide* Resolution of Government of Bengal, dated 7th April 1874).	19,000 0 0	.....	.....	19,000 0 0
		The museum was closed to the public on its removal re-opened from 24th			
The Hindu Literary Society.	To improve the Bengalee language and literature.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calcutta School Book Society.	The object of the Society in the School Book Department is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school books of the most improved type, and at the lowest possible cost, without regard to commercial profit.	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.				
Bhagulpore Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge ...	.....	.....	360 0 0	360 0 0
Banka Public Library.	Reading Club...	.....	.....	342 0 0	342 0 0
Jamalpore Native Institute.	Self-improvement	.....	.....	118 0 0	118 0 0

AND LITERARY.

Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1883.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
593	2	.....	595	Registered	A.D. 1820.
Members 196 Visitors 180	Members 4 Visitors Nil	Members Nil Visitors 25	Members 200 Visitors 205	Not registered	27th April 1857.
250	.....	.....	250	.....	January 1873.
2,385	.....	.....	2,385	Not registered	16th July 1866.
250,038	45,672	.....	295,710	Incorporated by the Act of Indian Legislature, No. XXII of 1876.	Act XVII of 1866.
116	20	16	152	Registered	A.D. 1859
Members 24 Daily visitors.	.....	.....	24	Not registered	1st January 1872.
42	.....	8	50		
1,943	.....	.....	1,943 from 24th July 1882 to 31st March 1883, the Museum being re-opened to the public on 24th July 1882, after being closed for 3 years.	Ditto	7th April 1874.
from the Dalhousie Square and July 1882.					
35	4	.....	39	.....	A.D. 1876.
12	.....	.....	.....	Registered	A.D. 1817.
20	.....	.....	20	Registered	A.D. 1854.
13	.....	.....	13	Not registered	A.D 1870.
20	.....	8	28	Ditto	December 1878.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME. From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
	BHAGULPORE DIVISION—*concluded.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Jamalpore Young Men's Association.	Moral, social, and intellectual training of young men.	.....	.....	36 0 0	36 0 0
Aryadharma Procharini Shabha at Monghyr.	Improvement of Sanskrit Literature.	.....	.....	375 0 0	375 0 0
Asiatic Society of Bengal.	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones. "The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man, or produced by nature."	*6	6,600 0 0	8,000 0 0	14,600 0 0
Calcutta Public Library.	The library is a public library of reference and circulation open to all ranks and classes of the community.	.....	.....	7,416 0 0	7,416 0 0
Bethune Society ...	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	Nil	Nil	350 0 0	350 0 0
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.				
1. Daudirhah Friend's Debating Club.	To effect literary improvement.	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0
2. Ditto Library	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0
3. Arbelia Gyanbikasim Sabha.	To provide for the education of poor and helpless boys; to promote the cause of female education; to improve the condition of the masses; to discuss social and political questions; to set up a public library; to diffuse knowledge by essays and speeches; and to help those who are reduced to poverty.	.....	10 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0
4. Rangilabad Library.	To assist the reading public...	.....	.....	29 0 0	29 0 0
5. Ghateswara Friend's Library.	To contribute to the welfare of the public.	.....	.....	48 5 0	48 5 0
6. Santipur Reading Room.	To effect literary improvement.	.....	.....	80 10 0	80 10 0
7. Lokenathpur Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge of vernacular literature.	.....	.....	55 0 0	55 0 0
8. The Jessore Khulna Union.	To improve the general condition of the district, and particularly to spread female education, and the physical and moral education of boys.	(*a*)200 0 0	.....	500 0 0	700 0 0
9. Sathkira Public Library.	To diffuse knowledge ...	.....	.....	178 12 0	178 12 0
10. Jalalpur Public Library.	To diffuse knowledge ...	.....	.....	25 10 0	25 10 0
11. Khesra ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	36 2 0	36 2 0
12. Sonabaria Hitaisini Sabha.	To improve the local model school and to contribute to the welfare of the public.	.....	.....	51 0 0	51 0 0
13. Mulghar Public Library.	To help the reading public, and to supply books to poor and helpless boys.	.....	.....	181 0 0	181 0 0

* The Society administers two Govern
1. Oriental Public Funds,
2. Sanscrit Manuscripts
(*a*) From the district

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1883—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
	.....	4	8	Not registered	April 1878.
100	.....	40	140	Ditto	A.D. 1876.
340	Nil	Nil	340	Registered	A.D. 1784.
1,999	239	.....	2,238	Registered under Act XXI of 1860.	21st March 1836.
275	.....	.....	275	Not registered	7th December 1851.
27	.....	13	40	Ditto	December 1881.
27	.....	13	40	Ditto	November 1882.
135	4	20	139	Ditto	A.D. 1877.
2,249	78	255	2,582	Ditto	A.D. 1881.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	March 1881.
940	50	450	1,440	Ditto	A.D. 1876.
27	5	.....	32	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
440	10	.....	450	Ditto	April 1879.
9	.....	.....	9	Ditto	7th April 1873.
7	5	45	57	Ditto	September 1881.
18	9	20	47	Ditto	1st January 1881.
37	.....	36	73	Ditto	1st April 1879.
14	.....	30	44	Ditto	February 1880.

ment Funds, viz.:—
Rs. 9,000 per annum.
Fund, Rs. 3,200 ,, ,,
primary allotment of Khulna.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From Endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Nil.				
	BURDWAN DIVISION.				
Utterparah Hitakari Sobha.	To educate the poor; distribute medicine to the indigent sick; to support poor widows and orphans; to encourage female education; and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Utterparah and the places adjoining.	240 0 0	Rs. Annuity of ... 180 Interest on Government promissory notes ... 40 Total 220	1,400 0 0	1,860 0 0
Ranigunge Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public to discuss social and political questions.	.....	.....	296 0 0	296 0 0
Burdwan Raj Public Library.	To supply English and Bengali books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	.....	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0
Midnapore Public Library.	Improvement by self-study...	.....	.....	From 1st April 1882 to 31st Mar. 1883. 421 10 0	421 10 0
Tamlook Public Library.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	12 12 0	*12 12 0
Ramporehât Mechanics' Institute.	Reading and recreation ...	.....	.....	348 0 0	348 0 0
Hooghly Public Library.	To assist the reading public with books of literature and science both in English and vernacular, with journals, newspapers, and various other publications.	.....	Rs. 120 being the interest of Rs. 3,000 at 4 per cent.	317 0 0	437 0 0
CUTTACK.	ORISSA DIVISION.				
Sikhyabidhaika ...	Spread of education, unification of the genuine Oryas and the Bengalis, and self-improvement.	.....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0
Students' Association.	The discussion of literary and scientific themes among the students of the Ravenshaw college.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bhasa Udipani ...	Review of the works of Celebrated Orya authors.	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0
POOREE.					
Literary Club ...	For the advancement of knowledge.	.....	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0
BALASORE.					
National Society...	The object of the Society is to promote by legitimate means the social, intellectual, moral, and material advancement of the people.	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal, for the year ending 31*st March* 1883—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
291	.....	.....	291	Not registered	5th April 1863.
16	.....	.....	16	Ditto	A.D. 1876.
5,397	.....	.....	5,397	Ditto	December 1881.
56	.....	.....	56	Ditto	A.D. 1852.
34	.....	6	40	.....	July 1880. * Includes Rs. 2 as library allowance sanctioned for the school.
276	108	72	456	Not registered	
320	.....	415	735	Ditto	A.D. 1854.
125	.....	.....	125	Ditto	A.D. 1879.
60	.....	.....	60	Ditto	A.D. 1878.
8	.....	4	12	Ditto	A.D. 1881.
15	.....	.....	15	Ditto	14th February 1883
50	.....	.....	50	Ditto	June 1879.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From Endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
	DACCA.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Gyana Bikasini	To practice essay writing and discussion.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Roypore Pakshik.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Inandayini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Ajnanatimiranasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Balak Bodhini	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Panchgao Hitaku.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Inanbikasini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Ajnanatimiranasini II.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Miihr Bikasini	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Hasara Subhosadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Lanhajang Inanprokasika.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
12. Srinagar Kumarbinodini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	18 0 0	18 0 0
13. Kola Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Beltali Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Tantar Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Kanaksar Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Bejgaon Sabha	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Brahmangao Ajnanatimiranashini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Senhaty Subhasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Akiadhal Subharkari	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Katiapara Hita Sadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Kamargao Subhasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Imandra Juanprodayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Chitrakote Juandaini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Kaikirtan Juanbikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Kolapara Subhasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Dakshinpaiksa Juanprodaini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Rosunia Sabha	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Paroldia Sabha	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Kumarbhog Gyandayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Maijpara Bodhendu Bidhayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
32. Benjara Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Subodhiya Ajnanbinasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Brahmangao Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Kaligunge Balyayanbikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Sarolia Juandaini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Sakta ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
38. Baghair Probhode Chandrika.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1883—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
20	.....	.....	20	Not registered	26th January 1882.
25	.....	.....	25	Ditto	December 1882.
15	.....	.....	15	Ditto	Ditto.
45	.....	.....	45	Ditto	June 1881.
95	.....	.....	95	Ditto	March 1878.
30	.....	.....	30	Ditto	April 1883.
15	.....	.....	15	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
10	.....	.....	10	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
100	.....	55	155	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
40	.....	67	107	Ditto	
15	.....	38	53	Ditto	
.....	.....	29	29	Ditto	
.....	.....	10	10	Ditto	
.....	.....	14	14	Ditto	
1	.....	8	9	Ditto	
1	.....	4	5	Ditto	
4	.....	20	24	Ditto	
2	.....	8	10	Ditto	
2	.....	7	9	Ditto	
.....	.....	12	12	Ditto	
.....	.....	13	13	Ditto	
.....	.....	12	12	Ditto	
1	.....	13	14	Ditto	
2	.....	38	40	Ditto	
2	.....	37	39	Ditto	
2	.....	35	37	Ditto	
.....	.....	18	18	Ditto	
.....	.....	14	14	Ditto	
.....	.....	14	14	Ditto	
4	.....	23	27	Ditto	
.....	.....	16	16	Ditto	A.D. 1881.
.....	.....	21	21	Ditto	A.D. 1881.
5	.....	18	23	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
7	.....	21	28	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
6	.....	31	37	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
5	.....	56	61	Ditto	A.D. 1881.
5	1	22	28	Ditto	A.D. 1881.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
	DACCA—*continued.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
39. Konda Chhatra Sabha.	To practice essay writing and discussion.	.....	.....	.....	.....
40. Baria Bidyotsahini Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
41. Naraingunge Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
42. Madangunge Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
43. Animpore Juanbikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
44. Araibazar Juanbikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
45. Gaotali Gyandayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
46. Satirpara Bidyotsabini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
47. Uchitpura Bigyan sanchauni.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
48. Hasinpore Gyan Prodayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
49. Khilpara Hita Sadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
50. Panchdona Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
51. Charitalook Gyanprosatimi.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
52. Chakradha Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
53. Barodi Satta Gyanbibhabikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
54. Inandayini ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
55. Chhatra Hitai Sini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
56 Ditto do. II	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57. Suptahik Sabha	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58. Bidyot Sadhini	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59. Chhatra Samti	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60. Sikshabidhatri	....	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0
61. Inandayini ...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62. Chatra Sabha...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63. Juar Bikasini..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64. Utsahoo Nsardhini.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65. Bidiot Sahini...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66. Paschim Dacca Hitakari.	General improvement of the country, especially promotion of female education.	.....	.....	417 0 0	417 0 0
67. Batiati Chhatra Sabha.	To practice essay writing and discussion.	.....	.....	.....	.....
68. Dasora Juantimiranasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
69. Atigrano Juandayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
70. Bayera Juanbikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
71. Dhaukora Bidyot Sahini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
72. Poyla Juanprodayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
73. Jaffergunge Juanbikasini.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74. Navagrano Hitasadhini.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75. Jamirta Circle Sabha.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76. Lakhikole Juankani.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77. Sribani Bidyot Sahini.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1883—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
23	.....	.....	23	Not registered	A.D. 1882.
2	.....	25	27	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
.....	.....	25	25	Ditto	November 1881.
.....	.....	34	34	Ditto	December 1882.
.....	.....	31	31	Ditto.	January 1881.
.....	.....	13	13	Ditto	May 1881.
.....	.....	46	46	Ditto	December 1881.
.....	.....	9	9	Ditto	June 1882.
.....	.....	13	13	Ditto	Ditto.
.....	.....	25	25	Ditto	July 1882.
.....	.....	16	16	Ditto	January 1883.
.....	.....	21	21	Ditto	January 1880.
.....	.....	25	25	Ditto	June 1882.
.....	.....	15	15	Ditto	Ditto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	August 1859.
2	.....	19	21	Ditto	February 1882.
15	.....	25	40	Ditto	January 1882.
14	.....	40	54	Ditto	March 1883.
2	.....	24	26	Ditto	February 1882.
26	.....	5	31	Ditto	December 1882.
8	.....	20	28	Ditto	January 1881.
4	.....	30	34	Ditto	December 1880.
3	.....	20	23	Ditto	January 1882.
2	.....	26	28	Ditto	November 1882.
10	.....	5	15	Ditto	April 1883.
3	.....	26	29	Ditto	February 1882.
10	.....	50	60	Ditto	March 1881.
167	.....	.....	167	Ditto	A.D. 1881.
.....	.....	46	46	Ditto	A.D. 1883.
4	.....	60	64	Ditto	A.D. 1881.
3	.....	15	18	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
5	.....	40	45	Ditto	A.D. 1883.
4	.....	9	13	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
2	.....	6	8	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
3	.....	43	46	Ditto	A.D. 1881.
2	.....	40	42	Ditto	A.D. 1864.
2	.....	10	12	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
2	.....	8	10	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
1	.....	7	8	Ditto	A.D. 1881.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From Endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
	DACCA—*concluded.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
78. Joymantop Bidyot Sahini.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79. Kustopore Juandayini.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80. Balla Timiruhanini.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81. Tara Circle Sabha.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82. Madhyapara Juandayini.	Improvement of learning ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
83. Sekhamagar Hit Sadhini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
84. Baraikhly Guyan Bikasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
85. Kukutia Guyan Timir Nasini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
86. Simutra Bagbikasini.	To practice essay writing and discussion.	.....	.....	11 0 0	11 0 0
FURREEDPORE.					
1. Manikdaha Hitasadhini Sabha.	General good of the people of pergunnah Hakimpore in Furreedpore.	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
2. Madanpore Student's Club.	Promotion of knowledge, literary and scientific.	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0
3. Furreedpore Surit Sabha.	Zenana and female education	.....	.....	358 0 0	358 0 0
BACKERGUNGE. Nil.					
MYMENSINGH. Nil.					
TIPPERAH.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				
1. Agyantama Nashini at Chundpur.	Intellectual improvement of school-boys.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Gyanbikashini at Harina.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Hitasadhini Pustakalya at Kaitala.	Intellectual improvement of school-boys and for public good	.....	.....	140 0 0	140 0 0
4. Gyanodomi Sabha at Sarail.	Intellectual improvement of school-boys.	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0
5. Gyanotpadini Sabha at Jeapur.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	2 6 0	2 6 0
6. Literary Club at Muradnagar.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	There are societies of this kind in almost every other secondary school of this				
CHITTAGONG.					
Gyana Prodami Shabha.	Mental and intellectual teaching of the pupils of the Mirahaya school by essay writing and discussion of literary and social subjects.	.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0
	There are many other shabhas in the district, but				
NOAKHOLLY.					
1. Kilpara Bidyot Sahini.	Culture of morals and literature.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Dattapara Agnan Timirnashini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dalalbazar Bidyotsahini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1883—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
12	.....	15	27	Not registered	A.D. 1882.
2	.....	6	8	.....	A.D. 1881.
4	.....	34	38	.....	A.D. 1881.
3	.....	20	23	.....	A.D. 1882.
2	.....	32	34	.....	June 1880.
2	.....	17	19	.....	December 1881.
2	.....	11	13	.....	January 1882.
2	.....	48	50	.....	April 1881.
.....	.....	50	50	.....	November 1881.
61	.....	.....	61	Not registered	January 1881.
40	.....	15	55	Ditto	July 1882.
164	.....	.....	164	Ditto	April 1880.
4	.....	45	49	Ditto	A.D. 1879.
4	.....	30	34	.....	A.D. 1880.
20	9	45	74	.....	A.D. 1882.
2	.....	60	62	.....	A.D. 1874.
14	.....	.....	14	.....	A.D. 1881.
4	.....	30	34	.....	A.D. 1880.

district, although the Sub-Inspectors have furnished no returns thereof.

5	.....	45	50	.....	4th July 1874.

no information has been received from them.

37	.....	63	100	Not registered	1st March 1880.
2	.....	23	25	Ditto	1st January 1882.
4	.....	74	78	Ditto	24th December 1882.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME. From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
NOAKHOLLY—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4. Noakhali Bidyot karsha Sadhini.	Culture of morals and literature.	.....	.....	5 15 3	5 15 3
5. Farasgunge Bidyotshoni.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Nandigram Ganaproiyini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Chatkhil Pupils' Club.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Madhupur Hitasadbini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Karpara Gananuati.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Lamchar Deshitaisaishini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Feni Ganabikashini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	6 4 3	6 4 3
12. Begumgunge Aggantimiriashied.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Fulgazi Ganaprodhyini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Mangalkandi Balatoshini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Jugodia Bidyatkarshika.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Gopigunge Bidiatshahini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Ramnagar Gannadayini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Nilakhi Chhatronnate.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Harispur Bidyotshahini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Musapur Gramonnalibarohini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Noakhali Asasanjibani.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Noakhali Niliganbhikashini.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACT.				
	Nil.				
	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.				
1. Bogra National Literary Society.	To read books and journals and to write essays, original and critical, on literary and scientific subjects.	.....	.....	93 0 0	93 0 0
2. Bogra Students' Association.	To write essays and to discuss questions on social, intellectual, and moral subjects, and to take steps that may be conducive to the welfare of the students.	.....	.....	20 7 0	20 7 0
3. Rajshahye Students' Debating Club.	Improvement of literary knowledge, social manners and customs, and moral character is the object of the institution.	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0
1. Rungpore Public Library.	Use of the public ...	.....	.....	249 0 0	249 0 0
2. Rungpore Literary Association.	Delivering lectures and carrying on discussions on subjects other than political and religious.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
3. Antappur Strikshavedhayini Sabha at Kakina (Rungpore),	Spread of female education in Rungpore.	.....	.....	129 0 0	129 0 0

LITERARY — *continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1883—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
4	.....	61	65	Not registered	January 1870.
2	.....	19	21	Ditto	February 1881.
2	.....	16	18	Ditto	March 1881.
2	.....	23	25	Ditto	2nd April 1881.
45	.....	60	105	Ditto	15th February 1879.
2	.....	23	25	Ditto	1st April 1881.
2	.....	10	12	Ditto	1st April 1881.
1	.....	25	26	Ditto	February 1881.
43	.....	.....	43	Ditto	A.D. 1874.
2	.....	22	24	Ditto	A.D. 1831.
5	.....	22	27	Ditto	A.D. 1880.
12	.....	3	15	Ditto	A.D. 1881.
2	.....	5	7	Ditto	A.D. 1881.
4	.....	11	15	Ditto	A.D. 1882.
.....	.....	23	23	Ditto	26th March 1881.
2	.....	79	81	Ditto	February 1881.
2	.....	16	18	Ditto	10th July 1881.
42	.....	15	57	Ditto	12th July 1882.
17	.....	8	25	Ditto	7th July 1882.
18	.....	.....	18	Ditto	March 1883.
20	.....	150	170	Ditto	February 1882.
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	August 1881.
27	.....	.....	27	Ditto	April 1856.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	March 1883.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	December 1882.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
	PATNA DIVISION.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Branch Scientific Society Aided School, Gya.	To diffuse the knowledge of European science through the medium of the vernacular of the country.	407 10 7	.....	311 3 4	718 13 11
Chuprah Public Library.	Public library of reference and circulation.	*Nil.*	Promissory notes worth Rs. 2,000, which yield an annual income of Rs. 79-12-10; a bungalow, the gift of the late Maharaja Chatradhari Sahu Bahadur of Hatwa, a part of which is rented and realized during the last year Rs. 274.	562 0 0	915 12 10

LITERARY—*concluded.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1883—concluded.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
7	.....	.....	7	Registered	24th June 1882.
32	.....	.....	32	Not registered	1857.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1882-83.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan Press	Baboo Jogesh Chunder Sirkar	Vernacular weekly paper called "Sanjeebonee."	.....	
		Municipal Press	Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan ...	.....	.....	
		Adheraj Press	Maharajah of Burdwan	.....	.....	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore Mission Press ...	American Free Baptist Mission Society ...	.....	Annual Report of the Mission.	
		Beni Jantra	Kirtie Chunder Mittra	Vernacular weekly paper, "Medine."	.....	
	Hooghly	Badhoday Press	Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjea	Education Gazette (weekly) ...	.....	Job works.
		Shadharonie Press	Okhoy Chunder Sircar	Vernacular weekly paper, "Snadharonie."	.....	Ditto.
		Ghose Press	Sreekristo Ghosal	.....	Ayurbed Nogendro Nundini.	Ditto of the Hooghly Municipality.
		Chundradya Press	Gungadhur Karmokar	.....	Bengali Almanac ...	Job works.
		Law Press	Prosunno Kumar Sen	.....	.....	Ditto.
		Alfred Press	Jodu Nath Sett	.....	.....	Ditto.
		Tomohur Press	Nobin Chunder Nundi	.....	.....	Ditto.
	Howrah	Municipal Press	Municipal Commissioners	.....	.....	Chiefly used for printing forms.
	Bankoora and Beerbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		North Suburban Press ...	Hurro Parbutty Dassee, Manager Umbica Charan Dass.	.....	.....	
		Sakoontolla Press	Annoda Prosad Roy	.....	.....	
		Herald Press	Joygobindo Shome	1. Christian Herald ...	1. Shome's Law Reporter.	
				2. Arja Durpon	2. Bengal Magazine.	
					3. Indian Evangelical Review.	
		Mohamedi Press	Bittal Hossen	.....	.....	
		Keederi Press	Abdool Majid	.....	.....	
		Ahmedi Press	Fatinea Khanoom Bibee	.....	.....	

Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Setaica Press	Abdool Suttor	.....	.....	
		Kaderia Press	Kadir Bux	.....	.....	
		Habilee Press	Moonshee Golam Mowla	.....	.....	
		Karimin Press	Moonshee Abdool Kurreem	.....	.....	
		Mohemedi Press	Ditto	.....	.....	
		Kaderia Press	Noorjan Bibee	.....	.....	
		Ameeroal Matabai Press ...	Golam Huzout	Ameerool Ekber	.....	
		Shahitto Shoodacur Press ...	Aughore Nath Ghosal	.....	.....	
		Bhowanipore Press	Kristo Chunder Chowdry	.....	1. Anti-Christian. 2 Kulpo Lota. 3. Protibad.	
		Oriental Press	Baroda Kanto Bidyaratna	.....	.....	
		Saptahik Sanbad Press ...	Brojo Madhub Bose	.....	Bungobundhoo.	
		Telegraph Store Press ...	Government	.....	.....	
		Suburban Municipal Press ...	Suburban Municipal Commissioners ...	.....	.....	
		Kalpodroop Jontro, Harinavi Press, Sonarpore.	Dwarka Nath Bidyabhoosun, of Chingreepota Press, Sonarpore.	Shomeprokash, in Bengalee (weekly).	.....	
	Nuddea	Mothuranath Press	Harinath Mozoomdar	Grambarta Prokashika (weekly)	.....	
	Jessore	Narail Press	Narail Trading Company, Limited ...	.....	Acharjo, a monthly Bengalee magazine.	
	Murshedabad ...	Arnuoddy Press	Kamikhya Prosad Gangooly	Protikar (weekly) ...	.....	
		Satyaratna Press	Narain Prosad Chuckerbutty	Moorshedabad Patrika ...	.....	
		Dhanasindhu Press	Jodu Nath Banerjee	Moorshedabad Protinidhi ...	.....	
		Promad Chunjun Press ...	Dhoronidhur Roy	.....	Manusanghitta, Charak Sanghitta.	
		Radharomun Press	Ram Narain Vidyaratna	.....	Haribhokti Bilash Shatsandara.	
		Bissobenode Press	Rai Sital Chand Nahar Bahadoor ...	.....	.....	
	Khulna	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Rajshahye	Tamaglina Press	Secretary to the Beauleah Dharma Shava for the time being.	Hindoo Ranjika (weekly) ...	.....	
		Rajshahye Press	Gokool Chandra Chowdhry and Kisto Kanto Shaha.	.....	.....	
		Soodhakur Jantra	Rajah Pramotha Nath Roy Bahadoor ...	.....	.....	
	Pubna	Dibakur Press	Kisto Chander Roy and others ...	Bartaboho (weekly vernacular paper).	.....	
		Chondrodoy Press	Nil Madhab Roy and others	.....	.....	
	Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Rungpore	Shumbhoo Chandra Press ...	Mohima Runjun Roy Chowdhry ...	Rungpore Deek Prokash (weekly vernacular paper).	.....	
	Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling News Press ...	Mr. W. Lloyd	Darjeeling News (weekly) ...	.....	
		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press...	Church of Scotland	Masik Patrika (monthly)	.....	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1881-82.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Names of Press.	Name of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Bengal Times Press	Mr. E. C. Kemp	Bengal Times	.....	
		Bengali Press	Gobind Prosad Roy	Dacca Prokash	.....	
		East Bengal Press	Bungo Chunder Roy and Shashi Bhoosun Roy.	The East	Bungobandhoo, Bhisak, Theistic Yearly Record.	
		Grish Press	Grish Chunder Roy Chowdry	.....	Bandhava, Ram Dhonu.	
		New Press	.....	.....	.....	This press is not working at present.
		Mohamedi Press	Mohamedyan	.....	.....	
		Roghu Nath Press	Sarasvata Somaj	.....	.....	
	Furreedpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Backergunge... ...	Satya Prokash Press	Iswar Chunder Kur	Bharut Hitoyishi ...	Arjaranjan.	
	Mymensingh... ...	Bharut Mehir Press	Baboo Kali Nath Sanyal	Bharut Mehir	1. Sharva Shastra Shangraha. 2. Bengali law reports.	
		Charu Press	„ Huro Chunder Chowdhry ...	Charu Bartta	1. Hari Bhakta Tarangini. 2 Balya Probandha. 3. Din Bhai. 4. Nala Bashava. 5. Padma Puran. 6 Sanghita.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Sarada Press	Romesh Chunder Dass, Abdullah Khan, and Raj Chundra Sen.	Purba Protidhoni and Shongshodhini.	.....	
		Chandra Secor Press	Ram Kumar Kar Chowdry	Bharut Basi	Jantrakalpataroo.	
	Noakholly	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tipperah	Baradishwari Press	Hary Kishore Roy, Bhuban Kishore Roy, and Shoshi Kishore Roy.	Tripura Bartabaha ...	.....	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Patna	Behar Bundhu Press ...	Baboo Keshuv Ram Bhutt	Behar Bundhu ...	.....	
		Kharug Vilas Press	„ Ram Churn Singh	.....	Khutria Patrika, a monthly magazine.	
		Behar Iron Factory Press ...	Sheikh Ahmud Ali	.....	Behar Iron Factory.	
		Sharful Ekhbeer Press ...	Sha Mugbul Hossein	Sharful Ekhbeer ...	.....	
		Indian Chronicle Press ...	Baboo Bissessur Sing	Indian Chronicle ...	.....	

Patna.	Muzaffarpore ...	Urdu Chronicle Press ...	Ditto	Urdu Chronicle	.....	
		Behar Herald Press	Baboo Guru Prashad Sen, Trustee ...	Behar Herald	.....	
		W.-H. Jones' Private Press ...	W. H. Jones & Co.	.....	Monthly price-current and job work.	
		Herculian Press	Ajodhia Prasad and Brothers ...	.....	Ditto ditto.	
		Tirhoot Mission Press ...	Mission Committee in Berlin, Germany (Agent. O. Wirth, Missionary).	.....	.....	
	Sarun	Nasim Sarun Press	Baboo Akhoy Coomar Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	
	Chumparun	Lithographic Press	Radha Prasad Sett	.....	.....	
	Gya, Shahabad, and Durbhangah.	Printing Press	Nobin Chunder Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Mirat-ul Hind Press	Ram Pershad	.....	.....	
		Baptist Mission Press ...	Baptist Missionary Society	.....	.....	
	Bhagulpore... ...	Albert Press	Baboo Sakhi Chand	Hindi	.....	
		Bhagulpore News Press ...	Francis Anthony	Bhagulpore News ...	.....	
	Purneah					
	Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...					
Orissa.	Cuttack	Orissa Mission Press	General Baptist Missionary Society, England	.....	1	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press	Cuttack Printing Company	1	.....	
		Orissa Patriot Press	Baboo Kali Pada Banerjee	.....	.....	
	Pooree	Pooree Printing Company's Press ...	Sham Mohan Roy, Damodar Dey ...	1	.....	
	Balasore	Utkal Press	Kumar Baikuntha Nath De	1	.....	
		Utkal Printing Company's Press...	Gobind Chandra Patnaik	1	.....	
Chota Nagpore.	Lohardaggah ...	Ghurbundhu Press	German Evangelical Lutheran Mission (Reverend H. Onasch being the Editor).	.....	The periodical is called Ghurbundhu, and appears every fortnight. It is a religious paper, and each number gives on its last page some political information.	It is a stone press.
		S. P. G. Mission Press ...	S. P. G. Mission	Chota Nagpore Dat Patrika ...	.....	
	Hazaribagh ...					
	Manbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Singbhoom ...					
Calcutta.	First Division, Town ...	Rajasthan Press	Sodoysib Mitter	.....	.....	
		Annada Press	Annodaprasad Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		Calcutta Law Press	Chintamoney Gangooly	.....	Law reports.	
		Smith & Co.'s Press	C. N. Roy	Amrita Bazar Patrika ...	.....	
		Ditto	Amurnath Surma	Anunda Bazar ditto ...	.....	
		Komed Hindoo Press ...	Chunder Nath Bose	.....	.....	
		Bidya Rutno Juntro	Lall Behary Dey	.....	.....	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1881-82.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications Thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspaper.	Periodical.	
		Shoodha Nedhee Press ...	Soshee Bhoosun Ghose	.....	.....	
		M. L. Seal's Press ...	Mohendro Lal Seal	.....	.....	
		Seal Juntro	Radhabullub Seal	.....	.....	
		Imperial Press	Nittya Lal Dutt	.....	.....	
		Kobitarutno Juntro	Bissumbhur Laha	.....	.....	
		Harmonial Press	Woomesh Chunder Banerjee	.....	.....	
		Jnyanodoy Press	Obinash Chunder Chunder	.....	.....	
		Hindoo Press	Jodoo Coomar Dey	.....	.....	
		N. L. Seal's Press	Nittya Lal Seal	.....	.....	
		Shuryodoy Press	Jodunath Dutt	.....	.....	
		Kabita Kaomudi Press ...	Russick Lal Chunder	.....	.....	
		Nothoon Bengala Press ...	Krishna Gopal Bhukto	.....	.....	
		Sudharnub Press	Troylukho Nath Dutt	.....	.....	
		Town Press	Goboredhone Dass	.....	.....	
		Komola Kanto Press	Banessur Ghose	.....	.....	
		Printing Press	Banee Bhuttacharjee	.....	.....	
		Probhakur Press	Opendro Kisto Goopto	Probhakur ...	.....	
		Sidikia Press	Shaik Jajudeen	.....	.....	
		Begunjun Press	Devendro Nath Sircar	.....	.....	
		Eden Press	Bhabon Saffee	.....	.....	
		Bengal Roy Press	Akhoy Coomar Roy	.....	.....	
		Clarendon Press	Sarut Chunder Dey	.....	.....	
		Great Eden Press	Opendro Chunder Bose	.....	.....	
	First Division, Town ...	R. N. Seal's Press	Redoy Nath Seal	.....	.....	
		Bengal Press	Bama Churn Bhuttacharjee	.....	.....	
		Anglo-Indian Press	Grish Chunder Roy	Halisahar Prokasika ...	.....	
		Grish Bidyarutna's Press ...	Grish Chunder bidyarutno	.....	Abhas.	
		Valmiki Press	Dwarka Nath Bhonjo	.....	.....	
		Sanskrit Press	Issur Chunder Vidyasagar	.....	.....	
		B. P. M.'s Press	Boroda Prosad Mozoomdar	.....	.....	
		Sorrosutty Press	Khetter Mohun Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		Satya Press	Satya Brata Samasromi	.....	Bysack Tuttwa.	
		Crown Press	Peary Mohun Soor	.....	.....	
		Sahittya Juntro	Khelut Chunder Ghose (deceased) ...	.....	.....	

Calcutta	Databya Bharut Juntro ...	Protab Chunder Roy	.....	.....	
	Adaitta Juntraloy	Bulloram Dey	.....	.....	
	New Sanskrit Press	Hurri Mohun Mookerjee ...	.....	Masick Patrika.	
	Soodhasindhoo Press	Ram Kanie Dass	.....	.....	
	Jotish Prokash Juntro ...	Russick Mohun Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	
	Hitaisi Juntro	Gopal Chunder Banerjee ...	.....	.....	
	Hindoo Patriot Press	Kisto Dass Pal	Hindoo Patriot	.....	
	Victoria Press	Bhoobun Mohun Ghose ...	.....	.....	
	Sadharun Brahmo Somaj Press ...	Sosi Podo Banerjee	.....	Tuttwa Kaomudi.	
	Goopta Press	Doorga Churn Goopta ...	.....	.....	
	Somachar Chundrika Juntro ...	Dukhina Churn Chatterjee ...	Somachar Chandrika ...	.....	
	Chikitsa Tuttwa Press ...	Norsinga Prosad Roktit ...	.....	Nirapeaksha and Dhurmo Tuttwa.	
	Nobo Press	Nodia Churn Pall	.....	.....	
	Bengal Secretariat Press ...	Government	.....	The Civil List, Calcutta Gazette, Bengali Gazette, Police Gazette, Behar Gazette.	
	Star Press	R. B. Langley	.....	Indian Witness.	
	Catholic Orphan Press ...	Catholic Church	.....	Indo-European Correspondence.	
	Calcutta Press	Raj Mohun Mookerjee	Probhati	.....	
	Sungbadpoorna Chundrodoy Press	Gobindo Chunder Addy Brothers ...	Sungbadpoorno Chundrodoy ...	.....	
	Bongobidya Press	Nobin Chunder Addy	Bongobidya Prokasika ...	.....	
	Eastern Press	E. M. D'Cohen	.....	Hebrew Gazette.	
	Bharut Mitra Press	Satto Lal Misree	Bharut Mitra	.....	
	Sharsudha Press	Sodanundo Misree	.....	Sarsudhanedhee.	
	Prince Press	Rash Behary Dhur	.....	.....	
	Alton Press	J. P. DeCruz	.....	.....	
	Bose Press	Gopal Chunder Bose	Soorovi	Aryadursan and Bamabodhini.	
Second Division, Town...	Cones and Co.'s Press	Mr. Cones	.....	.....	
	Stanhope Press	Issur Chundro Bose	.....	Herald.	
	Cheapside Press	Huree Narain Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	
	Patrick Press.	Puncharun Ghose	.....	.....	
	Bongo Basi Press	Opendro Nath Singh	Bonga Basi	.....	
	Roy Press	Kedar Nath Roy	.....	.....	
	New Aryan Press	Jadub Chunder Roy	.....	.....	
	Canning Press	H. J. Brother	Bharut Bundhoo	.....	
	Preston Press	Jogendro Nath Ghose ...	.....	.....	
	Oxford Press	Revd. E. F. Willis	.....	.....	
	Bengal Superior Press ...	Peary Mohun Banerjee	.....	.....	
	Borat Press	Aughore Nath Borat	.....	.....	
	Prokriti Press	Mothoora Nath Chuckerbutty ...	.....	.....	
	Banerjee's Press	Juggur Nath Banerjee	.....	.....	
	The Printing Press	Aughore Nath Nath	.....	.....	
	Printing, Bookseller Company's Press.	Jodoo Gopal Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in Bengal Presidency during the year 1882-83.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta.	Second Division, Town—*concluded.*	Bidhan Press	Kessub Chunder Sen	Sulav Samachar	.....	
		Bharut Bundhoo Press ...	Mohendro Lal Dass	.....	.....	
		Nobobibhakur Press	Gungadhur Banerjee	Nobobibhakar	.....	
		Lithographic Press	Bhoobun Mohun Sadkhan	.....	.....	
		Government Printing Press ...	Government of India	.....	Gazette of India.	
		Law Publishing Press ...	D. E. Cranenburgh	.....	.....	
		G. P. Roy and Co.'s Press ...	Kali Kisto Dutt	.....	.....	
		T. Black and Co.'s Press ...	A. LeFranc	.....	.....	
		Cook and Co.'s Press	Messrs. Cook & Co.	.....	.....	
		P. W. D. Branch Press ...	Government of India	.....	.....	
		Ryabasaji Press	Ganendro Nath Dass	Samaya	.....	
		New School-book Press ...	S. B. Chatterjee	Sahachar	.....	
		Shib Chunder Ghose's Press ...	Shib Chunder Ghose	.....	.....	
		Minerva Press	Mohendro Nath Shome	.....	.....	
		Olympian Press	Hurry Das Day	.....	.....	
		Dutt Press	Sham Lal Dutt	.....	.....	
		Britannia Press	F. Mendes	Reis and Rayyet	.....	
		Calcutta Central Press ...	Calcutta Central Press Co.	.....	Indian Tea Gazette, Stray Feathers, Billiards, Indian Forester.	
		Calcutta Exchange Gazette ...	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.... ...	Calcutta Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser.	.....	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press ...	D. M. Traill	.....	Calcutta Export Summary. Do. Import do.	
		Indian Daily News Press ...	James Wilson	Indian Daily News ... Ditto Overland Summary ...	.....	
		Sen Press	Norendro Nath Sen and Krishna Behary Sen	Indian Mirror	.....	
		Caxton Press	Messrs. Newman & Co.	.....	.....	
		City Press	T. S. Smith	.....	Calcutta Review.	
		Englishman Press	J. O. B. Saunders	Englishman, Weekly Mail, Evening Mail, Weekly Journal.	.....	
		Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press ...	Thacker, Spink & Co.	.....	Bengal Law Reports. Sutherland's Weekly Reports.	

Third Division, Town ...	Statesman and Friend of India Press	W. Rinch	Statesman and Friend of India.	.....	
	Hope Press	M. C. Dass and Son	.....	.....	
	Municipal Press	Calcutta Municipality	.....	Indian Agriculturist.	
	Weekly Post Despatch Press ...	N. C. Mookerjee	.....	.....	
	Calcutta Magazine Press ...	O. Aratoon	.....	Weekly Post Despatch.	
	Free School Press	M. C. Dass and Son	.....	Calcutta Magazine.	
	Barkuttee Press	Mahomed Esmail Khan	.....	.....	
	Bengalee Press	Surrendro Nath Banerjee	Bengalee	.....	
	Jan-Jahanoma Press	Moonshee Golam Hossein	Jan Jahanoma	.....	
	Urdu Guide Press	Moulvie Kabiruddin Ahmed	Urdu Guide	.....	
	Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Society	.....	.....	
	Surveyor-General's office, Photographic Branch.	Government of India	.....	.....	
	Surveyor-General's office, Lithographic Branch.	Ditto	.....	.....	
	Presidency Jail Press ...	Government of Bengal	.....	.....	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing deaths among the Population of Calcutta and its Suburbs and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1882.

Place or Class.	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1000 per annum.
Calcutta	433,219	13,177	30·4
Suburbs of Calcutta	251,439	11,490	45·69
General districts, 1882, excluding the above	65,854,587	1,338,161	20·31
Police force under the Commissioner of Police ...	3,010	37	12·27
Bengal Police	23,078	589	25·52
Railway Police	628	8	12·73
Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	16,154	1,085	67·16

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

Statement showing Deaths registered in the Districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1882.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,823	25,811	23,486	49,297	38·63	32·46	35·42
	Bankoora ...	1,041,752	17,312	16,247	33,559	34·13	30·39	32·22
	Beerbhoom ...	794,428	14,125	13,160	27,285	37·01	31·87	34·34
	Midnapore ...	2,517,802	27,926	24,093	52,019	22·44	18·91	20·66
	Hooghly, including Serampore ...	1,012,768	12,201	11,072	23,273	12·04	10·83	22·97
	Howrah ...	635,381	5,431	4,158	9,589	17·16	13·03	15·09
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,618,420	18,800	14,720	33,520	22·69	18·62	20·71
	Nuddea ...	2,017,847	42,644	36,815	79,459	43·28	35·65	39·37
	Jessore ...	1,577,249	25,087	21,069	46,156	32·17	26·42	29·26
	Moorshedabad ...	1,226,790	20,667	17,125	37,792	35·23	26·74	30·80
	Khoolnah ...	1,079,948	13,590	12,225	25,815	23·90	23·89	23·90
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore ...	1,514,346	14,808	11,217	26,025	18·92	15·32	17·18
	Rajshahye ...	1,338,638	20,205	16,375	36,580	30·60	24·13	27·32
	Rungpore ...	2,097,964	15,758	12,553	28,311	14·75	12·18	13·49
	Bogra ...	734,358	9,583	8,077	17,660	25·71	22·30	24·04
	Pubna ...	1,311,728	16,664	13,963	30,627	25·70	21·04	23·34
	Darjeeling ...	155,179	686	402	1,088	7·71	6·06	7·01
	Julpigoree ...	581,562	5,044	3,880	8,924	16·50	14·05	15·34
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,116,350	23,798	20,315	44,113	23·01	18·76	20·84
	Furreedpore ...	1,631,734	12,018	9,453	21,471	14·91	11·44	13·15
	Backergunge ...	1,900,889	28,873	24,475	53,348	29·65	26·38	28·06
	Mymensingh ...	3,051,966	15,769	11,522	27,291	10·15	7·68	8·94
	Tipperah ...	1,519,338	12,036	9,478	21,514	15·61	12·66	14·16
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	1,132,341	12,206	10,504	22,710	22·95	17·48	20·05
	Noakholly ...	820,772	7,821	6,810	14,631	18·83	16·79	17·82
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,756,856	27,700	23,752	51,452	32·25	26·44	29·28
	Gya ...	2,124,682	22,114	19,302	41,416	21·19	17·85	19·49
	Shahabad ...	1,964,909	18,299	14,227	32,526	19·25	14·02	16·55
	Mozufferpore ...	2,582,060	28,111	21,085	49,196	22·20	16·01	19·05
	Durbhunga ...	2,633,447	25,107	19,615	44,722	19·37	14·66	16·98
	Sarun ...	2,280,382	19,844	14,042	33,886	18·31	11·73	14·85
	Chumparun ...	1,721,608	13,922	10,012	23,934	15·99	11·76	13·90
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	1,969,774	16,357	12,522	28,879	16·87	12·51	14·66
	Bhagulpore ...	1,966,158	21,010	17,138	38,148	21·45	17·36	19·40
	Purneah ...	1,848,687	21,919	18,134	40,053	23·39	19·89	21·66
	Maldah ...	710,448	8,289	6,538	14,827	23·88	17·98	20·86
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,568,093	9,674	7,661	17,335	12·31	9·78	11·05
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,738,165	17,796	15,786	33,582	20·95	17·75	19·32
	Poori ...	888,487	10,143	9,054	19,197	22·71	20·48	21·60
	Balasore ...	945,280	13,627	12,158	25,785	29·53	25·12	27·27
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	1,104,742	8,686	7,447	16,133	15·94	13·30	14·60
	Lohardugga ...	1,609,244	15,689	13,458	29,147	19·69	16·56	18·11
	Singbhum ...	561,964	4,691	3,913	8,604	16·69	13·92	15·31
	Manbhum ...	1,058,228	9,402	7,880	17,282	17·89	14·78	16·33
	Total for the Province ...	65,854,587	731,243	606,918	1,338,161	22·39	18·28	20·31

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number																
	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.
Medical College Hospital—																	
European	...	294	33	44	28	2	3	...	63	2	3	2	...	127	19	65	53
Native	...	215	149	30	32	2	11	...	84	12	...	1	...	143	23	151	61
Howrah Hospital—																	
European	...	170	24	30	26	...	...	...	20	...	...	4	...	17	1	36	40
Native	...	118	108	20	28	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	37	...	124	179
General Hospital—																	
European	...	381	62	137	118	3	1	...	63	2	30	26	...	177	53	195	180
Mayo Hospital... ...	...	359	279	30	20	4	12	...	14	19	18	...	1	139	8	116	122
Campbell Hospital—																	
European	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Native	21	1,246	186	208	332	2	18	24	164	139	2	12	...	179	...	586	552
Police Hospital ...	3	940	18	49	44	...	14	2	22	5	28	15	...	129	1	405	55
North Suburban Hospital...	...	107	22	25	48	1	1	...	14	12	5	2	...	24	...	33	14
Burdwan Dispensary ...	1	70	19	17	19	2	7	3	4	41	13	...	...	13	...	51	92
Bancoora „ ...	...	26	2	2	3	...	...	3	1	17	...	...	...	2	...	10	27
Beerbhoom „ ...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	3	4
Midnapore „ ...	...	81	11	13	20	3	...	14	2	62	...	...	...	9	2	107	19
Hooghly „ ...	...	91	24	30	34	...	...	...	7	17	2	1	...	18	...	73	52
Serampore „ ...	...	99	85	9	26	...	17	1	15	2	3	...	...	3	2	116	43
Alipore „ ...	...	18	9	3	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	12
Nuddea „ ...	...	32	1	5	11	...	...	1	...	18	5	...	...	2	...	19	6
Jessore „ ...	...	40	6	9	7	...	1	...	...	9	2	...	...	8	...	8	1
Moorshedabad „ ...	...	55	4	15	8	...	...	...	2	33	1	1	...	8	...	9	27
Dinagepore „ ...	...	69	4	5	23	...	...	...	10	21	2	...	...	6	3	11	2
Maldah „ ...	...	29	14	4	4	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	4	...	24	3
Rajshahye „ ...	...	74	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	1	...	18	21
Rungpore „ ...	...	83	2	17	8	3	1	...	3	19	...	...	...	3	1	16	8
Bogra „ ...	...	15	3	2	2	...	...	...	2	8	1	...	...	6	...	5	3
Pubna „ ...	...	14	8	3	14	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	1	23	7
Dinapore „ ...	1	40	14	11	8	...	3	...	3	13	2	1	...	23	...	12	23
Darjeeling „ ...	15	64	...	2	3	1	2	2	...	10	4	...	...	7	...	27	3
Julpigoree „ ...	...	73	4	3	4	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	5	...	30	18
Dacca „ ...	...	115	108	9	82	2	5	3	53	27	1	...	...	46	9	54	87
Furreedpore „ ...	...	5	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Backergunge „ ...	1	6	5	2	5	...	2	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	6	4
Mymensingh „ ...	...	18	5	3	11	...	10	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	15	11
Chittagong „ ...	4	40	2	3	12	...	...	2	2	8	3	...	...	9	...	14	16
Noakholly „ ...	...	6	1	6	1	1	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	1	1	1	4
Tipperah „ ...	...	4	4	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	2
Patna „ ...	...	57	21	13	20	...	...	1	5	4	3	...	...	11	1	48	26
Bankipore „ ...	...	72	22	48	37	15	7	7	11	14	18	3	...	29	3	46	32
Gya „ ...	...	41	37	3	6	1	1	6	3	3	6	...	...	13	...	29	72
Shahabad „ ...	...	15	3	5	6	...	2	...	3	22	...	...	...	4	...	13	13
Mozufferpore „ ...	...	11	2	15	5	...	6	...	2	16	4	...	...	2	...	4	13
Durbhunga „ ...	1	23	5	19	15	3	17	3	3	14	14	...	1	7	...	16	16
Sarun „ ...	...	8	1	2	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1	26	5
Chumparun „ ...	...	11	4	12	9	...	7	2	2	14	...	...	...	4	4	6	11
Monghyr „ ...	...	120	7	27	15	9	3	2	9	16	...	...	...	5	7	35	25
Bhagulpore „ ...	...	26	7	9	13	1	7	...	6	11	1	...	...	3	...	21	24
Purneah „ ...	...	21	5	10	12	...	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	12	5
Cuttack „ ...	...	88	22	16	46	3	7	20	7	16	14	2	...	17	1	55	18
Pooree „ ...	...	79	84	8	10	...	...	2	1	10	4	...	...	4	...	73	24
Balasore „ ...	...	62	22	9	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	26	73
Nya Doomka „ ...	...	20	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	...	9	6
Hazaribagh „ ...	1	32	2	...	8	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	26	6
Lohardugga „ ...	...	14	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	17	7
Manbhoom „ ...	6	32	19	2	17	1	10	2	1	5	8	...	...	3	...	25	7
Total ...	58	5,744	1,484	964	1,218	62	192	104	618	719	211	72	2	1,286	141	2,864	2,137

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Disease in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1882.

TREATED.													NUMBER DIED.									
Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour, premature, natural, and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.
...	43	35	24	48	4	27	102	26	77	96	1,067	2,287	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
...	69	88	8	63	2	26	165	11	79	317	918	2,660	...	30	65	1	1	...	...	...	33	3
3	11	...	14	11	4	25	8	45	39	37	104	669	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	7	11	...	10	6	10	...	48	13	149	57	935	...	20	61	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
9	65	27	150	76	56	92	41	81	103	211	956	3,295	...	3	34	1	...	...	1	...	9	...
...	18	52	18	65	5	43	5	7	39	372	360	2,125	...	36	143	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	13	212	52	56	14	305	16	157	11	184	960	5,653	1	228	134	...	3	...	3	...	122	46
...	5	43	17	58	38	30	...	51	5	44	417	2,438	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
1	5	29	21	21	1	29	4	2	6	106	73	606	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
...	1	36	4	19	1	44	...	29	1	64	84	635	...	9	13	...	...	1	2	2	3	16
...	1	7	...	5	...	9	1	...	...	64	34	214	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	6
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	49	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	8	4	...	12	7	46	...	27	3	44	97	591	...	17	7	1	...	1	..	3	...	8
...	...	37	5	14	4	38	4	11	...	127	76	665	...	20	15	...	2	...	...	...	3	4
...	3	7	...	5	2	10	...	5	6	80	40	579	...	11	30	2	2	...	7	...	7	1
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	126	1	187	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	55	6	11	...	16	...	4	...	18	32	243	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	5	4	8	1	29	...	1	...	142	41	322	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	25	9	4	3	16	8	16	...	7	40	291	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	7
...	5	17	3	5	1	4	...	...	1	89	10	291	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	20	21	144	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	5	...	...	2	20	...	17	1	15	24	227	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	8	3	6	3	22	...	6	4	35	66	317	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
...	...	2	...	3	...	6	1	...	...	18	7	84	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	1	4	5	1	1	8	1	...	2	121	25	252	...	1	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
1	4	12	6	7	5	4	...	16	...	61	65	335	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	4	1	5	5	11	2	2	...	23	22	215	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
5	3	14	2	2	8	18	...	7	1	33	10	247	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
1	52	64	35	59	12	56	12	8	14	272	326	1,512	...	12	72	...	1	...	2	1	18	3
...	...	6	2	3	2	9	...	...	1	151	20	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	5	1	2	1	3	...	2	1	75	40	167	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	4	2	...	...	4	...	8	...	65	21	187	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	2
...	5	10	6	4	2	7	4	1	...	98	68	320	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	3	1	5	2	9	...	1	...	67	29	149	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	3	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	46	15	93	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	12	16	5	2	10	1	28	7	39	70	400	...	6	15	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
1	2	38	37	16	23	37	...	35	12	214	273	1,052	...	8	15	1	1	...	...	...	1	3
...	1	4	...	10	6	10	...	4	1	49	65	371	...	11	22	...	1	...	1	5	3	...
2	1	5	...	3	...	5	1	4	...	83	75	265	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	2	17	11	10	...	21	...	1	2	40	35	219	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5
1	1	19	9	13	5	42	...	8	...	37	97	389	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	25	10	1	7	...	15	1	1	...	80	64	265	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
...	3	3	1	4	2	13	1	3	1	18	44	179	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	6
...	5	74	9	7	...	30	...	26	...	57	82	576	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	2	33	...	3	3	9	1	6	...	29	83	298	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	3
...	...	12	1	...	1	15	...	11	...	11	14	140	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
1	9	10	4	17	8	24	3	21	2	31	121	583	...	6	15	...	2	...	1	5	3	7
...	1	1	2	12	3	10	3	13	...	14	19	377	...	3	50	1	1	...	...	2	1	5
...	...	3	2	...	1	6	...	18	...	3	11	243	...	10	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	3	1	6	...	1	...	18	18	102	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	4	4	3	1	6	...	3	...	21	28	156	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	18	...	23	7	108	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	2	2	2	10	7	4	1	12	4	76	63	322	...	5	12	...	...	...	3	...	1	1
29	381	1,087	499	717	255	1,249	387	806	442	4,225	7,316	35,269	5	577	825	21	18	2	30	21	276	194

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Disease in the Principal Hospitals of Bengal during the year 1882—concluded.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number Died.																			
	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour, premature, natural, and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.
Medical College Hospital—																				
European	...	...	...	7	6	12	3	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	45	137
Native	...	...	...	45	8	43	5	...	27	3	1	7	...	1	20	...	13	63	105	474
Howrah Hospital—																				
European	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	32
Native	...	...	...	10	...	65	89	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	12	288
General Hospital—																				
European	...	...	...	9	12	8	11	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	5	39	148
Mayo Hospital ...	...	...	...	27	1	16	16	...	5	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	8	45	56	369
Campbell Hospital—																				
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Native	...	...	...	69	...	257	328	...	...	9	...	2	...	6	1	38	1	6	149	1,403
Police Hospital ...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	33
North Suburban Hospital	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	39
Burdwan Dispensary ...	...	...	...	5	...	19	49	...	...	4	...	2	...	7	...	12	1	6	6	157
Bancoora ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	41
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
Midnapore ,, ...	...	...	...	1	1	39	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	17	106
Hooghly ,, ...	...	...	...	3	...	34	25	...	...	4	...	2	...	7	1	3	...	3	6	132
Serampore ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	54	18	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	6	9	156
Alipore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	25
Nuddea ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	35
Jessore ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	17
Moorshedabad ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	34
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	...	...	1	1	7	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	56
Maldah ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	35
Rajshahye ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	2	28
Rungpore ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	3	39
Bogra ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	22
Pubna ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	33
Dinapore ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	12	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	7	40
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	35
Julpigoree ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	12	14	1	1	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	...	1	2	60
Dacca ,, ...	...	...	...	14	3	23	18	...	12	7	2	5	1	2	4	2	1	6	37	246
Furreedpore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	13
Backergunge ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	17
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	...	...	5	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	40
Chittagong ,, ...	...	...	...	3	...	1	6	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	25
Noakholly ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
Tipperah ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12
Patna ,, ...	...	...	...	1	1	29	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	12	1	4	10	103
Bankipore ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	19	14	...	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	7	1	7	17	105
Gya ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	10	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	6	116
Shahabad ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	8	9	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	38
Mozufferpore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	2	29
Durbhunga ,, ...	...	...	...	3	...	10	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	6	46
Sarun ,, ...	...	...	...	1	1	9	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	38
Chumparun ,, ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	4	29
Monghyr ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	9	9	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	51
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	11	8	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	52
Purneah ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	3	29
Cuttack ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	2	8	94
Pooree ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	1	5	119
Balasore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	78
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	18
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	23
Lohardugga ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	11	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	23
Manbhoom ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	14	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	10	55
Total ...	...	...	...	254	36	918	840	1	76	78	13	30	2	61	31	142	42	271	628	5,392

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1882.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operation.	Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful doubtful, and unknown.	Total.		
					Rs. A. P.	
In the town and suburbs of Calcutta.	24	19,249	7,276	26,525	10,659 2 10	524,328
Metropolitan circles ...	306	343,232	946	344,178	36,327 5 5	5,214,325
Darjeeling circle ...	213	280,485	1,806	282,291	26,295 9 7	2,939,892
Ranchi do. ...	185	100,368	10,525	110,893	11,339 4 11	963,484
Sonthal Pergunnahs circle ...	110	134,073	498	134,571	7,925 7 11	669,259
Eastern Bengal do. ...	225	241,318	1,200	242,518	11,122 10 9	2,005,651
Orissa circle	33	41,285	2,573	43,858	6,384 10 4	260,363
Behar do.	35	17,186	301	17,487	6,032 5 6	93,602
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these circles of superintendence.	159	51,862	7,242	59,104	7,997 14 3	2,307,066
Total ...	1,290	1,229,058	32,367	1,261,425	1,24,084 7 6	14,977,970

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